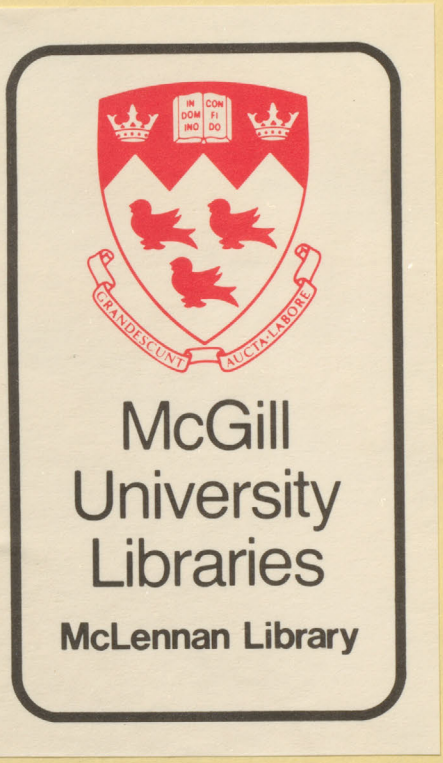
McGill University Libraries
3 100 785 275 E



ANNUAL CALENDAR

OF

McGILL COLLEGE

AND

UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL.



FOUNDED BY BEQUEST OF THE HON. JAMES McGILL, IN 1811;
ERECTED INTO A UNIVERSITY BY ROYAL CHARTER
IN 1821; AND RE-ORGANIZED BY AN
AMENDED CHARTER IN 1842.

SESSION OF 1872-3.

MONTREAL:
PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY J. C. BECKET, ST. JAMES ST.

1873.

LE3
M2
1872-73
34368

CONTENTS.

ACADEMICAL YEAR, - - - - - - 1
LIST OF DONATIONS, - - - - - - - - 4
GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, - - - - - - 11
GOVERNING BODY, - - - - - - - - 13
OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION, - - - - - - 14
FACULTY OF ARTS, - - - - - - - - 15
MATRICULATION AND ADMISSION, - - 15
SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, - - - 16
COURSE OF STUDY, - - - - - - 20
EXAMINATIONS, - - - - - - - 21
PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS, - - - - 24
MEDALS, HONOURS, &c., - - - - - 25
ATTENDANCE AND CONDUCT, - - - 27
LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, - - - - - 28
FEES AND RESIDENCE, - - - - - 29
COURSES OF LECTURES, - - - - - 30
NOTICE OF COLLECTIONS, APPARATUS AND OBSERVATORY, - - - - - 38
DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, - - - 42
TABLE OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, - - 54
LIST OF PRINCIPAL DONATIONS, - - - - 51
FACULTY OF MEDICINE, - - - - - - 55
ANNOUNCEMENTS, - - - - - - 55
COURSES OF LECTURES, - - - - - 57
HOSPITALS, - - - - - - - - 59
PAST SESSION, - - - - - - - 61
EXTRACTS FROM REGULATIONS, - - - 63
FACULTY OF LAW, - - - - - - - - 69
ANNOUNCEMENT, - - - - - - - 69
COURSE OF STUDY, - - - - - - 70
EXTRACTS FROM REGULATIONS, - - - 71
PRIZES AND HONOURS, - - - - - - - 74
LIST OF STUDENTS, - - - - - - - 83
LIST OF GRADUATES, - - - - - - - 88
NORMAL SCHOOL, - - - - - - - - 98
HIGH SCHOOL, - - - - - - - - 107

BENEFACTORS OF

McGill University, Montreal.

I. ORIGINAL ENDOWMENT, 1811.

THE HONOURABLE JAMES McGILL, by his last will and Testament, under date 8th January, 1811, bequeathed the Estate of Burnside, situated near the City of Montreal, and containing forty-seven acres of land, with the Manor House and Buildings thereon erected, and also the sum of ten thousand pounds in money, unto the "Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning," constituted by Act of Parliament in the Forty-first Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third, to erect and establish a University or College for the purpose of Education, and the advancement of learning in the Province of Lower Canada, with a competent number of Professors and Teachers to render such Establishment effectual and beneficial for the purposes intended, requiring that one of the Colleges to be comprised in the said University, should be named and perpetually be known and distinguished by the appellation of "McGill College."

The value of the above mentioned property was estimated at the date of the bequest at - - - - - - - £30,000

II. SUBSCRIPTIONS TO ENDOWMENT FUND, 1856.

At a meeting called by a number of the influential citizens of Montreal, and held at the Merchants' Exchange, 6th December, 1856, for the purpose of taking into consideration the financial condition of the University of McGill College, the following Resolution was adopted :—

"That an effort ought to be made for increasing the endowment of McGill College, in such a manner as to extend its usefulness, and to place it for the future upon an independent and permanent footing."

Whereupon in pursuance of the above Resolution, the following donations were enrolled for Special or General objects connected with the University,—The Royal Institution granting Scholarships in perpetuity according to the value of the donations.

The Honourable John Molson Thomas Molson, Esq. William Molson, Esq. for the formation and maintenance of the chair of English Language and Literature.	£5,000
John Gordon McKenzie, Esq.	500
Ira Gould, Esq	500
John Frothingham, Esq.	500
John Torrance, Esq.	500
James B. Greenshields, Esq.	300
William Busby Lambe, Esq.	300
Sir George Simpson, Knight.	250
Henry Thomas, Esq.	250
John Redpath, Esq.	250
James McDougall, Esq.	250
James Torrance, Esq.	250
Honourable James Ferrier	250
John Smith, Esq.	250
Harrison Stephens, Esq.	250
James Mitchell, Esq.	250
Henry Chapman, Esq. Mr. Chapman also founded a Gold Medal to be given annually in the graduating class in Arts.	150
Honourable Peter McGill,	150
John James Day, Esq.	150
Thomas Brown Anderson, Esq.	150
Peter Redpath, Esq.	150
Thomas M. Taylor, Esq.	150
Joseph McKay, Esq.	150
Donald Lorn McDougall, Esq.	150
Honourable John Rose	150
Charles Alexander, Esq.	150
Moses E. David, Esq.	150
Wm. Carter, Esq.	150
Thomas Paton, Esq.	150
Wm. Workman, Esq.	150
Honourable A. T. Galt	150
Honourable Luther H. Holton	150
Henry Lyman, Esq.	150
David Torrance, Esq.	150
Edwin Atwater, Esq.	150
Theodore Hart, Esq.	150
William Forsyth Grant, Esq.	150
Robert Campbell, Esq.	150
Alfred Savage, Esq.	150
James Ferrier, Jr., Esq.	150
William Stephens, Esq.	150
N. S. Whitney, Esq.	150
William Dow, Esq.	150
William Watson, Esq.	150
Edward Major, Esq.	150
Honourable Charles Dewey Day	50
John R. Esdaile, Esq.	50

34368.

III. WILLIAM MOLSON HALL.

In 1861 the "William Molson Hall," being the west wing of the McGill College Buildings, with the Museum Rooms, and the Chemical Laboratory and Class Rooms, was erected through the munificent Donation of the founder whose name it bears.

IV. ENDOWMENTS OF MEDALS.

In 1860 the sum of £200 presented to the College by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, was applied to the foundation of a Gold Medal, to be called the "Prince of Wales Gold Medal."

In 1854 the "Anne Molson Gold Medal," was founded by Mrs. John Molson of Belmont Hall, Montreal, for an Honour Course in Mathematics and Physical Science.

In the same year the "Shakespeare Gold Medal," for an Honour Course to comprise and include the works of Shakespeare and the Literature of England from his time to the time of Addison, both inclusive, and such other accessory subjects as the Corporation may from time to time appoint.—was founded by citizens of Montreal, on occasion of the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare.

In the same year the "Logan Gold Medal," for an Honour Course in Geology and Natural Science, was founded by Sir William Edmund Logan, LL. D., F. R. S., F. G. S., &c.

In 1865 the "Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal," was founded by John Torrance, Esq., of St. Antoine Hall, Montreal, in memory of the late Mrs. John Torrance, for the best student in the graduating class in law, and more especially for the highest proficiency in Roman Law.

In the same year, the "Holmes Gold Medal," was founded by the Medical Faculty, as a memorial of the late Andrew Holmes, Esquire, M D., LL. D., late Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, to be given to the best student in the graduating class in Medicine, who shall undergo a special examination in all the branches, whether Primary or Final.

V. EXHIBITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARTS.

The "Jane Redpath Exhibition" $100 annually, was founded in 1868 by Mrs. Redpath of Terrace Bank, Montreal and endowed with the sum of $1667.

The Governors' Scholarship of $100 to $120 annually was founded by subscription of members of the Board of Governors in 1869.

The Scott Exhibition founded by the Caledonian Society of Montreal, in commemoration of the Centenary of Sir Walter Scott, and endowed in 1872 with the sum of $1100 subscribed by members of the Society, and other citizens of Montreal. The Exhibition is given annually in the Department of Practical and applied Science.

ELEVEN other Scholarships & Exhibitions, for which see "Subscription in Progress."

VI. MISCELLANEOUS SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Mrs. G. H. Frothingham, for the arrangement of Dr. Carpenter's Collection of Mazatlan Shells	$233
Hon. C. Dunkin, M.P., in aid of the chair of Practical Chemistry	1,200
Principal Dawson, in aid of the same	1,200
P. Redpath, Esq., do. do.	266

Subscriptions for the purchase of Philosophical Apparatus, 1867.

William Molson, Esq.	$500	2,050
John H. R. Molson, Esq.	500	
Peter Redpath, Esq.	500	
George Moffatt, Esq.	250	
Andrew Robertson, Esq.	100	
John Frothingham, Esq.	100	
David Torrance, Esq.	100	

Subscriptions for the erection of a Fire-proof Building for the Carpenter Collection of shells 1868.

Peter Redpath, Esq.	$500
William Molson, Esq.	500
Harrison Stephens, Esq.	100
Robert J. Reekie, Esq.	100
John H. R. Molson, Esq.	100
Sir William E. Logan, F. R. S.	100
John Molson, Esq.	100
Thomas Workman, Esq., M.P.	100
George H. Frothingham, Esq.	100
Wm. Dow, Esq	100
Thomas Rimmer, Esq.	100
Andrew Robertson, Esq.	100
Mrs. Redpath,	100
Benaiah Gibb, Esq.	50
Honourable John Rose	30
	$2,180

IX. ENDOWMENT FOR SPECIAL OBJECTS, HELD IN TRUST BY THE BOARD OF ROYAL INSTITUTION.

The "Hannah Willard Lyman Memorial Fund" contributed by subscription of former pupils of Miss Lyman, and invested as a permanent Endowment, to furnish annually a Scholarship or Prize in a College for Women affiliated to the University, or in Classes for the Higher Education of Women approved by the University. The amount of the fund is at present $940.

VIII. SPECIAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

Daniel Torrance, Esq.,	$5,000
George Moffatt, Esq.	1000
Charles J. Brydges, Esq.	1000
Robert J. Reekie, Esq.	1000
Hon. James Ferrier (per annum for 7 years)	100
Donald Ross, Esq,, (per annum for 5 years),	50
Peter Redpath, Esq. do.	400
John H. R. Molson, Esq., do.	400
George H. Frothingham, Esq.,do	400
T. James Claxton, Esq., (per annum),	100
Charles Gibb, B. A., Donation for Apparatus	50

Subscriptions for the erection of the Lodge and gates.	
William Molson, Esq.,	$100
John H. R. Molson, Esq.,	100
William Workman, Esq.,	100
Joseph Tiffin, Jr., Esq.,	100
Thos. J. Claxton, Esq.,	100
James Linton, Esq ,	100
William McDougall, Esq.,	100
Charles J. Brydges, Esq.,	100
George Drummond, Esq.,	100
Thomas Rimmer, Esq.,	100
William Dow, Esq.,	100
John Frothingham, Esq.,	100
James A. Mathewson, Esq.,	100
Peter Redpath, Esq.,	100
G. H. Frothingham, Esq.,	100
G. D. Ferrier, Esq.,	100
Geo. W. Warner, Esq.,	100
John Smith, Esq.,	100
Charles Alexander, Esq.,	100
J. E. Evans, Esq.,	100
Henry Lyman, Esq.,	50
	$2050.00

VII. SUBSCRIPTION IN PROGRESS, 1871.

At a meeting of the Friends of Education, called by a circular of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, and held in the Library of the College, on Thursday, the 10th February, 1870, it was resolved ;

"That an appeal be made to those interested in the cause of Higher Education among Protestants, for their aid and contributions toward the important object of increasing the Endowment of the College, and that a Committee be appointed to take measures for promoting such appeal and for obtaining subscriptions."

In pursuance of this resolution a Committee was appointed to pursue the appeal to the public ; and the following sums have already been contributed.

Peter Redpath, Esq., for the Endowment of the "Peter Redpath Chair of Natural Philosophy."	$20,000
Sir Wm. E. Logan, LL.D. F.R.S. the sum of $19,000, and Hart Logan, Esq. the sum of $1000, for the Endowment of the "Logan chair of Geology."	20,000
William Molson, Esq.	5,000
William C. McDonald, Esq.	5,000
Mr. McDonald, gives also $1250 yearly for the maintenance of ten Scholarships & Exhibitions of the annual value of $125 each.	
Thomas Workman, Esq.	5,000
John Frothingham, Esq.	5,000
J. H. R. Molson, Esq.	5,000
Charles Alexander, Esq. for the endowment of a Scholarship of the annual value of $120.	2,000
Honourable F. W. Torrance,	1,000
G. W. Campbell, Esq. M. D.	1,000
B. Gibb, Esq.	600
W. Notman, Esq.	600
T. W. Ritchie, Esq.	600
A. & W. Robertson, Esqs.	600
T. M. Taylor, Esq. $100 per annum for a Scholarship.	
T. M. Thomson, Esq. $250 for two Exhibitions in September, 1871, $200 for two exhibitions in 1872.	
T. J. Claxton, Esq. £50 sterling for additions to the Museum.	250
John Reddy, Esq., M.D.,	100
Messrs. Sinclair, Jack & Co.	250
Wm. Lunn, Esq.	100
Kenneth Campbell, Esq.	100
William Rae, Esq.	50
John McLennan, Esq.	1,000
R. A. Ramsay, Esq.	100
Wm. Molson, Esq., for Library Fund,	4,000

ACADEMICAL YEAR, 1872-73.

SEPTEMBER 1872.

1	SUNDAY	
2	Monday	Session of Normal School commences.
3	Tuesday	
4	Wednes	
5	Thursday	
6	Friday	
7	Saturday	
8	SUNDAY	
9	Monday	
10	Tuesday	
11	Wednes	
12	Thursday	
13	Friday	
14	Saturday	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
15	SUNDAY	
16	Monday	Matriculation and Supplemental Examinations in Classics. Exhibition and Scholarship Examinations.
17	Tuesday	Mat. and Supp. Ex'ns in Mathematics. Exhibition and Scholarship Ex'ns.
18	Wednes	Matric. and Supp. Ex'ns in English, Logic, Mental and Moral Philos., Exhibition and Scholarship Ex'n.
19	Thursday	Supp. and Matric Ex'mns in Modern Languages. Supp. Exam. in Nat. Science. Exhibition and Scholarship Examination.
20	Friday	Meeting of Faculty of Arts. Lectures in Arts commence.
21	Saturday	
22	SUNDAY	
23	Monday	
24	Tuesday	
25	Wednes	
26	Thursday	
27	Friday	
28	Saturday	
29	SUNDAY	
30	Monday	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.

OCTOBER 1872.

1	Tuesday	Session of Law and Medical Faculties commences.
2	Wednes	
3	Thursday	
4	Friday	
5	Saturday	Matriculation Examination in Medicine.
6	SUNDAY	*Founder's Birth-Day.*
7	Monday	
8	Tuesday	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
9	Wednes	
10	Thursday	*The William Molson Hall* opened 1861.
11	Friday	
12	Saturday	
13	SUNDAY	
14	Monday	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
15	Tuesday	
16	Wednes	
17	Thursday	
18	Friday	
19	Saturday	
20	SUNDAY	
21	Monday	
22	Tuesday	
23	Wednes	Regular Meeting of Corporation. School Examiners appointed. Reports on Scholarships and Exhibitions. Accounts audited.
24	Thursday	
25	Friday	
26	Saturday	
27	SUNDAY	
28	Monday	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
29	Tuesday	
30	Wednes	
31	Thursday	

NOVEMBER 1872.

1	Friday	
2	Saturday	
3	SUNDAY	
4	Monday	
5	Tuesday	
6	Wednes	
7	Thursday	
8	Friday	
9	Saturday	
10	SUNDAY	
11	Monday	Meeting of Faculty of Arts
12	Tuesday	Annual University Lecture.
13	Wednes	
14	Thursday	
15	Friday	
16	Saturday	
17	SUNDAY	
18	Monday	
19	Tuesday	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
20	Wednes	
21	Thursday	
22	Friday	
23	Saturday	
24	SUNDAY	
25	Monday	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
26	Tuesday	
27	Wednes	
28	Thursday	
29	Friday	
30	Saturday	

DECEMBER 1872.

1	SUNDAY	
2	Monday	
3	Tuesday	
4	Wednes	
5	Thursday	
6	Friday	
7	Saturday	
8	SUNDAY	
9	Monday	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
10	Tuesday	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
11	Wednes	Lectures in Arts terminate.
12	Thursday	
13	Friday	Examination in Natural Philos. 3rd and 4th Years. In Classics, 1st and 2nd Years.
14	Saturday	
15	SUNDAY	
16	Monday	Exam'ns in Classics, 3rd and 4th Years Exam'n in Math. 1st and 2nd Years.
17	Tuesday	
18	Wednes	Examination in Natural Science.
19	Thursday	Examination in English, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Hebrew.
20	Friday	Examination in French and German.
21	Saturday	Christmas Vacation commences.
22	SUNDAY	
23	Monday	
24	Tuesday	
25	Wednes	Christmas-day.
26	Thursday	
27	Friday	
28	Saturday	
29	SUNDAY	
30	Monday	
31	Tuesday	

JANUARY 1873.

1	Wednes	
2	Thursday	
3	Friday	
4	Saturday	
5	**SUNDAY**	Christmas Vacation ends.
6	Monday	Meeting of Faculty of Arts. Lectures in Arts, Law and Medicine re-commence.
7	Tuesday	
8	Wednes	
9	Thursday	
10	Friday	
11	Saturday	
12	**SUNDAY**	
13	Monday	
14	Tuesday	
15	Wednes	
16	Thursday	
17	Friday	
18	Saturday	
19	**SUNDAY**	
20	Monday	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
21	Tuesday	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
22	Wednes	Regular Meeting of Corporation. Examiners appointed. Annual report to Visitor,
23	Thursday	
24	Friday	
25	Saturday	
26	**SUNDAY**	
27	Monday	
28	Tuesday	
29	Wednes	
30	Thursday	
31	Friday	

FEBRUARY 1873.

1	Saturday	Ordinary Examinations of Faculty of Law.
2	**SUNDAY**	
3	Monday	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
4	Tuesday	
5	Wednes	
6	Thursday	
7	Friday	
8	Saturday	
9	**SUNDAY**	
10	Monday	
11	Tuesday	
12	Wednes	
13	Thursday	Meeting of Examiners
14	Friday	
15	Saturday	
16	**SUNDAY**	
17	Monday	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
18	Tuesday	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
19	Wednes	
20	Thursday	
21	Friday	
22	Saturday	
23	**SUNDAY**	
24	Monday	
25	Tuesday	
26	Wednes	No Lectures.
27	Thursday	Supplemental Examinations.
28	Friday	College Exam. in Math. [Second Year]

MARCH 1873.

1	Saturday	Theses for Degrees of M.D. and B.C.L. to be sent in to Deans of Faculties.
2	**SUNDAY**	
3	Monday	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
4	Tuesday	
5	Wednes	
6	Thursday	
7	Friday	
8	Saturday	
9	**SUNDAY**	
10	Monday	School Examinations of the University
11	Tuesday	
12	Wednes	
13	Thursday	
14	Friday	
15	Saturday	
16	**SUNDAY**	
17	Monday	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
18	Tuesday	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
19	Wednes	Lectures in Medicine and Law terminate
20	Thursday	
21	Friday	Primary Examinations for Degree in Medicine.
22	Saturday	Matriculation Examination in Medicine
23	**SUNDAY**	
24	Monday	Final Exam'n for Degree in Medicine.
25	Tuesday	
26	Wednes	
27	Thursday	
28	Friday	
29	Saturday	Meeting of Faculty of Arts. Meeting of Convocation for conferring degrees in Law and Medicine.
30	**SUNDAY**	
31	Monday	Lecture in Arts terminate. Meeting of Faculty of Arts.

APRIL 1873.

1	Tuesday	
2	Wednes	B.A Honour Examinations.
3	Thursday	Ordinary Examinations :—3rd and 4th Years in Natural Philosophy. 1st and 2nd Years in Classics.
4	Friday	
5	Saturday	Exminations Science Department.
6	**SUNDAY**	
7	Monday	Ordinary Examinations :—3rd and 4th Years in Classics. 1st and 2nd Years in Mathematics.
8	Tuesday	
9	Wednes	Theses for Degree of M.A. to be sent in to Dean. Exam'ns Science Dep't
10	Thursday	Ordinary Examinations in English Literature. Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.
11	Friday	Good Friday. Easter Vacation commences.
12	Saturday	
13	**SUNDAY**	Easter Day.
14	Monday	
15	Tuesday	Easter Vacation terminates.
16	Wednes	Ordinary Examinations in Natural Science and Chemistry. Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
17	Thursday	Ordinary Ex'ns in French and Hebrew
18	Friday	Ordinary Examinations in German and
19	Saturday	B.A. Honour Examinations.
20	**SUNDAY**	
21	Monday	
22	Tuesday	B.A. and other Honour Examinations.
23	Wednes	Meeting of Examiners. Regular Meeting of Corporation.
24	Thursday	
25	Friday	B.A. and other Honour Examinations.
26	Saturday	
27	**SUNDAY**	
28	Monday	B. A. Honour Exam'ns (Viva Voce)
29	Tuesday	Meeting of Examiners.
30	Wednes	Declaration of results of Examinations

MAY 1873.

1	Thursday	
2	Friday	Annual Meeting of Convocation, Faculty of Arts.
3	Saturday	
4	SUNDAY	
5	Monday	
6	Tuesday	
7	Wednes	
8	Thursday	
9	Friday	
10	Saturday	
11	SUNDAY	
12	Monday	
13	Tuesday	
14	Wednes	
15	Thursday	
16	Friday	
17	Saturday	
18	SUNDAY	
19	Monday	
20	Tuesday	
21	Wednes	
22	Thursday	
23	Friday	
24	Saturday	Queen's Birth Day
25	SUNDAY	
26	Monday	
27	Tuesday	
28	Wednes	
29	Thursday	
30	Friday	
31	Saturday	

JUNE 1873.

1	SUNDAY	Whit Sunday.
2	Monday	Exam'ns in Normal School commences
3	Tuesday	
4	Wednes	
5	Thursday	
6	Friday	
7	Saturday	
8	SUNDAY	
9	Monday	
10	Tuesday	
11	Wednes	
12	Thursday	
13	Friday	
14	Saturday	
15	SUNDAY	
16	Monday	
17	Tuesday	
18	Wednes	
19	Thursday	
20	Friday	
21	Saturday	
22	SUNDAY	
23	Monday	
24	Tuesday	
25	Wednes	Regular Meeting of Corporation. Report of Normal School.
26	Thursday	
27	Friday	Normal School closes for Summer Vacation.
28	Saturday	
29	SUNDAY	
30	Monday	

JULY 1873.

1	Tuesday	
2	Wednes	
3	Thursday	
4	Friday	
5	Saturday	
6	SUNDAY	
7	Monday	
8	Tuesday	
9	Wednes	
0	Thursday	
11	Friday	
12	Saturday	
13	SUNDAY	
14	Monday	
15	Tuesday	
16	Wednes	
17	Thursday	
18	Friday	
19	Saturday	
20	SUNDAY	
21	Monday	
22	Tuesday	
23	Wednes	
24	Thursday	
25	Friday	
26	Saturday	
27	SUNDAY	
28	Monday	
29	Tuesday	
30	Wednes	
31	Thursday	

AUGUST 1873.

1	Friday	
2	Saturday	
3	SUNDAY	
4	Monday	
5	Tuesday	
6	Wednes	
7	Thursday	
8	Friday	
9	Saturday	
10	SUNDAY	
11	Monday	
12	Tuesday	
13	Wednes	
14	Thursday	
15	Friday	
16	Saturday	
17	SUNDAY	
18	Monday	
19	Tuesday	
20	Wednes	
21	Thursday	
22	Friday	
23	Saturday	
24	SUNDAY	
25	Monday	
26	Tuesday	
27	Wednes	
28	Thursday	
29	Friday	
30	Saturday	
31	SUNDAY	

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

For announcement of this new Department, including Engineering Mining, Assaying, &c., see page 74.

Copies of the Calendar, bound up with the Examination Papers, may be had of the Secretary, or at Messrs. Dawson's Bookstore, Price 2s. 6d.

ANNUAL CALENDAR

OF

McGILL COLLEGE

AND

UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL.

FOUNDED BY BEQUEST OF THE HON. JAMES McGILL, IN 1811;
ERECTED INTO A UNIVERSITY BY ROYAL CHARTER
IN 1821; AND RE-ORGANIZED BY AN
AMENDED CHARTER IN 1852.

SESSION OF 1872-73.

MONTREAL:

PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY J. C. BECKET, ST. JAMES ST.

1872.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

A course of ten lectures on early English History will be delivered in the Session of 1872-3, by Professor Goldwin Smith M.A.—beginning in October. These lectures will be free to Undergraduates in Arts and in the Department of Applied Science; and two Prizes will be offered for competition, in the Examinations at the end of the course. Gentlemen not being Undergraduates will be admitted on payment of a fee of $5. It is proposed that the lectures shall be delivered in the afternoon, and the days and hours will be announced at the beginning of the Session.

ERRATA.

Page 12 line 16.—*For* 1871, *read* 1872.

" " " 27.—*For* "Definitions of Book VI", *read* "Definitions of Book V, Book VI."

Page 13, line 9,—*for* "Four Scholarships of $125," *read* "two Scholarships of $125, one of $120 and one of $100 to $120."

Page 15, line 12—*for* "Mathematics" *read* "Mathematics and Physics."

Page 41, line 18.—*For* "French or German", *read* "French and German," and the reverse in line 19.

McGill University, Montreal.

The Fortieth Session of this University, being the Twentieth under the amended charter, will commence in the Autumn of 1872.

By Virtue of the Royal Charter, granted in 1821 and amended in 1852, the Governors, Principal and Fellows of McGill College, constitute the Corporation of the University; and, under the statutes framed by the Board of Governors with approval of the Visitor, have the power of granting degrees in all the Arts and Faculties, in McGill College, and in Colleges affiliated thereto.

The Statutes and Regulations of the University have been framed on the most liberal principles, with the view of affording to all classes of persons the greatest possible facilities for the attainment of mental culture and professional training. In its religious character the University is Protestant, but not denominational; and while all possible attention will be given to the character and conduct of students, no interference with their peculiar religious views will be sanctioned.

I. McGILL COLLEGE.

THE FACULTY OF ARTS.—The complete course of study for the Degree of B. A. extends over four Sessions, of eight months each; and includes Classics and Mathematics, Experimental Physics, English Literature, Logic, Mental and Moral Science, Natural Science, and one Modern Language, or Hebrew; all of which subjects are imperative in the first three years of the Course; but in the fourth year options are allowed in favour of the Honour Courses in Classics, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Science, Natural Science, and English Literature. Certain exemptions are also allowed to Professional Students.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS provides professional instruction in Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering and Assaying, and Practical Chemistry; leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Applied Science.

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—The complete course of study in Medicine extends over four Sessions, of six months each, and leads to the degree of M. D., C. M.

THE FACULTY OF LAW.—The complete course in Law extends over three Sessions of six months each, and leads to the degrees of B. C. L. and D. C. L,

II. AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

Students of these Colleges are matriculated in the University, and may pursue their course of study wholly in the affiliated College, or in part therein and in part in McGill College, and may come up to the University Examinations on the same terms with the Students of McGill College.

MORRIN COLLEGE, *Quebec.*—Is affiliated in so far as regards degrees in Arts and Law. The ordinary Course in Arts includes Classics, Mathematics, English Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic. There are Honour Courses in Classics and in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

[Detailed information may be obtained from Rev. John Cook, D.D., Principal.]

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE, *Richmond, P. Q.*—Is affiliated in so far as regards degrees in Arts.

[Detailed information may be obtained from C. W. Parkin, Esq., Principal.]

III. AFFILIATED THEOLOGICAL COLLEGES.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *Montreal.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE OF MONTREAL, in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church.

Affiliated Theological Colleges have the right of obtaining for their Students the advantage, in whole or in part, of the course of study in Arts, with such facilities in regard to exemptions as may be agreed on.

IV. AFFILIATED SCHOOLS.

THE MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL provides the training requisite for Teachers of Elementary and Model Schools and Academies. Teachers trained in this School are entitled to Provincial diplomas.

THE MODEL SCHOOLS OF THE MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL are Elementary Schools, divided into a Boys' Department, Girls' Department, and Primary School. Teachers in training in the Normal School are employed in these Schools, under the supervision of the Head Master and Mistress.

(The Calendar with details of the above courses may be obtained on application. This Abstract relates specially to the Faculty of Arts.)

GOVERNING BODY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

VISITOR :—

His Excellency The Right Hon. Baron Lisgar, P.C., K.G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada, &c.

GOVERNORS :—

(Being the Members of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning)

The Hon. Charles Dewey Day, LL.D., *President and Chancellor of the University.*

The Hon. Jas. Ferrier, Senator, M.L.C.
Thomas Brown Anderson, Esq.
Andrew Robertson, M.A., Q.C.
The Hon. Christopher Dunkin, M.A. D.C.L
William Molson, Esq.
The Hon. Alex. Morris, M.A., D.C.L., M.P.
Sir John Rose, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Peter Redpath, Esq.
David Torrance, Esq.
George Moffatt, M.A.
John H. R. Molson, Esq.
The Hon. Frederick W. Torrance, M.A., B.C.L.
Charles J. Brydges, Esq.

PRINCIPAL :—

John William Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., *Vice-Chancellor.*

FELLOWS :—

Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L., LL.D., Vice-Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Arts.
Henry Aspinwall Howe, LL.D.
The Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, D.C.L., Q.C., M.P., Dean of the Faculty of Law.
Sir William E. Logan, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.
George W. Campbell, M.A., M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
Rev. John Cook, D.D, Principal of Morrin College, Quebec.
Alexander Johnson, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, McGill University.
Rev. George Cornish, LL.D., Professor of Classical Literature, McGill University.
P. R. Lafrenaye, B.C.L., Professor of Legal History, McGill University.
Hon. T. K. Ramsay, M.A., Professor of Civil Law, Morrin College.
Rev. Henry Wilkes, D.D., LL.D., Principal and Professor of Theology and Church History in the Congregational College of British North America.
Rev. D. H. McVicar, LL.D., Professor of Theology in the Presbyterian College of Montreal.
R. A. Ramsay, M.A., B.C.L., Representative Fellow in Arts,
John Reddy, M.D., Representative Fellow in Medicine.
Samuel B. Schmidt, M.D., Representative Fellow in Medicine.
William H. Hicks, Esq., Principal of McGill Normal School.
Rev. John Jenkins, D.D., Chairman of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners for the City of Montreal.
C. P. Davidson, M.A., B.C.L., Representative Fellow in Arts.
William Wright, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
J. J. MacLaren, B.C.L., Representative Fellow in Law.
Edward Holton, B.C.L., Representative Fellow in Law.
Charles W. Parkin, Esq., Principal of St. Francis College, Richmond.

(The Governors, Principal and Fellows, constitute, under the Charter, the Corporation of the University.)

SECRETARY, REGISTRAR, AND BURSAR :—

(And Secretary of the Royal Institution.)

William Craig Baynes, B.A. Office, Burnside Hall. Office hours, 10 to 2.
Residence, Centre Building, McGill College.

OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION.

PROFESSORS.

JOHN WILLIAM DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.—Principal, Logan Professor of Geology, and Professor of Natural History.	East Wing McGill College.
VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L., LL.D.,—Vice Principal, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, and Molson Professor of English Literature.	Blue Bonnets.
HENRY ASPINWALL HOWE, LL.D.—Emeritus Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	Lise Carroll, Sherbrooke St. E.
HON. J. J. C. ABBOTT, D.C.L.—Dean of the Faculty of Law and Professor of Commercial Law.	916 Sherbrooke Street.
GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D.—Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Professor of Surgery.	707 Sherbrooke Street.
WILLIAM FRASER, M.D.—Professor of the Institutes of Medicine,	Corner Genevieve and Dorchester Sts.
WILLIAM SUTHERLAND, M.D.—Emeritus Professor in the Faculty of Medicine.	219 Dorchester Street.
WILLIAM E. SCOTT, M.D.—Professor of Anatomy.	43 Beaver Hall Terrace.
WILLIAM WRIGHT, M.D.—Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.	—Lachine.
ROBERT P. HOWARD, M.D.—Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.	9 Beaver Hall Hill.
REV. A. DESOLA, LL.D.—Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature	71 McGill Col. Avenue
HON. WILLIAM BADGELEY, D. C. L.—Professor of Public and Criminal Law.	64 McGill College Avenue.
P. R. LAFRENAYE, B. C. L.—Professor of Legal History.	—Upper St. Urbain St
R. G. LAFLAMME, B. C. L.—Professor of the Law of Real Estate	— 1 Cornwall Place.
CHARLES SMALLWOOD, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L.—Professor of Meteorology.	20 Beaver Hall Place.
CHARLES, F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.—Professor of German Language and Literature.	348 Dorchester Street.
D. C. MCCALLUM, M.D.—Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	784 Craig Street.
ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.—Professor of Mathematics, and Redpath Professor of Natural Philosophy.	4 Place St. Sophie, McGill Col. Av.
REV. GEORGE CORNISH, LL. D.—Professor of Classical Literature.	East Wing McGill College
PIERRE J. DAREY, M.A., B.C.L.—Professor of French Language and Literature.	39 McGill College Avenue.
ROBERT CRAIK, M.D.—Professor of Chemistry.	— 2 Phillips Square.
EDWARD CARTER, Q. C., B.C.L.—Associate Professor of Criminal Law.	— 31 Cadieux Street
G. E. FENWICK, M.D.—Professor of Clinical Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence.	24 Beaver Hall Terrace
JOSEPH M. DRAKE, M.D.—Professor of Clinical Medicine.	19 Beaver Hall Terrace.
N. W. TRENHOLME, M.A., B.C.L.—Professor of Roman Law.	32 Radegonde Street.
J. S. C. WURTELE, B.C.L.—Associate Professor of Commercial Law.	—434 St. Catherine St.
WILLIAM H. KERR, Esq.—Professor of International Law.	— 387 Sherbrooke.
GONZALVE DOUTRE, B.C.L.—Professor of Civil Procedure.	— 10 Vitre.
GEORGE F. ARMSTRONG, M.A., C.E., F.G.S.—Professor of Civil Engineering and Applied Mechanics	1 Belmont St.
GILBERT P. GIRDWOOD, M.D.—Professor of Practical Chemistry.	27 Beaver Hall Terrace.
REV. J. CLARK MURRAY.—Professor of Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	

LECTURERS:—

JOHN S. ARCHIBALD, B. A., B.C.L.—Lecturer in Criminal Law.	— 30 St. Denis.
BERNARD L. HARRINGTON, B.A., Ph.D.—Lecturer in Assaying, Mining and Chemistry.	23 Beaver Hall Terrace.
WILLIAM FULLER, M.D.—Demonstrator of Anatomy.	— 515 Wellington,

---

JOHN ANDREW, Instructor in Elocution.	— 19 Courville Street.
FREDERICK S. BARNJUM, Instructor in Gymnastics.	— 7 Torrance Terrace.

Faculty of Arts.

The Principal (ex-officio).
Professors.—LEACH.
HOWE.
DE SOLA.
DAWSON.
MARKGRAF.
SMALLWOOD.
JOHNSON.
CORNISH.
DAREY.
ARMSTRONG.
MURRAY.
Dean of the Faculty—Ven. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D. C. L., LL. D.
Lecturer in Chemistry—Dr. HARRINGTON.
Librarian—Professor MARKGRAF.

The next Session of this Faculty will commence on September 14th, 1872, and will extend to April 30th, 1873.

§ I. MATRICULATION AND ADMISSION.

Candidates for Matriculation as Undergraduates, are required to present themselves to the Dean of the Faculty, on the 16th of September, for examination; they may, however, enter after the commencement of the Session, if, on examination, found qualified to join the classes.

The subjects of examination for entrance into the First Year, are Classics, Mathematics, and English.

In Classics.—Latin Grammar, Greek Grammar, and one easy Latin and one easy Greek author. The authors recommended are Cæsar; Sallust; Virgil (Æneid, B. I.); Xenophon (Anabasis, B. I.); Homer (Iliad, B. I.).

In Mathematics.—Arithmetic; Algebra, to Simple Equations, inclusive; Euclid's Elements, Books, I., II., III.

In English.—Writing from Dictation.

Candidates may be admitted to the standing of students of the Second Year, provided that they pass the Sessional Examinations of the First Year, or an examination in the following subjects, at the beginning of the Second Year:—

In Classics.

Greek.—Homer, Book VI; Xenophon, Anabasis, Book I; Grammar and Prose Composition.

Latin.—Virgil, Æneid, Book VI.; Cicero, Orations against Catiline; Grammar and Prose Composition.

In Mathematics.

Euclid.—Books I., II., III., IV., VI., with Defs. of Book V. (omitting propositions 27, 28, 29, of Book VI.)

Algebra.—To end of Quadratic Equations (Colenso's Alg.).

Trigonometry.—Galbraith & Haughton's Trigonometry, Chaps. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, to beginning of numerical solution of plane triangles.

Arithmetic.—Ordinary Rules.—Proportion, Interest, Discount, &c., Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square Root.

In English Literature.—English Grammar and Composition.

In French or German.—Grammar and easy Translation.

[Candidates who are unable to pass the entrance Examination of the Second Year in Modern Languages, may be allowed to enter, but will be required to take additional lectures in one Modern Language in the Second Year, or to take the subject in both the Second and Third Years.]

Students of other Universities may be admitted, on the production of certificates, to a like standing in this University, after examination by the Faculty.

Candidates for Matriculation as Partial Students, taking three or more Courses of Lectures, or as Students in any Special Course, will be examined in the subjects necessary thereto, as may from time to time be determined by the Faculty.

Persons desirous of taking one or two Courses of Lectures as Occasional Students, may apply to the Dean for entry in his Register, and may procure from the Secretary tickets for the Lectures they desire to attend.

Every Student is expected to present, on his entrance, a written intimation from his parent or guardian, of the name of the minister of religion, under whose care and instruction it is desired that the Student shall be placed, who will thereupon be invited to place himself in communication with the Faculty on the subject. Failing such intimation from the parent or guardian, the Faculty will endeavour to establish such relations.

---

§ II. SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXAMINATIONS.

EXHIBITIONS AND UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. A Scholarship is tenable for *two* years. An Exhibition for *one* year.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

2. Scholarships are open for competition to Students who have passed the University Intermediate Examination, provided that not more than three Sessions have elapsed since their Matriculation, and also to candidates who have obtained what the Faculty may deem equivalent standing in some other University.

Faculty of Arts.

The Principal (ex-officio).
Professors.—Leach.
Howe.
De Sola.
Dawson.
Markgraf.
Smallwood.
Johnson.
Cornish.
Darey.
Armstrong.
Dean of the Faculty—Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D. C. L., LL. D.
Lecturer in Chemistry—Dr. Harrington.
Librarian—Professor Markgraf.

The next Session of this Faculty will commence on September 14th, 1872, and will extend to April 30th, 1873.

§ I. MATRICULATION AND ADMISSION.

Candidates for Matriculation as Undergraduates, are required to present themselves to the Dean of the Faculty, on the 16th of September, for examination; they may, however, enter after the commencement of the Session, if, on examination, found qualified to join the classes.

The subjects of examination for entrance into the First Year, are Classics, Mathematics, and English.

In Classics.—Latin Grammar, Greek Grammar, and one easy Latin and one easy Greek author. The authors recommended are Cæsar; Sallust; Virgil (Æneid, B. I.); Xenophon (Anabasis, B. I.); Homer (Iliad, B. I.).

In Mathematics.—Arithmetic; Algebra, to Simple Equations, inclusive; Euclid's Elements, Books, I., II., III.

In English.—Writing from Dictation.

Candidates may be admitted to the standing of students of the Second Year, provided that they pass the Sessional Examinations of the First Year, or an examination in the following subjects, at the beginning of the Second Year:—

In Classics.

Greek.—Homer, Book VI; Xenophon, Anabasis, Book I; Grammar and Prose Composition.

Latin.—Virgil, Æneid, Book VI.; Cicero, Orations against Catiline; Grammar and Prose Composition.

In Mathematics.

Euclid.—Books I., II., III., IV., VI., with Defs. of Book V. (omitting propositions 27, 28, 29, of Book VI.).

Algebra.—To end of Quadratic Equations (Colenso's Alg.).

Trigonometry.—Galbraith & Haughton's Trigonometry, Chaps. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, to beginning of numerical solution of plane triangles.

Arithmetic.—Ordinary Rules.—Proportion, Interest, Discount, &c., Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square Root.

In English Literature.—English Grammar and Composition.

In French or German.—Grammar and easy Translation.

[Candidates who are unable to pass the entrance Examination of the Second Year in Modern Languages, may be allowed to enter, but will be required to take additional lectures in one Modern Language in the Second Year, or to take the subject in both the Second and Third Years.]

Students of other Universities may be admitted, on the production of certificates, to a like standing in this University, after examination by the Faculty.

Candidates for Matriculation as Partial Students, taking three or more Courses of Lectures, or as Students in any Special Course, will be examined in the subjects necessary thereto, as may from time to time be determined by the Faculty.

Persons desirous of taking one or two Courses of Lectures as Occasional Students, may apply to the Dean for entry in his Register, and may procure from the Secretary tickets for the Lectures they desire to attend.

Every Student is expected to present, on his entrance, a written intimation from his parent or guardian, of the name of the minister of religion, under whose care and instruction it is desired that the Student shall be placed, who will thereupon be invited to place himself in communication with the Faculty on the subject. Failing such intimation from the parent or guardian, the Faculty will endeavour to establish such relations.

§ II. SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

EXHIBITIONS AND UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. A Scholarship is tenable for *two* years. An Exhibition for *one* year.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

2. Scholarships are open for competition to Students who have passed the University Intermediate Examination, provided that not more than three Sessions have elapsed since their Matriculation, and also to candidates who have obtained what the Faculty may deem equivalent standing in some other University.

3. Scholarships are divided into two classes, [1] *Science* Scholarships; [2] *Classical and Modern Language* Scholarships.

The subjects of Examination for each, are as follows :—

(1) *Science Scholarships.*

Differential and Integral Calculus; Analytic Geometry; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Higher Algebra and Theory of Equations; Pure Mathematics, as in Ordinary Course; Botany; Chemistry; Logic.

[2] *Classical and Modern Language Scholarships.*

Greek; Latin; English Composition; English Language and Literature; French.

EXHIBITIONS.

4. Exhibitions are assigned to the First and Second Years.

First Year Exhibitions are open for Competition to Candidates for entrance into the First Year.

Second Year Exhibitions are open for Competition to Students who have passed the First Year Sessional Examination, provided that not more than two Sessions have elapsed since their Matriculation; and also to Candidates for entrance into the Second Year.

The subjects of Examination are as follows :—

First Year Exhibitions :—Classics, Mathematics, and English.

Second Year Exhibitions :—Classics, Mathematics, English Language, Chemistry, French.

5. The First and Second Year Exhibition Examination will, for Candidates who have not previously entered the University, be regarded as Matriculation Examinations.

6. No Student can hold more than one Exhibition or Scholarship at the same time: but four of the First Year Exhibitioners will be granted exemption from the Sessional fees throughout their College Course under Presentation Scholarships from the Governor General. (See below.)

7. If in any one College Year there be not a sufficient number of Candidates showing absolute merit, any one or more of the Exhibitions or Scholarships offered for competition may be transferred to more deserving Candidates in another Year.

8. A successful Candidate must, in order to retain his Scholarship or Exhibition, proceed regularly with his College Course, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

9. The annual income of the Scholarships or Exhibitions will be paid in four instalments, viz; in October, December, February and April.

10. The Examinations will be held at the beginning of every Session.

EXHIBITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE OFFERED IN 1872.

There are at present sixteen Scholarships and Exhibitions.

THE JANE REDPATH EXHIBITION, founded by Mrs. Redpath, of Terrace Bank, Montreal. Value, $100 yearly.

THE MCDONALD SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, ten in number, established by W. C. McDonald, Esq., Montreal, Value, $125 each, yearly.

THE GOVERNORS' SCHOLARSHIP, established by the Board of Governors. Value, $120 yearly.

THE CHARLES ALEXANDER SCHOLARSHIP, founded by Charles Alexander, Esq., for the encouragement of the study of Classics and other subjects. Value, $120 yearly.

THE TAYLOR SCHOLARSHIP OR EXHIBITION, established by T. M. Taylor, Esq. Value, $100 yearly.

The following will be offered at the Examinations commencing September 14th, 1871, under the regulations above stated;—

First Year.

Three EXHIBITIONS.—Two of $125, one of $100. The Examinations will be in the following subjects:—

Greek.—Homer, Iliad, bk. I.; Xenophon, Anabasis, bk. I.; Lucian, Charon et Vita.

Latin.—Cicero, Pro Lege Manilia; Livy, bk. V., chapp. I.—XXV.; Horace, Odes, bk. I.

Text Books.—Hadley's Elements of Greek Grammar. Arnold's Greek Prose Composition, Exercises 1 to 25. Dr. Wm. Smith's Smaller Latin Grammar, and Principia Latina, Part IV.

Mathematics.—Euclid, bks I., II., III., IV., Defs. of bk. VI. Algebra to end of Harmonical Progression [Colenso]. Arithmetic.

English.—English Grammar and Composition.—(Bain's Grammar, as far as Derivation.) Special exercises in Grammar and Composition.

Second Year.

THREE EXHIBITIONS.—Two of $125 each and one of $100. The Examinations will be in the following subjects:—

Greek.—Homer, Iliad, bk. VI., and Odyssey, bk. IX.; Xenophon, Hellenics, bk. I.; Arrian, bk. III.

Latin.—Virgil, Æneid, bk. VI.; Livy, bk. V., chapp. XXVI.—LV.; Horace, Odes, bk. III.; Cicero, Select Letters, I. to XL. (vol. I., Teubner Series.)

Text Books.—Dr. Wm. Smith's History of Greece. Liddell's History of Rome. Hadley's Greek Grammar. Smith's Student's Latin Grammar. Arnold's Greek Prose Composition, Smith's Principia Latina, Parts IV. and V.

Mathematics.—The Mathematics (Ordinary and Honour) of First Year.

English Literature.—Bain's Grammar ;—Latham's Hand-Book, Prosody ;—Special exercises in Grammar and Composition.

Chemistry.—The Metallic Elements, as in Roscoe's Elementary Chemistry.

French.—Molière, l'Avare, les Femmes savantes, le Misanthrope. De Fivas, Grammaire des Grammaires, (up to Syntax). Easy translation from English into French.

Third Year.

FOUR SCHOLARSHIPS of $125 yearly.

Two of these will be given on an Examination in Science, as follows :—

Mathematics.—Differential Calculus (Hall), Chaps. 1 to 8 inclusive, Chaps. 12. and 14. Integral Calculus (Hall), chaps. 1 to 6 inclusive. Analytic Geometry, (Salmon's Conic Sections). Hind's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. Salmon's Modern Higher Algebra, (first six chapters). Todhunter's Theory of Equations. All the pure Mathematics of Ordinary Course with remainder of Drew's Conic Sections and of Colenso's Algebra [Part 1.].

Natural Science.—Botany, as in Gray's Structural and Systematic Botany.
Chemistry, as in Roscoe's Elements.

Logic, as in Thomson's Outlines of the Laws of Thought.

Two will be given on an Examination in Classics and Modern Languages, as follows :—

Classics.—Greek.—Euripides, Medea ; Demosthenes, the Olynthiacs ; Xenophon, Hellenics, bk. I. ; Herodotus, bk. VIII. ; Thucydides, bk. I.

Latin.—Horace, Satires, bk, I., and Epistles, bk. I. ; Virgil, Georgics, bk I. Terence, Adelphi ; Tacitus, Annals, bk. I. ; Cicero, Select Letters. [Vol. I. Teubner Series.]

Greek and Latin Prose Composition.

History.—Text-Books.—Rawlinson's Manual of ancient History ; Smith's Greece ; Liddell's Rome.

English Language and Literature.—Spalding's English Literature ; Bacon's Essays ; Klipstein's Anglo-Saxon Grammar ; Trench's Study of Words ; Trench's English, Past and Present.

English Composition.—(High marks will be given for this subject, in order to encourage the practice of it, after the models of the best writers.)

French.—Racine, Britannicus, Andromaque, Iphigenie. De Fivas, Grammaire, des Grammaires. Translation from English into French.

EXEMPTIONS FROM FEES UNDER PRESENTATION SCHOLARSHIPS, &c.

A number of these are in the gift of Benefactors, and entitle the Students holding them to Exemption from the Sessional Fees in the Faculty of Arts. Sixteen have been placed by the Governors at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor General. Candidates must pass the usual Matriculation Examination.

By command of His Excellency four of these Exemptions will be offered for competition in the First Year Exhibition Examination of the ensuing session.

Eight Exemptions from fees may be granted by the Board of Governors from time to time, to the most successful Students who may present themselves as candidates. By order of the Board one of these is given annually to the *Dux* of the High School, or of any other Academy, or High School sending up in one year three or more candidates competent to pass creditably the Matriculation Examination.

In the event of an Academy or High School in the Province of Quebec offering for competition among its pupils an Annual Bursary in the Faculty of Arts, of not less than $80, the Governors will add the amount of the fees of tuition thereto.

An Exemption from fees may be given annually to any teacher holding the Model School or Academy Diploma of the McGill Normal School, recommended by the Principal and Professors of the School, and passing creditably the Matriculation Examination in Arts.

---

§ III. COURSE OF STUDY.

ORDINARY COURSE FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

First Year.—Classics; French or German; English Language and Literature; Pure Mathematics; History; Elementary Chemistry.

Second Year.—Classics; French or German; Logic; Pure Mathematics; Botany.

Third Year.—Classics; Rhetoric; Mental and Moral Philosophy; Mixed Mathematics; Experimental Physics; Zoology.

Fourth Year.—Classics; English Literature; Mental and Moral Philosophy; Mixed Mathematics; Experimental Physics; Mineralogy and Geology.

Undergraduates are required to study either French or German for two years, [viz., in the First and Second Years] taking the same language in each year. Any Student failing to pass the Examination at the end of the Second Year, will be required to pass a Supplemental Examination, or to take an additional Session in the Language in which he has failed. In addition to the obligatory there are other Lectures, attendance on which is optional.

The Lectures in Modern Languages, will be so arranged that Students competent and desirous to take in the same years the Lectures in French and in German, may do so.

Students who intend to join any Theological school, on giving written notice to that effect at the beginning of the First Year, may take Hebrew instead of French or German.

The Faculty may permit any Student to take Spanish instead of French or German.

Undergraduates are arranged according to their standing, as Students of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Years; and are required to attend all the Courses of Lectures appointed for their several years under the regulations as to attendance and conduct stated in § VII. The only exceptions are those in favour of Honour and Professional Students stated below.

HONOUR COURSES.

At the examination for the Degree, of B. A., Honours are given in the following subjects, for which special Honour Courses are provided:— [For details see under § X.]

1. *Classics.*
2. *Mathematics.*
3. *Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy.*
4. *English Language, Literature and History.*
5. *Natural Science.*

Students taking B. A. Honours in any of the above Courses may omit two of the ordinary subjects in the Degree Examination, under the conditions stated in § IV. 4.

In Mathematics and Physics, Honours are also given in the First, Second, and Third Years, and in Classics in the Third Year.

§ IV. EXAMINATIONS.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

There are two Examinations in each year; one at Christmas, and the other at the end of the Session. In both of these, Students will be arranged according to their answering, as 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.

Students who fail in any subject in the Christmas Examinations, are required to pass a Supplemental Examination in that subject before admission to the Sessional Examinations.

Students who fail in one subject in the Sessional Examinations, are required to pass a Supplemental Examination in that subject. Should they fail in this, they will be required in the following Session to take the Lectures and pass the Examination in the subject in which they have failed, in addition to those of the Ordinary Course, or to pass the Examination alone without attending Lectures, at the discretion of the Faculty.

Failure in two or more subjects at the Sessional Examinations involves the loss of the Session. The Faculty may permit the Student to recover his standing by passing a Supplemental Examination at the beginning of the ensuing Session. For the purposes of this regulation, Classics and Mathematics are each regarded as two subjects.

The time for the Supplemental Examination will be fixed by the Faculty; and such Examination will not be granted at any other time except by special permission of the Faculty, and on payment of a fee of $5.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

I. FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

There are three University Examinations:—the *Matriculation* at Entrance; the *Intermediate*, at the end of the Second Year; and the *Final*, at the end of the Fourth Year.

1. The subjects of the Matriculation Examination are stated in Section I.

2. In the Intermediate Examination, the subjects are Classics and Pure Mathematics, Logic, and the English language, with one other Modern language, or Botany. Theological Students are allowed to take Hebrew instead of a Modern language. The subjects for the Examination of 1872, are as follows:—

Classics.—Greek.—Euripides.—Medea.
Latin.—Tacitus.—Germania and Agricola.
Latin Prose Composition.

Mathematics.—Arithmetic.
Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., VI., and defs. of Book V.
Algebra to Quadratic Equations, inclusive.
Trigonometry, including use of Logarithms.

Logic.—Thomson's outlines of the Laws of Thought.

English.—Spalding's History of English Literature.
An English Essay.

With one of the following:—

1. *Botany and Vegetable Physiology.*—Structural and Systematic Botany, as in Gray's Text-book, omitting the Description of the Orders.
2. *French.*—Molière, Misanthrope; Racine, Britannicus, Athalie, Phèdre, History of the French Literature of 17th and 18th centuries; Translation into French.
3. *German.*—Schmidt's German Guide. Adler's Reader. Translation into German.
4. *Hebrew.*—Grammar to the end of the Irregular Verbs. Translation from the Book of Genesis. Exercises,—Hebrew into English, and English into Hebrew.

3. For the Final Examination six subjects are appointed; namely, [1] Classics, [2] Mixed Mathematics, [3] Mental and Moral Philosophy, [4] Natural Science, [5] Experimental Physics, [6] One Modern Language and Literature (or Hebrew), with History.

Every Candidate must pass in four of these, namely, Classics and Mixed Mathematics, which are obligatory, and any two of the remaining subjects at his option. The subjects for 1872, are as follows:—

Classics.—Greek.—Aeschylus.—Prometheus Vinctus.
Aeschines.—Contra Ctesiphontem.

Latin.—Livy.—Book XXI.
Plantus.—Aulularia.
Latin Prose Composition.
General Paper in Grammar and History.

2. *Mathematics.*—Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, Astronomy } As treated in Galbraith and Haughton's Manuals.

[Except in the case of Exemptions to Professional Students as stated in § V.]

With any two of the following.

3. *Mental and Moral Philosophy.*—Mansel's Metaphysics, Part 1—Psychology; Schwegler's History of Modern Philosophy; Stewart's Outlines, Part 2; Butler's Sermons, I., II., III., V., VI., VIII., IX., XI., XII.; McIntosh's Dissertation.

4. *Natural Science.*—Geology and Mineralogy, as in Dana's Geology and Manual of Mineralogy.—The Zoology, Botany and Chemistry necessary to the study of the books above named; or as in Dawson's Handbook of Zoology; Gray's Structural and Systematic Botany, and Roscoe's Inorganic Chemistry.

5. *Experimental Physics.—Electricity.*—Statical and Dynamical; including Electro-Magnetism—Magneto-Electricity.—Thermo-Electricity.—Diamagnetism.—Electric Measurements.—Practical Applications to Telegraphy, &c.—*Magnetism —Acoustics.*—Theory of Undulations.—Production and Propagation of Sound.—Vibrations of Rods and Plates.—Vibrations of fluids.—Musical Sounds.

6. *History and English Literature.*—Smith's Student's Gibbon—Smith's Student's Hume —Marsh's Handbook of the English Language and Collier's History of English Literature.

Or instead of History and English, Candidates may take one of the following;—

(a) *History and French*—History as above. The course of French for the Fourth Year.—Bossuet, Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle; Boileau, Art Poétique. Translation into French, and French Composition.

(b) *History and German.*—History as above. Schiller, Geschichte des 30 jahrigen Krieges; Goethe, Iphigenie auf Tauris. General paper on Grammar, Translation into German, and German Prose Composition.

(c) *History and Hebrew.*—(Theological Students only.) History as above. Hebrew Grammar; Translations from first four chapters of Isaiah; any three of the Psalms; the Chaldaic portions of the Scriptures; Targum of Onkelos on Genesis Chap. I., Modern Hebrew Poetry, Halevi or Gabirol.

Exemptions for Candidates for B. A. Honours.

4. Candidates for B. A. Honours who at the Third Year Sessional Examination, have been placed in the 1st or 2nd Class in any two of the six subjects appointed for the Final Examination, are entitled to the following privileges:—

[1] They may claim to have the Third Year Examination, in these two subjects, regarded as a B. A. Examination in the same. [This amounts to exemption at the ordinary B. A. Examination from two of the subjects required. § IV. 3.]

[2] They are required to attend the Ordinary Lectures of the Fourth Year in two subjects. These must be the subjects in which they are to pass the ordinary B. A. Examination, if Lectures are delivered in them; if not, the choice is left to the candidate.

No Student shall be entitled to the above privileges, unless his attendance on Lectures in the Fourth Year, and progress in the subject in which he is a Candidate for Honours, shall be satisfactory to the Professor, nor unless he shall have obtained a Certificate of creditable answering in the Honour Examinations.

II. FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

Bachelors of Arts, of at least three years' standing, are entitled to the degree of Master of Arts, after such examination and exercises as may be prescribed by the Corporation. The exercise at present appointed is the preparation of a Thesis on any literary, scientific or professional subject to be selected by the candidate, and approved by the Faculty. The Thesis to be submitted to the Faculty and reported on to the Corporation.

---

§ V. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS.

I. LAW AND MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Students of the Third and Fourth Years matriculated in the Faculties of Law or Medicine of this University, are entitled to the following exemptions:—

In the Third Year they may omit the Lectures and Examinations in any one of the following subjects:—Zoology, Experimental Physics, or Rhetoric.

In the Lectures of the Fourth Year, they may omit Greek; and also Geology or Experimental Physics. At the Christmas Examinations of the Fourth Year, they may omit Astronomy and Optics.

In the Ordinary B. A. Examination, they may, in Classics, pass in Latin alone; and in Mixed Mathematics, in Mechanics and Hydrostatics alone.

To be allowed these privileges in either year, they must give notice at the commencement of the Session to the Dean of the Faculty, of their intention to claim exemptions as Professional Students, and must produce at the end of the Session, certificates of attendance on a full course of Professional Lectures during the year for which the exemptions are claimed.

II. STUDENTS OF AFFILIATED THEOLOGICAL COLLEGES.

Such Students, whether entered as Matriculated or Occasional, are subject to the regulations of the Faculty of Arts in the same manner as other students.

The Faculty will make formal reports to the Governing body of the Theological College, to which any such Students may belong, as to:—[1] their conduct and attendance on the classes of the Faculty; and [2] their standing in the several examinations; such reports to be furnished after the Christmas and Sessional Examinations, severally, if called for.

Matriculated Students are allowed no exemptions in the course for the degree of B. A. till they have passed the Intermediate Examination; but they may take Hebrew in the First and Second Years, instead of Modern languages.

In the Third and Fourth Years they are allowed exemptions from the following subjects:—

In the Third Year they may omit Astronomy and Optics, Experimental Physics, and Rhetoric.

In the Fourth Year they may omit Experimental Physics and English Literature.

Certificates of attendance on the full course of lectures in the Theological College, during the year for which the exemptions are claimed, must be produced by Students who avail themselves of these exemptions, before presenting themselves for Examination.

[No Student will be allowed in the same session both Professional and Honour exemptions.]

---

§ VI. MEDALS, HONOURS, PRIZES AND CLASSING.

1. GOLD MEDALS will be awarded in the B. A. Honour Examinations to Students taking the highest Honours of the First Rank in the subjects stated below, and who shall have passed creditably the Ordinary Examinations for the degree of B. A.

The *Chapman Gold Medal*, for the Classical Languages and Literature.

The *Prince of Wales Gold Medal*, for Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy.

The *Anne Molson Gold Medal*, for Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The *Shakspere Gold Medal*, for the English Language, Literature and History.

The *Logan Gold Medal*, for Geology and other Natural Sciences.

In the event of there being no candidates for any Medal, or of none of the candidates fulfilling the required conditions, the Medal will be withheld, and the proceeds of its endowment for the year may be devoted to prizes in the subjects for which the Medal was intended. For details, see announcements of the several subjects below.

2. HONOURS, of First or Second Rank, will be awarded to those Matriculated Students who have successfully passed the Examinations in any Honour Course established by the Faculty, and have also passed creditably the ordinary Examinations in all the subjects proper to their year.

3. CERTIFICATES of High General Standing will be granted to those Matriculated Students, who are placed in the First Class in the aggregate of the studies proper to their year.

4. PRIZES OR CERTIFICATES, to those Matriculated Students who may have distinguished themselves in the studies of a particular class, and have attended all the other classes proper to their year.

Students taking B. A. Honours will be placed at the Head of the Degree list: and Students who pass the Ordinary Degree Examination will be arranged as 1st Class, 2nd Class, or 3rd Class, according to their answering.

5. THE STEWART PRIZE of $20, established by the Rev. Colin C. Stewart, M. A., is open to all Undergraduates, and also to Graduates of this or any other University studying Theology in any College affiliated to this University.

1. The prize will not be given for less than a thorough examination in Hebrew Grammar passed in the First Class, in reading and translating the Pentateuch and such poetic portions of the Scripture as may be determined.

2. In case competitors should fail to attain the above standard, the prize will be withheld and a prize of Forty Dollars will be offered in the following year for the same.

[Course for the present year: —Hebrew Grammar (Gesenius); Translation and analysis of the first ten chapters of Genesis; the Prophet Habakkuk (the whole book); and the first five Psalms.]

3. There will be two Examinations of three hours each, one in Grammar, and the other in Translation and Analysis.

6. The names of those who have taken Honours, Certificates, or Prizes, will be published, in the order of merit; and with mention, in the case of Students of the first and Second Years, of the schools in which their preliminary education has been received.

§ VII. ATTENDANCE AND CONDUCT.

All Students shall be subject to the following regulations for attendance and conduct:—

1. A Class-book shall be kept by each Professor and Lecturer, in which the presence or absence of Students shall be carefully noted; and the said Class-Book shall be submitted to the Faculty at all their ordinary Meetings during the Session.

2. Professors shall note the attendance immediately on the commencement of their Lectures, and shall omit the names of Students entering thereafter, unless satisfactory reasons are assigned. Absence or tardiness, without sufficient excuse, or inattention or disorder in the Class-room, if persisted in after admonition by the Professor, shall be reported to the Dean of Faculty, who may reprimand the student, or refer to the Faculty, as he may think proper. He may also suspend from classes until the next meeting of the Faculty.

3. The number of times of absence, from necessity or duty that shall disqualify for the keeping of a Session, shall in each case be determined by the Faculty. [Under this rule attendance on at least two-thirds of the lectures will in all cases be required.]

4. While in the College, or going to and from it, Students are expected to conduct themselves in the same orderly manner as in the Class-rooms. Any Professor observing improper conduct in the College building or grounds, may admonish the student, and if necessary report him to the Dean.

5. Every student is required to attend regularly the religious services of the denomination to which he belongs, and to maintain, without, as well as within, the walls of the College a good moral character.

6. When Students are brought before the Faculty under the above rules, the Faculty may reprimand, report to parents or guardians, disqualify from competing for prizes and honours, suspend from Classes, or report to the Corporation for expulsion.

7. Any Student injuring the furniture or building, will be required to repair the same at his own expense, and will in addition, be subject to such other penalty as the Faculty may see fit to inflict.

8. All cases of discipline involving the interests of more than one Faculty, or of the University in general, shall be immediately reported to the Principal, or in his absence, to the Vice-Principal.

§ VIII. LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

1. The books in the Library consist of two divisions:—1st, those which may be lent; 2nd, those designated by the general term "Books of Reference," which may not, under any circumsances, be removed from the Library.

2. Students may borrow books from the Library, on depositing the sum of four dollars with the Librarian, and signing a receipt for the books: such deposit to be returned to the Student on his returning the books uninjured.

3. Students may borrow not more than three volumes at one time, except on special recommendation of a Professor and must return them within two weeks, on penalty of a fine of one shilling for the first week of detention, and two shillings and six-pence for each subsequent week.

4. A Student incurring a fine will be debarred the use of the Library until the fine has been paid.

5. Any volume or volumes lost or damaged by a student, shall be paid for by him, at such rates as the Faculty may direct, having reference to the value of the book and of the set to which it may belong.

6. Students may read in the Library at such hours as may be determined by the Faculty.

7. Professors and Lecturers may borrow any books required by them for their duties in the College, not exceeding ten volumes at any one time. Books so borrowed must be returned at or before the end of each Session.

8. Graduates in any of the Faculties, on making a deposit of four dollars, are entitled to the use of the Library, subject to the same rules and conditions as students, but they are not required to pay the Annual Library Fee.

9. Members of the McGill College Book Club are, by a regulation of Corporation, entitled to the use of the Library on the same conditions as Graduates.

10. Persons not connected with the College may consult books in the Library, on obtaining an order from any of the Governors, or from the Principal, the Dean of Faculty or any of the Professors; and donors of books or money to the amount of Fifty Dollars may at any time consult books on application to the Librarian.

11. The Library will be open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., daily, except Saturdays, during the Session, and in the months of May and June. On Saturday it will be open from 1 to 4 p.m.

12. No one is allowed to enter the alcoves or to take down books from the shelves, except the Governors, Members of Corporation, Professors, the Librarian and his assistants, or those whom any of the above may accompany personally.

13. A person desiring to read or to borrow a book, which he has ascertained from the Catalogue to be in the Library, will fill up one of the blank forms provided for Readers and Borrowers respectively, and hand it to the Librarian, who will thereupon procure him the book.

14. Readers must return the books they have obtained to the Librarian before leaving the Library.

15. No conversation that can disturb Readers is permitted in the Library.

16. The times and conditions of study in the Museum will be arranged by the Professor of Natural History.

---

§ IX. FEES AND RESIDENCE.

Matriculation Fee (to be paid in the Year of Entrance only), -	$4
Sessional Fee - - - - - - - - - -	$20
Library Fee - - - - - - - - - - -	$2
Gymnasium Fee - - - - - - - - - -	$2

Undergraduates and Students in Special Courses are required to pay all the above Fees.

Partial Students are required to pay the Matriculation, Library and Gymnasium Fees, and $5 for each Class which they attend, or $20 for all the courses.

Occasional Students, or those taking one or two courses of Lectures only, and not Matriculated, are required to pay $5 per Session for each course.

The Matriculation, Library, and Gymnasium Fees are exigible from Students holding exemptions from Sessional Fees.

Graduates in Arts are allowed to attend without payment of fees all lectures except those noted as requiring a special fee.

The fees must be paid within a fortnight after the commencement of attendance in each session. In case of default, the Student's name will be removed from the College books, and can be replaced thereon only by permission of the Faculty and on payment of a fine of $2.

Graduation Fee for the Degree of B. A. - - -	$5
Do. do. for the Degree of M.A. - - -	$10

The Graduation Fees must be paid before the Examinations.

Students in Arts are permitted to Board in the City; but arrangements have been made for receiving Students who may desire to reside as boarders in the College, and for placing such Students under the immediate superintendence of the Rev. Prof. Cornish, to whom application may be made.

§ X. COURSES OF LECTURES.

I. ORDINARY COURSE.

1.—CLASSICAL LITERATURE AND HISTORY.

Professor, Rev. G. Cornish, M. A.

GREEK.

First Year.—Homer.—Iliad, Book VI.

Xenophon.—Hellenics.—Book I.

Greek Prose Composition.

Second Year.—Isocrates.—Panegyricus.

Euripides.—Medea.

Greek Prose Composition.

Third Year.—Demosthenes.—The Olynthiacs.

Æschylus.—Prometheus Vinctus.

Fourth Year.—Aeschines.—Contra Ctesiphontem.

LATIN.

First Year.—Virgil—Æneid, Book VI.

Cicero.—Epistolae Selectae.

Latin Prose Composition.

Second Year.—Horace.—Epistles, Book I.

Valerius Maximus.—Book III.

Latin Prose Composition.

Third Year.—Juvenal.—Satires VIII. & X.

Plautus.—Aulularia.

Latin Prose Composition.

Fourth Year.—Livy.—Book XXI.

Latin Prose Composition.

In the work of the Class the attention of the Student is directed to the collateral subjects of History, Antiquities and Geography; also to the Grammatical structure and affinities of the Greek and Latin Languages; and to Prosody and Accentuation.

2.—ENGLISH LITERATURE.—(MOLSON PROFESSORSHIP).

Professor, Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D. C. L., LL. D.

First Year.—English Language and Literature.—Anglo-Saxon Grammar.—Text-Books—Bain's English Grammar; Spalding's History of English Literature.—Klipstein's Anglo-Saxon Grammar.

Third Year.—Rhetoric.—Text-book—Whately's Rhetoric, I., II., III.

Fourth Year.—English Literature.—Text-Book—Marsh's Hand-book.

3.—LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor, Rev. J. Clark Murray.

Second Year.—Elementary Psychology. Text-book—Stewart's Outlines Part I.
Logic. Text-book—Thomson's Outlines of the Laws of Thought.

Third Year.—Moral Philosophy. Text-book—Stewart's Outlines, Part II.; Butler's Sermons, I. II., III., V., VI., VIII., IX., XI., XII.
History of Ethical Theories. Text-book—MacIntosh's Dissertations.

Fourth Year.—Psychology. Text-books—Mansel's Metaphysics, Part I; Murray's Outline of Hamilton's Philosophy.
History of Modern Philosophy. Text-Book—Schwegler's History.

4.—FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Professor, P. J. Darey, M. A., B. C. L.

First Year.—DeFivas, Grammaire des Grammaires,
Molière, le Mariage forcé, le Misanthrope.
Dictation, Colloquial exercises.

Second Year.—*Ordinary Course*:—DeFivas, Grammaire des Grammaires.
Racine, Mitridate, Phèdre
Translation into French: Dr. Johnson, Rasselas.
Lectures on the French Literature; Bonnefon, Ecrivains célèbres de la France.
Dictation, Parsing, Etymology. Colloquial exercises
Advanced Course:—Poitevin, Grammaire élémentaire.
Racine, Britannicus, Athalie, les Plaideurs.
Translation into French: Goldsmith, She stoops to conquer.
Lectures on the French Literature; Demogeot, Littérature française.
Dictation, Parsing. Etymology.

Third Year.—Poitevin, Grammaire élémentaire.
Corneille, Le Cid, Cinna, Horace.
Translation into French: Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield.
French Composition, Dictation.
History of the French Literature of the 19th century.

Fourth Year.—Boileau, Art Poétique.
Lectures on the French Literature; Geruzez, Littérature française.
Translation in French.
French Composition.

The Lectures in the Advanced Class in the 2nd Year, and in the 3rd and 4th Years, are given in French.

---

5. GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Professor, C. F. A. Markgraf, M. A.

First and Second Years.—*Ordinary Course*:—This Course comprises Grammar, Reading and Analysis, translations oral and written, and Dictation. Special regard is had to the affinities of the German with the English. Text Book; Schmidt's German Guide (1st and 2nd Course); Adler's Progressive German Reader.

Third and Fourth Years.—*Ordinary Course*:—The Students following this Course have the same Studies and exercises as are prescribed for the Advanced Course of the Second and Third Years.

First Year.--Advanced Course :--Text Books;--Schmidt's German Guide (1st and 2nd Course) ; Adler's Progressive German Reader.

Second and Third Years.--Advanced Course :--Text Books :--Schmidt's German Guide (3rd Course) ; Peissner's German Grammar (Parts III. & IV.) ; Adler's Handbook of German Literature. The exercises comprise select readings in German Prose and Poetry ; translations from English writers, and Composition.

During this Course a series of Lectures will be delivered on the History of German Literature, from the earliest periods down to the classical age of Goethe and Schiller ; closing with a brief notice of the state of German Literature at the present day.

---

6. HEBREW AND ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

Professor, Rev. A. De Sola, LL.D.

Elementary Course.--For Students of the First and Second Years.)--Grammar :--Text-Book ;--Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar, with exercises in Orthography and Etymology. Reading ;--Translation and Grammatical Analysis of Historical Portions of the Scriptures--Syntax-- Mishlé Shualim--Fables, &c.

Advanced Course.--(For Students of the Second, Third and Fourth Years.)--Introduction to the study of Hebrew Poetry--its spirit and characteristics. Lowth and Sarchi as Text Books. Translation from the Psalms, Lamentations and Isaiah. Ancient compared with Modern Hebrew Poetry ; the productions of Halevi, Gabirol, &c. Grammar, Exercises, &c., continued.

The Chaldee Language :--Grammar, *Mebo Halashon Aramith* of J. Jeitteles. The Chaldee portions of Scripture. Targum of Onkelos and T. Yerushalmi.

The Syriac Language :--Grammar, (Uhlemann's) and Translation.

The course comprises lectures on the above Languages and their Literature in particular, with a general notice of the other Oriental Languages, their genius and peculiarities. Comparative Philology, affinity of roots, &c., also receive due attention, while the portions selected for translation will be illustrated and explained by reference to Oriental manners, customs, History, &c.

---

7. SPANISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Rev. Professor De Sola.

(Extra Fee for this Class, $5.00).

The study of the Spanish Language on this continent, being generally pursued with special reference to commercial purposes, it will be sought to impart in this course, a practical knowledge of the Castilian, the richest and most harmonious of the Peninsular languages—as well as an acquaintance with its Literature.

Ollendorf's Spanish Grammar by Velazquez and Simmoné, and the Reader of Velazquez, are the Text-Books employed in the Junior Class, who will also be exercised in composition by both written and oral exercises In the Senior Class, Fernandes' Exercises, continuation of Grammar and Composition, Cervantes' Don Quixote, Quintana Vida del Cid, and Mariana's Historia will be the subjects of study. Besides a special comparison with the Portuguese Language, a general notice, literary and historical, of the Bascuence and other dialects, will be given.

---

8. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (PETER REDPATH PROFESSORSHIP OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY).

Professor, Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

Mathematics.--(*First Year*)--Arithmetic.--Euclid, Books 1,2,3,4,6, with Definitions of Book 5 (omitting propositions 27, 28, 29, of Book 6). Todhunter's Edition.--

Colenso's Algebra, part I to end of Quadratic Equations.--Galbraith and Haughton's Plane Trigonometry to end of Solution of Plane Triangles.--Nature and use of Logarithms.

MATHEMATICS.--(*Second Year*)--Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, and Trigonometry as before.--Remainder of Galbraith and Haughton's Plane Trigonometry.-- Conic Sections treated Geometrically. (The Parabola as in Drew's Conic Sections, the definitions of the Ellipse and Hyperbola, with the fundamental properties of their tangents, Euclid, Book XI., Props. 1 to 21; Book XII., Props. 1, 2.

The course for the Intermediate University Examination consists of the Mathematics for the first two years, except Conic Sections and Solid Geometry.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY.--(*Third Year*)--Galbraith and Haughton's Mechanics (omitting chap. 5 of Statics,) Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy.

At the Ordinary Examinations, answers to questions in Mechanics, on the Chapters on Friction, Collision of Bodies and Projectiles, will be taken into account only in determining the relative positions of those whose other answers shall entitle them to be placed in the First Class.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.--(*Third and Fourth Years*)--1.--*Light.*--Theories.--Reflection.--Refraction.--Dispersion.--Interference and Diffraction.--Double Refraction. —Polarisation. 2.—*Heat.*—Dilatation of Solids, Liquids and Gases.—Specific and latent Heat.—Radiation and Conduction.—Mechanical Theory of Heat. 3.—*Electricity.*—Statical and Dynamical; including Electro-Magnetism—Magneto-Electricity. —Thermo-Electricity.—Diamagnetism.—Electric Measurements,—Practical Applications to Telegraph, &c. 4.—*Magnetism.* 5.—*Acoustics.*—Theory of Undulations. —Production and Propagation of Sound.—Vibrations of Rods and Plates.—Vibrations of Fluids.—Musical Sounds. Text-Books—Ganot's Treatise translated by Atkinson, and Tyndal on Heat. This Course extends over two years.

The Subjects for the Session 1872-73 are Light and Electricity, Magnetism, and Acoustics.

The Lectures in Mathematical and Experimental Physics will be illustrated by Apparatus.

---

9. GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

(LOGAN PROFESSORSHIP OF GEOLOGY.)

Professor, J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.

I. BOTANY.—(Second Year.)

(1) *Histology, Morphology and Physiology of the Plant*, or description of its elementary tissues and organs, and investigation of its functions of nutrition and reproduction.

(2) *Systematic and Descriptive Botany*, with special notices of the Flora of Canada, and instructions for collecting and determining Plants, and for the use of the Microscope.

(3) *Geographical Botany.*

Text-Book--Gray's Structural and Systematic Botany.

A Prize of $20, will be given for the best collection of Plants, and the greatest proficiency in their determination. The prize collections or duplicates of them to remain in the College Museum. Candidates must be Students in Botany of the previous session.*

II. ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY. (Third Year.)

(1) *General Zoology*, including the Elements of the Histology, and Comparative

Anatomy and Physiology of Animals, with the Principles of Classification and the division of the Animal Kingdom into Provinces or Sub-kingdoms.

(2) *Descriptive Zoology*, including the character of the Classes and Orders of the Animal Kingdom, illustrated by typical examples, and as far as possible by Canadian species.

Text-Book.--Dawson's Hand-book of Zoology, with books of reference.

A Prize of about $10 will be given for the best named collection of Canadian Fossils: conditions as stated above under Botany.*

III. MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY. (Fourth Year.)

(1) *Mineralogy*.--Chemical and Physical characters of Minerals including Crystallography, the methods of determining species, and Descriptive Mineralogy; with special reference to those species most important to Geology, or useful in the Arts.

(2) *Physical Geology*.--Composition of Rocks and their structure on the small scale. Classification of Rocks. Arrangement of Rocks on the large scale; stratification, elevation and disturbances, denudation.

(3) *Chronological Geology and Palæontology*.--Data for determining the relative ages of formations. Classification according to age. Fauna and Flora of the successive periods. Geology of British America.

Text-Books.--Dana's Manuals of Mineralogy and Geology, with Lyell's Elements.

The Lectures in Natural History will be accompanied with demonstrations in the Museum. Students in Natural History are also entitled to tickets of admission to the Museum of the Natural History Society of Montreal.

* From the Surplus income of the Logan Medal Fund.

---

10. CHEMISTRY.

Lecturer, B. I. HARRINGTON, B. A., Ph. D.

First Year.--A course of Elementary Chemistry preparatory to the course in Natural Science and Practical Science.

Text Book.--Roscoe's Lessons in Elementary Chemistry.

---

11. METEOROLOGY.

Professor, CHARLES SMALLWOOD, M.D., LL.D.

Instruction in Meteorological Observations will be given in the Observatory, at hours to suit the convenience of the senior students.

---

12. ELOCUTION.

MR. JOHN ANDREW, Instructor.

Students are recommended by the Faculty, to avail themselves of the instructions of Mr. Andrew, who will make arrangements for evening classes to meet during the Session.

II. HONOUR COURSES.

1. CLASSICS.

B. A. HONOURS, BEING THE HONOUR COURSE FOR STUDENTS OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS.

Candidates for B. A. Honours in Classics will be examined in the following subjects:---

I. GREEK.

I.---*Greek Philosophy.*

Plato.--Republic, Books I. & II.

Aristotle.--Nicomachean Ethics, Books I. & II.

II.---*Greek History.*

Herodotus.--Books VIII. & IX.

Thucydides.--Book I.

Xenophon--Hellenics, Books I. & II.

III.---*Greek Poetry.*

a. Epic.--Homer.--Odyssey, Books I. II. & III.

Hesiod.--Works and Days.

b. Dramatic.--Æschylus.--Prometheus Vinctus.

Seven against Thebes.

Sophocles.--Antigone.

Euripides.--Hippolytus.

Aristophanes.--The Frogs.

c. Lyric and Bucolic.--Pindar.--Olympic Odes.

Theocritus.--Idyls I. to VI.

IV.--*Greek Oratory.*

Demosthenes.--De Corona.

Æschines.--Contra Ctesiphontem.

II. LATIN.

I.—*Roman History.*

Livy.—Books XXI., XXII. & XXIII.

Tacitus.—Annals, Books I. & II.

Histories, Book I.

II.—*Roman Poetry.*

a. Epic.—Virgil.—Æneid, Books I. to IV.

b. Dramatic.—Plautus.—Aulularia.

Terence.—Adelphi.

c. Satiric.—Horace.—Satires, Book I.

Juvenal.—Satt. VIII. & X.

Persius.—Satt. V. & VI.

III.—*Roman Oratory and Philosophy.*

Cicero.—De Imperio Cn. Pompeii.

De Inventione.

De Officiis.

III. HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.

Text-Books:—

1. Grote's History of Greece, Vols. III. to VIII.
2. Arnold's History of Rome.
3. Mommsen's History of Rome.

IV. COMPOSITION.

1. Composition in Greek and Latin prose.
2. General paper on Grammar, History and Antiquities.

The Examination for B. A. Honours will extend over four days, in the morning from 9 to 12, and the afternoon from 2 to 5.

2. LOGIC, MORAL PHILOSOPHY, AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

B. A. HONOUR COURSE,

Third Year.—History of Ancient Ethical Systems.

Fourth Year.—Two courses of Lectures will be given, one in Logic the other in Metaphysics. Subject of the latter.—The Philosophies of Kant and Hamilton.

Candidates for B. A. Honours in the department of Philosophy will be examined on the following works, in addition to the subjects treated in the Lectures.

In Logic.—On the Novum Organum of Bacon.
Mill's Logic.
Mansel's Prolegomena Logica.
Trendelenburg's Elements.

In Metaphysics.—On Ancient Philosophy, as in Schwegler's History.
Plato's Theætetus [English].
History of Modern Philosophy.—Schwegler.
Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, Books I., II., IV.
Berkeley's principles of Human Knowledge.
Hamilton's Discussions I. and II. and Appendix to Discussions, 1 [A]
Hamilton's Notes to Reid, A., B., C., D., and D*
Mill's Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy.

In Moral Philosophy.—Grant's Aristotle, Vol I pp. 1—336.
Stewart's Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers, Books I., II., III.
Kant's Metaphysics of Ethics.

---

3. ENGLISH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND HISTORY.

B A. HONOUR COURSE.

1. *Language.*

Klipstein's Anglo-Saxon Grammar.
Thorpe's Analecta Anglo-Saxonica.
Marsh's Lectures on the English Language, by Smith.
Craik's Outlines of the History of the English Language.
Tyrwhitt's Essay on the Language and Versification of Chaucer.
Trench's Study of Words.
Trench's English Past and Present.
Trench's Glossary.

II. *Literature.*

Required from the Student a general acquaintance with the works of the English Classical authors, and a more minute study of the following portions of English Literature.

Shakespear's Plays.
Chaucer.—Canterbury Tales; The Prologue and the Knight's Tale; the Flower and the Leaf; the House of Fame.
Spenser—Fairie Queen; Books I., II.
Marlowe—Faustus and Jew of Malta.
Milton—Paradise Lost; Comus; Lycidas; L'Allegro.
Dryden—Absalom and Achitophel; Annus Mirabilis; Dedications to his Translations of Virgil's Æneid and the Satires of Juvenal.
Pope—Dunciad; Essay on Criticism: Rape of the Lock; Eloisa and Abelard; Prefaces to his Translations of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey.
Bacon—Essays.

Required to be read in connection with this part of the Course.—

Craik's History of English Literature.
Hallam's Literary History of Europe—the parts relating to English Literature.
Johnson's Lives of Milton, Dryden, Addison. Pope.
Dunlop's History of Fiction.

III. *History.*

Required a general acquaintance with the History of England to the year 1714, and a more minute knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon period, of the 13th and 14th centuries, and of the period from the accession of Elizabeth to that of George I. The following books are recommended :—

Hume's History of England.
Godwin's Life and Times of Chaucer.
Pauli's Life of Alfred the Great.
Froude's History of England.
Macaulay's History of England.
Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.
Hallam's Constitutional History of England.

---

4. MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

HONOUR COURSE.

MATHEMATICS.—(*First Year.*) McDowell's Exercises on Modern Geometry, &c.—Wood's Algebra.—Hind's Plane Trigonometry.

MATHEMATICS.—(*Second Year.*)—Todhunter's Theory of Equations.—Hind's Spherical Trigonometry.—Salmon's Analytic Geometry, first thirteen chapters.—Hall's Calculus.—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, of Diff. Cal.; Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, of Integ. Cal.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.—(*Third Year.*)—Todhunter's Statics, (omitting Chap. 13).—Tait & Steele, Dynamics of a particle.—Besant's Hydrostatics, Chaps. 1, 2, 3, 5.—Walton's Mechanical and Hydrostatical Problems.—Parkinson's Optics.—Main's Practical and Spherical Astronomy (selected course).

B. A. HONOUR COURSE.

PURE MATHEMATICS.—Hind's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.--Todhunter's Theory of equations.—Hall's Differential and Integral Calculus.--Boole's Differential Equations (selected course).--Gregory's Examples of the Calculus (omitting the last two Chapters). Salmon's Conic Sections.--Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions (selected course).

MECHANICS.-Todhunter's Statics.--Tait & Steele, Dynamics of a Particle.--Routh's Dynamics of a Rigid Body.--Besant's Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics.--Walton's Mechanical Examples.--Walton's Examples in Hydrostatics.

ASTRONOMY.--Main's Astronomy.--Sir John Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy (Part II. on the Lunar and Planetary Perturbations).--Godfray's Lunar Theory.

Newton's Principia, Lib. I., Sects. 1, 2, 3, 9, and 11.

LIGHT.--Lloyd's Wave Theory of Light.

HEAT.
ELECTRICITY.
MAGNETISM.
ACOUSTICS.
} As in Ordinary Course.

The examination for B. A. Honours will continue for *four* days.

The Examinations for honours in the other years will continue for *two* days.

Engineering Students may be candidates for Honours.

COURSE FOR THE ANNE MOLSON MATHEMATICAL PRIZE.

The Mathematical Physics of the Honour Course in the 3rd year, together with the Differential and Integral Calculus (Hall) and Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions (Theory of Surfaces of the second order pp 1-10.)

The value of the prize is about $64. It is open to competition to students commencing the Fourth Year in Arts, in September 1872.

---

5. NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOLOGY.

B. A. HONOUR COURSE.

Students entering for Honours must have passed creditably the examinations in Elementary Chemistry, Zoology, Botany and Experimental Physics; and should know the elements of Drawing. Students entering for practical purposes will be required only to satisfy the Professor of their fitness for the studies of the class.

Candidates for Honours will be expected to attain such proficiency as to be able to undertake original investigations, in some at least of the subjects of study.

The Lectures will include.--

1. An advanced course in General Geology and Palæontology, in connection with which the Students will be required to read Dana's Geology and Lyell's Student's Elements.

2. Methods of observation and of conducting Geological Surveys. Applications of the science to Mining, Engineering and Agriculture.

3. Canadian Geology, in connection with which the Students will read Logan's Report of the Geological Survey of Canada, and Dawson's Acadian Geology.

4. Practical Palæontology and determination of species; with books of reference from the College Library, and specimens from the Museum.

5. Excursions for Field Work will be undertaken when practicable.

In addition to the above, the Student is required to pass an examination in any one of the following subjects:--

1. The Systematic part of Botany, as in Gray's "Text Book" and "Manual," and specimens illustrative of these books from the Museum.

2. Huxley's Elements of Comparative Anatomy and Dawson's Handbook of Zoology, and specimens illustrative of the latter.

3. Dana's Mineralogy, and specimens illustrative thereof from the Museum.

---

§ XI. LIBRARY, MUSEUM, APPARATUS AND OBSERVATORY.

1. The Library.

The Library of the Faculty of Arts contains more than 9,000 volumes of standard works, selected with especial reference to the wants of Professors and Students, and open to their use during the Session.

The most important additions recently made to the Library are the "Peter Redpath Historical Collection" consisting of 896 volumes of the more rare and valuable works relating to English History; a collection of 222 volumes in Classical Literature presented by Mr. C. Alexander, and the Library of Dr. John Robson of Warrington, England, presented by him, consisting of 2597 volumes, and 327 Pamphlets.

(The above statement does not include the Library of the Medical Faculty, which contains upwards of 4,000 volumes.)

II. The Museum of Natural History.

1. Zoology. In this department the Museum contains a general collection of type specimens, illustrating the Orders and characteristic Genera of the Animal Kingdom,

the whole arranged and labelled in such a manner as to correspond with the College course on the subject. There are also the following special collections :—

The Carpenter Collection of Shells, being the general collection of Dr. Philip P. Carpenter, presented by him to the University, and in process of arrangement in a separate room.

The Carpenter Collection of Mazatlan Shells.

The Couper Collection of 2,400 Canadian Insects.

Collections of Canadian Fresh-water and Land Shells.

2. Botany. The Herbarium consists of the Collection of the late Dr. Holmes, of Montreal, presented by him to the University ; and with the additions recently made to it, affording a nearly complete representation of the Flora of Canada. There are also collections of European, Arctic and Alpine Plants, and of specimens of Woods, Fungi, &c.

3. Geology and Mineralogy.—The general collection consists of a series of the characteristic Fossils of all the great geological periods, with additional suites of specimens, illustrating in greater detail the formations represented in Canada.. There is also an extensive collection of Rock specimens, and collections are being formed representing the principal Mineral Regions of Canada.

The Mineralogical Cabinet consists principally of the "Holmes Collection," containing about 2,000 specimens of Canadian and Foreign Minerals. A large portion of these are displayed in glass cases for the use of students, under the arrangement of Dana's Manual of Mineralogy.

All of the above Collections are used to illustrate the lectures, or are open to the inspection of students, who are also entitled to access to the large and valuable collections of the Natural History Society of Montreal.

III. Philosophical Apparatus.

The value of the Apparatus is above $4000. Of this more than two thousand dollars' worth has been lately added by means of a personal subscription amongst some of the Governors. The collection is now very valuable for purposes of illustration in the departments of Mathematical and Experimental Physics. Besides instruments to illustrate Mechanics, [Statics and Dynamics] and Optical instruments, such as Microscopes, a Telescope, Sextant, &c., there is a good collection for Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, another for Heat, and a very full collection for Magnetism and Electricity [Statical and Dynamical] including Electro-magnetism, Magneto-electricity, Diamagnetism, Thermo-electricity, the Measurement of Electric Resistance, &c. The collection for Light, besides apparatus illustrative of the common phenomena of optics, includes the best instruments for exhibiting on a large scale with the aid of the electric light the phenomena of Interference, Diffraction, Polarization and Double Refraction. There is a good collection for Sound.

IV. Chemical Laboratory.

The Laboratory is furnished with the Apparatus, Specimens and Chemical Reagents necessary to illustrate the class-lectures in Chemistry ; and is also fitted up with all the necessary appliances for the work of a class in Practical Chemistry and Assaying.

V. Meteorological and Magnetic Observatory.

The Basement of the Building is devoted entirely to the observations on Terrestrial Magnetism.

The Ground Story and Leads are the portion of the Building devoted to Meteorological observations.

The Transit tower is for the purpose of giving time to the City, and to the Ships in the Harbour, and is connected by Electric Telegraph with a "Time Ball" at the wharf. Connection by Electric Telegraph having also been established between the Observatory and the Government Buildings at Ottawa, mean time is transmitted daily at noon, and made known there by the firing of a Cannon.

The principal Meteorogical Instruments are:--Thermometers for determining the Temperature of the Air; Barometers for ascertaining the atmospheric pressure; Psychrometers for the purpose of determining the Elastic force of Aqueous Vapour, the relative Humidity and Dew Point; Instruments for recording the Solar and Terrestrial Radiation; Rain and Snow Gauges for indicating the amount and duration of Rain and Snow; Ozonometer for recording the amount of Ozone.

The direction and velocity of the wind are registered by a modification of Dr. Robinson's Anemometer.

Observations on Storms, Auroras, Haloes and other Natural Phenomena which mark the variation of Climate are duly recorded.

The Instruments in the Basement of the Building are for determining the Magnetic Elements; and consist of, [1] a Declinometer for measuring the Declination or Variation of the Magnet; [2] a unifilar Magnetometer consisting of an apparatus for deflection and vibration, for ascertaining the horizontal Magnetic force; [3] an Inclinometer or Dip-needle [No. 30 used in the Magnetic Survey in Great Britain] for showing the Inclination or Dip. From these observations are reduced the absolute values of the Magnetic Elements.

The Observatory is under the supervision of Professor Smallwood, M. D., LL. D., D. C. L.

Lectures in the Undergraduate Course in the Faculty of Arts.

SESSION 1872-73.

FIRST YEAR.

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9	Classics.	† Mathematics. (*a*)	* French.	† Mathematics. (*a*)	Mathematics.
10	Mathematics.	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.
11	English	* French	English.	* French.	English.
12	Elementary Chemistry.	* German, * Hebrew	Mathematics.	* German, * Hebrew	Elementary Chemistry.
1					

SECOND YEAR.

9	† Mathematics.	Mathematics. (*b*)	Logic.	Mathematics. (*b*)	* German.
10	Classics.	* French.		* French.	* French.
11		Classics.	† Mathematics.	Classics.	Classics.
12	Logic.	Botany.	* German.	Botany.	Logic.
1	* German.	* Hebrew.		* Hebrew	

THIRD YEAR.

9	French (*c*)	Classics. ‡ German	† Classics.	Classics. ‡ German.	French (*c*)
10	Moral Philosophy.	† Math. Phys. † Men. Phil.	Mathematical Physics.	† Mathematical Physics.	Moral Philosophy,
11	Mathematical Physics.	Zoology.	German (*c*)	Zoology.	Mathematical Physics.
12	Classics. ‡ French.	(§) Experimental Physics.	Rhetoric.	(§) Experimental Physics.	† Classics, ‡ French.
1		Hebrew (*c*)		Hebrew (*c*)	German (*c*)

FOURTH YEAR.

9	† Geology.	French (*c*)	† Classics : † Math. Phys.	French (*c*)	Geology.
10	Geology.	German (*c*)	English Literature.	German (*c*)	† Math. Phys. † Geology.
11	Classics. ‡ German	Mental Philosophy.	Classics. ‡ French.	Mental Philosophy,	† Mental Phil'y ‡ French.
12	† Mental Philosophy.	(§) Experimental Physics.	Geology.	(§) Experimental Physics.	† Classics. ‡German
1	German (*c*)	Hebrew (*c*)		Hebrew. (*c*)	

(*a*) During Second Term. (*c*) Optional.

(*b*) " First * The Student may take at his option French or German in the first two years, or if a Theological Student Hebrew.

† For Candidates for Honours,

§ From November 1st,

‡ For Students in Department of Science only.

Classes at 1 p.m. may be changed to other hours,

Library open every day except Saturday 10 to 4, Saturday 1 to 4. The Museum will be open as arranged by the Professor of Natural History.

Department of Practical & Applied Science.

(FACULTY OF ARTS.)

Geology and Palæontology.—J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F, R. S., Professor.
English Language.—VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, LL.D., Professor.
Meteorology.—CHARLES SMALLWOOD, M.D., L.L.D., Professor.
German.—C. F. MARKGRAF, M.A., Professor.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D., Professor.
French.—P. J. DAREY, M. A., Professor.
Civil Engineering and Applied Mechanics.—G. F. ARMSTRONG, M.A., C.E., F.G.S, Prof.
Practical Chemistry.— GILBERT P. GIRDWOOD, M.D., Professor.
Assaying and Mining.—BERNARD I. HARRINGTON, B.A., Ph. D., Lecturer.

The courses of study in this Department are designed to afford a complete preliminary training of a Technical as well as a Theoretical nature, for such students as are preparing to enter any of the various branches of the Professions of Engineering and Surveying, or are destined to be engaged in Assaying, Practical Chemistry and the higher forms of Manufacturing Art.

Three distinct courses of study are provided in this Department; each of which extends over three, or under certain conditions (§I) two years, and is specially adapted to the prospective pursuits of the student.

(1) Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

(2) Assaying and Mining.

(3) Practical Chemistry.

The Degrees conferred by the University upon such Undergraduates of this Department as shall fulfil the conditions and pass the examinations as are hereinafter stated (§IV) will be, in the first instance, "Bachelor of Applied Science," mention being made in the Diploma of the particular Course of study pursued; and subsequently the degrees of "Master of Engineering" on those who have pursued Course 1st, and of "Master of applied Science" on those who have pursued either of the remaining Courses (2 and 3).

Undergraduates in Arts proceeding to the B. A. Degree, who shall have passed the Intermediate examination for that Degree, may obtain such exemptions from Lectures in Arts as will enable them to pursue one of the courses in Applied Science simultaneously with the Course in Arts.

§ I. MATRICULATION AND ADMISSION.

Candidates for Matriculation must present themselves for examination on the 16th September 1872. They may, however, be admitted at a later period of the Session upon special application to the Dean.

The subjects for Examination will be:

Mathematics.—Arithmetic; Algebra, to Simple Equations inclusive; Euclid's Elements, Books, I., II., III.

English.—Writing from Dictation.

Candidates may enter in the Second or Middle year, and so reduce the course necessary for the degree in Applied Science, from three to two years, if competent to pass a satisfactory examination in the following subjects; in addition to which those who intend to pursue Course 1st must satisfy the Professor of Engineering that they possess a reasonable knowledge of the elements of Surveying and Levelling and of Linear Drawing.

Mathematics.—

Euclid.—Books I., II., III., IV., VI., with Defs. of Book V. (omitting propositions 27, 28, 29, of Book VI).

Algebra.—To end of Quadratic Equations (Colenso's Alg.)

Trigonometry.—Galbraith and Haughton's Trigonometry, Chaps. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 to beginning of numerical solution of plane triangles.

Arithmetic.—Ordinary rules.—Proportion, Interest, Discount, &c, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square Root.

English.—Writing from dictation.

Chemistry.—Inorganic as in Roscoe's Elements, (or the Student must take this subject in the Middle Year.)

OCCASIONAL STUDENTS.

Occasional Students may be admitted to the Technical Classes upon payment of special fees. (§VIII).

---

§ II. EXHIBITION AND PRIZES.

1. THE SCOTT EXHIBITION.

Founded by the Caledonian Society of Montreal in commemoration of the centenary of Sir Walter Scott.

This Exhibition is open to Students who have passed the examinations of the middle year. The subjects of Examination are the following:—

Mathematics.—Differential Calculus (Hall), Chaps. 1 to 8 inclusive, Chaps. 12 and 14. Integral Calculus (Hall), chaps. 1 to 6 inclusive. Analytic Geometry, (Salmon's Conic Sections). Hind's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. Salmon's Modern Higher Algebra, (first six chapters). Todhunter's Theory of Equations. All the pure Mathematics of ordinary course in Arts with remainder of Drew's Conic Sections and of Colenso's Algebra, [Part 1.]

Engineering and Surveying.—The Course of the two preceding years, with a Report on some Engineering work.

English.—English Grammar—Bain's.
English Composition,
History of England—Smith's Student's Hume; Hallam's Middle Ages Chaps. VIII, IX.
English Literature,—Collier; Johnson's lives of the Poets.

Zoology.—Dawson's Hand-Book, Invertebrates and more especially fossil animals.

The first examination will be held on Sept. 16th 1872 and following days.

2. AN EXEMPTION FROM GENERAL AND SPECIAL SESSIONAL FEES.

This Exemption carries with it the duty of assisting the Professor in the field, in such operations in Surveying, Levelling and Setting-out as shall be undertaken by the Engineering Classes.

Candidates must be of at least the second years' standing, and have passed an examination in the subjects of the Sessional Examination of the First Year with credit.

The Professor will then select from among such Candidates by means of a *vivâ voce* and written examination, the one who shall display the most intimate acquaintance with the practical operations of Surveying and Levelling.

The election to this Exemption will be for one year only: but a previous holding will not disqualify for re-election.

The next election will be made in November 1872.

PRIZES will be awarded after each Sessional Examination, to such Matriculated Students as have passed the Examinations in all the subjects of one of the regular courses of study, and have taken the first rank in the Examinations in one of the subjects.

---

§ III. COURSES OF STUDY.

The following are the courses of study arranged for the present Session, 1872–1873:—

I. COURSE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING.

Junior Year.—Ordinary Mathematics of the First Year in Arts, (with Honour Mathematics as far as practicable).
Chemistry.
English Language and Literature.
French or German.
Linear Drawing.
Surveying and Mensuration, with use of Instruments.

Middle Year.—Ordinary Mathematics and Mathematical Physics of the Second and Third Years in Arts, (with Honour Mathematics of the Second year as far as practicable).
Experimental Physics.

Zoology.
French or German.
Drawing—Orthographic and Isometrical Projection.
Levelling.
Art of Construction.

Senior Year.—Mathematical Physics (Honour Course of Third year in Arts, optional)
Experimental Physics.
Geology and Mineralogy.
French or German.
Applied Mechanics and Principles of Mechanism.
Drawing,—Constructive and Mechanical.
Construction.
Designing and Estimates.

---

2. COURSE OF MINING ENGINEERING AND ASSAYING.

Junior Year,—Same as Junior Year of Civil Engineering Course.

Middle Year.—Ordinary Mathematics and Mathematical Physics of 2nd and 3rd Years in Arts.
Experimental Physics,
Zoology.
Geology and Mineralogy,
French or German
Drawing,—Orthographic and Isometric Projection.
Levelling,
Construction (in part).
Use of Blowpipe.
Assaying.

Senior Year.—Geology (Honour Course.)
Experimental Physics.
French or German.
Drawing of Geological Maps and Sections, and plans of Mines.
Mining and Mineral Surveying.
Metallurgy.

WORKSHOP.

Steps are being taken for the erection of a Workshop in connection with the College, in which practical instruction in the various Mechanical operations will be given to Undergraduates who are pursuing either of the foregoing courses.

---

3. COURSE OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY AND ASSAYING.

Junior Year.—Same as above (with Botany.)

Middle Year.—Ordinary Mathematics of Second Year in Arts.
Experimental Physics.
Botany, (unless taken in the Junior Year.
Zoology.
French or German.
Practical Chemistry.

Senior Year.—Mathematical Physics.
Experimental Physics.
Geology and Mineralogy.
French or German.
Metallurgy.
Assaying.

OBSERVATORY.

Undergraduates taking any of the above courses may receive instruction in Meteorological and Magnetical observations from Dr. Smallwood, in the College Observatory.

§ IV. EXAMINATIONS.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

There will be a sessional examination at the end of each year, and also a Christmas examination, in the same manner as provided for Undergraduates in Arts.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

I. FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

Candidates must pass the Sessional Examinations of the Junior and Middle year, or, if admitted in the Middle year, of that year only. They must also pass a final examination at the end of the Third Year, in all the subjects of that year, in addition to a special examination in Mathematics, in case of those who graduate in the course of Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

Graduates in Civil Engineering of this University may obtain this Degree, and a Diploma in exchange for that which they at present hold, upon application to the Corporation through the Registrar, and upon payment of a fee of $3.

II. FOR DEGREE OF MASTER OF ENGINEERING.

Candidates must be Bachelors in Applied Science of at least three years' standing, and must produce satisfactory certificates of having been engaged during that time upon bonâ fide work in either the Civil or Mechanical Branch of Engineering.

They must pass with credit an examination which will extend over the general Theory and Practice of Engineering, in which papers will be set having special reference to that particular branch upon which they have during the three preceding years, been engaged.

The examination will be held once in each year in the second week of the month of December, and will be partly written and partly *vivâ voce*.

Notice of the intention of a Candidate to offer himself at any examination for this Degree must be sent in, together with the necessary Certificates and Fees, not less than two calendar months before such Examination is to to be held.

III. FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

Candidates must be Bachelors of Applied Science of at least three year's standing, must present certificates of having been employed during that time under competent guidance in some branch of Scientific Work, and must pass with credit an examination in the Theory and Practice of those Branches of Scientific Work in which they may have been engaged. The other conditions as under the last heading.

IV. FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A. WITH THAT OF BACHELOR OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

Undergraduates in Arts who have passed the Intermediate examination may take the Middle and Senior years of either of the courses in Practical Science along with the Third and Fourth year in Arts, and may in the third and fourth year omit Mental and Moral Philosophy and may substitute French or German for Latin and Greek. Spanish may be taken instead of French and German.

In addition to the subjects of the Science course, they will be required to satisfy the Examiners in the following subjects, viz: Mathematics, Natural Science, Experimental Physics and Modern Languages.

Undergraduates in Arts of the third or fourth years, or Graduates of any University entering the Department of Practical Science, may at the discretion of the Professors be exempted from such lectures in that Department as they may have previously attended as Students in Arts, but must pass all of the examinations.

Students proceeding to the double degree, will enjoy all privileges with reference to Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes and Honours in the same manner as Students in Arts.

§ VI. ATTENDANCE AND CONDUCT.

The regulations under this head are in all respects similar to those in force for Undergraduates in Arts.

§ VII. LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

Students in this Department will have the same privileges with reference to the Library and Museum, with Undergraduates in Arts.

§ VIII. FEES AND RESIDENCE.

SESSIONAL FEES:—

In the Course of Engineering.—Classes in Arts, $20. Classes in Engineering, Surveying and Drawing, $25. Library, $2. In all, $47 for each Session.

In the Course of Mining Engineering.—Classes in Arts, $20. Professional Classes, Junior Year, $25. Middle and Senior Years, $35. Library, $2. In all, $47 to $57 for each Session.

In the Course of Practical Chemistry.—Classes in Arts, $20.—Professional Classes, $25. Library, $2. In all $47 for each Session.

Matriculation Fee.—(In the First Year only). $4.

Fee for Degree of Bachelor of Applied Science.—$10.

Fee for Master of Engineering or Master of Applied Science.—$50.

Occasional Students may be admitted to the Lectures in Civil Engineering or Assaying; and will be required to pay a fee of $45, in addition to $5 for entrance and use of the Library.

Students are permitted to Board in the City; but arrangements have been made for receiving those who may desire to reside as boarders in the College, and for placing such Students under the immediate superintendence of the Rev. Prof. Cornish, to whom application may be made.

---

§ IX. LIST OF TEXT-BOOKS AND BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR REFERENCE.

COURSE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1.—*Text-books—Required for the Classes.*

First Year, Surveying and Levelling:—Castle's "Elementary Text Book," and T. Baker's "Rudimentary Treatise on Land and Engineering Surveying."
Drawing.—Davidson's "Linear Drawing," (Cassel's Technical Manuals.)

Second Year, Construction.—Rankine's "Civil Engineering,"—Davidson's "Elements of Building Construction."
Drawing.—Davidson's "Orthographic and Isometrical Projection."

Third Year. Applied Mechanics.—Twisden's "Practical Mechanics."—Goodeve's "Principles of Mechanism."
Drawing.—Davidson's "Practical Perspective" and "Drawing for Machinists."

2. *Books of Reference, recommended for reference, but not necessary for the Classes.*

Railway Construction.—Haskoll's "Assistant Engineer's Railway Guide,"—Dempsey's "Practical Railway Engineer."

Hydraulics.—Stevenson's "Harbours," Rennie's Harbours—Stevenson's "Skerryvore, Lighthouse" Humber "On the water supply of Cities and Towns,"—Hughes' "Water supply of Cities and Towns," Burnell's "Hydraulic engineering," Moncrief "On irrigation," Neville's "Hydraulic Tables," † Haskoll's "Engineering Fieldwork."

Girder Bridges and Roofs.—*Latham's "Girder Bridges,"—Unwin's "Iron Bridges and Roofs,"—Shield's "Strains on Iron Work Structures," Maynard's "Bridges and Roofs,—Campin's Roofs,"—*Humber's "Practical Treatise on cast and wrought Iron Bridges."

Strength of Materials.—Barlow's "Treatise on the strength of Materials" (Humber,) Tredgold and Hodgkinson "On the strength of cast Iron,"

Specifications and Estimates.—*Donaldson's "Handbook of Specifications."—Haskoll's "Civil Engineers Estimate and Price Book,"—Graham's "Manual on Earthwork," Bidder's "Tables for Earthwork."

Surveying and Levelling.—Butler Williams "Practical Geodesy,"—*Castle's "Engineering Fieldwork,"—Gillespie's "Land Surveying,"—†Simm's "Principles and Practice of Levelling,"—†Bruff's "Engineering Fieldwork."

Mechanical Engineering.—Campin's "Treatise on Mechanical Engineering,"—Rankine's—"Prime Movers,"—Fairburn "On Boilers,"—Willis', "Principles of Mechanism,"—Grantham's "Iron-Ship Building,"—† Fairburn's "Iron-Ship Building."

General.—"* Transactions of the Institute of Civil Engineers of Great Britain,"—Weale's "Series of Rudimentary Treatises" (Classes of Engineering and Architecture,)—*Humbers "Series of Modern Engineering,"—Moseley's "Mechanical Principles of Engineering,"—† "Spon's Dictionary of Engineering,"—*Smeaton's "Reports,"—† Simm's "Tunnelling,"—Buck's "Oblique Bridges" Tredgold's "Carpentry."—Nicholson's "Carpenters' Guide," Reid's "Portland Cement,"—Molesworth's "Pocket Book of Engineering Formulæ,"—† Sopwith's "Isometrical Projection."

* Expensive or out of Print.

† In the College Library.

COURSE OF MINING ENGINEERING AND ASSAYING.

Text-Book in Assaying.

Kerl's Metallurgishche Probirkunst.

Text-Book in Metallurgy.—Metals: their properties and treatment. By Charles Loudon Bloxam.

Books for reference on Metallurgy.—Crookes and Röhrig's Metallurgy, Percy's Metallurgy of Lead. Bauerman's Metallurgy of Iron.

Books of reference, on Mining and Ore Dressing.

(1) Concentration and Chlorination.—Kustel.

(2) Rittinger's Aufbereitung.

(3) Traité du gisement et de la recherche des mineraux utiles.—Burat.

(4) Ponson's Traité de la Houille.

(5) Coal and Coal Mining.—Warrington Smyth.

Text-Book on Blowpipe Analysis.—Elderhorst's Blowpipe Analysis.

Lectures in the Department of Practical Science in the Faculty of Arts.

SESSION 1872-73.

JUNIOR YEAR,

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9		† Mathematics. (a)	* French.	† Mathematics. (a)	Mathematics.
10	Mathematics.				
11	English.	* French.	English.	* French.	English.
12	Elementary Chemistry.	* German.	Mathematics.	* German.	Elementary Chemistry.
1					
2		Drawing.			Drawing.
3	Surveying. (c)			Surveying. (c)	

MIDDLE YEAR.

9	† Mathematics * German.	Mathematics. (b)	† Logic.	Mathematics. (b)	‡ Geology * German.
10	‡ Geology.	* French.	Mathematical Physics.	* French.	* French.
11	Mathematical Physics.	Zoology.	† Mathematics.	Zoology.	MathematicalPhysics.
12	Logic.	Experimental Physics. (c)	‡ Geology * German.	Experimental Physics. (c)	† Logic.
1					
2	‡ Assaying. (c)	Drawing.	‡ Assaying. (c)		Drawing or ‡ Assaying. (c)
3	Surveying and Levelling. (c)		Construction. (c)	Surveying & Levelling. (c)	

SENIOR YEAR.

9	† Geology.	* German.		* German.	Geology.
10	Geology.	† Mathematical Physics..		† Mathematical Physics.	† Geology.
11					
12	* French.	Experimental Physics. (c)	Geology.	Experimental Physics. (c)	* French.
1					
2	Designing and Estimates. (c)	Drawing.	Applied Mechanics. (c)	Designing and Estimates. (c)	Drawing.
3	Mining. (c)		Construction or ‡ Metal'gy. (c)		‡ Mining. (c)

* Students may take either French or German.

† Optional.

‡ To Students in Mining Engineering and Assaying.

(a) Second Term only.

(b) First Term only.

(c) From November, 1st.

Students in Practical Chemistry will take that subject at P.M. in the middle year, and Assaying at 2 P.M. in the senior year, and will take the lectures in Botany in the Junior or Middle year

Students are recommended to attend the class of Logic, and will receive a certificate on passing the examination.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL DONATIONS.

TO THE

LIBRARY AND COLLECTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

FROM MAY, 1871, TO APRIL, 1872, INCLUSIVE.

1.—TO THE LIBRARY.

John Robson, Esq., M.D.	2597 vols, comprising works relating to Medical Science, History, Archæology, Classical Literature, &c., &c.
do do	327 pamphlets, relating also to the subjects above-mentioned.
Toronto University	Examination Papers, 1867,-68-69-71. 4 vols 8vo.
Montreal Bible Society	Reports of the British and Foreign Bible Society for 1859-60-61 & 63. 4 vols 8vo.
do do	Fifty-first Report of the London Society for promoting Christianity, pam. 8vo
do do	Report of the Religious Tract Society, London, for 1859 & 60. 2 vols. 8vo pap.
do do	Report of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, for 1859 & 61. 2 pam. 8vo.
Principal Dawson, LL.,D.	Acadian Geology, 2nd edition, 8vo.
do do	81 pamphlets, comprising Reports of Religious Societies. Biographical Notices, Papers on Natural Science, College Calendars and Educational Reports, &c., &c.
Alexr. Robertson, Esq., B. A.	Potter's History and Antiquities of Charnwood Forest. 1 vol. 4 to.
Literary and Historical Society of Quebec	Transactions, New Series, Parts 3-7, 4 pam. 8vo
do do	Manuscript relating to the Early History of Canada, pam 8vo.
do do do	Memoire du Sieur de Ramezai, pam 8vo.
R. A. Ramsay, Esq., M A.	Anti-Jacobin Review and Magazine. 8 vols, 8vo.
E. H. Stuart, Esq.	Graevii Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanorum, 12 vols. fol.
Smithsonian Institution	Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. 17th, 4to.
do do	Annual Report of the Board of Regents for the year 1869, 8v
Government of Washington	Reports of the U. S. Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, 1867, 6 vols. 8vo.
do do	Report of the U. S. Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel. 3 vols. 4to. (With Atlas.)
The Author	Ginx's Baby, sm. 8vo,
do do	The Colonial Question; being Essays on Imperial Federalism. pam. 8vo.
do do	Lord Bantam, 1 vol. 8vo.
Edinburgh University	Edinburgh University Calendar for 1871-72, 1 vol. sm. 8vo.
Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey	Report of the U, S. Coast Survey for 1867, 1 vol. 4to.
Government of the Dominion of Canada	Journals of the House of Commons, Canada, vol. 4th, 1871 8vo.
do do	Journals of the Senate, Canada, vol. 4th, 1871, 8vo.
do do	Sessional Papers, 1871, Nos. 1 to 5 to vol. 4th, 8vo.
do do	Statutes of Canada, 1871, English and French, 2 vols. 8vo.

Government of the Province of Quebec	Statutes of the Province of Quebec, 1870, English and French. 2 vols. 8vo.
do do	Journals of the Legislative Assembly, Quebec, 1870, 1 vol. 8vo
F. V. Hayden, Esq	Preliminary Report of the United States Geological Survey of Wyoming, 1 vol. 8vo.
Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass	Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Nos 1 3 to vol. 2nd, and No. 1 to vol 3rd. 4 pam. 8vo.
do do	Report of the Trustees, pam. 8vo.
Revd. G Patterson	Memoir of the Revd. James MacGregor, 1 vol. 8vo.
Revd. Prof. J. C. Murray	Outline of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy, 1 vol 8vo
Dr. T. Sterry Hunt	Report of the Commissioner of Education in the U S. for 1870, 8vo.
McGill College Book Club	191 vols. comprising recent publications, bearing more especially on historical and literary subjects
Peter Redpath, Esq	66 vols., being the continuations of the Public Records in the "Peter Redpath Historical Collection."
Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty	Greenwich Observations, 1869, 1 vol. 4to.
Mrs. W. C. Baynes	Abyssinian M. S. 1 vol. 8vo.
Mrs. A. Simpson	Journals of the Legislative Assembly, with Appendices, 32 vols. 8vo.
do do	Petitions and Documents, fol.
do do	Jameson on Minerals, 1 vol. 8vo.
Messrs. MacMillan & Co	Specimens of Early English, 1 vol. 8vo.
do do	Specimens of English Literature, 1 vol. 8vo.
Principal Dawson, LL.D	Fossil Plants of the Devonian and Upper Silurian Formations of Canada. With 20 plates, pam. 8vo
Norwegian University of Christiania	Norges Officielle Statistic, 1869-70-71, 19 pam. 4to.
do do	Glaciers and Glacial Formations of Norway, 2 pam. 4to.
do do	Various other publications, 7 pam.
Committee of the Cobden Club, London	Cobden Club Essays, Second Series, 1871-2. 1 vol, 8vo.
Revd. B. Davies, Ph. D	Student's Hebrew Lexicon, 1 vol. 8vo.
Royal Society of London	Catalogue of Scientific Papers, vol. 5th, 4to.
do do	Philosophical Transactions, vol. 160, part 2nd; and vol. 161, part 1st, 2 vols. 4to.
do do	Proceedings, Nos. 124-129 to vol. 19th, 6 pam. 8vo.
do do	List of Fellows, Nov. 30th, 1870, pam. 4to.
Government of the Province of Quebec	Statutes of the Province of Quebec, Session 1871. English and French, 2 vols. 8vo.
C. Legge, Esq., C. E.	Report on Montreal Northern Colonization Railway; with 3 maps, pam. 8vo.
W. J. Patterson, Esq	Proceedings at the Second Annual Meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade, pam. 8vo.
G. Doutre, Esq	Les Lois de la Procédure Civile dans la Province de Quebec, 2 vols. 12mo.
G. Ross, Esq., M. D	Vallæ Opera, 1 vol. large fol.
T. M. Taylor, Esq	Astra Castra, Experiments and Adventures in the Atmosphere, 1 vol. 4to.
Government of the State of Tennessee	Catalogue of the Tennessee State Library, 1 vol. 8vo.
do do	Safford's Geology of Tennessee, 1 vol. 8vo.
Smithsonian Institution	Annales des Mines. Sixieme Serie. Tome 20me, pam. 8vo.
do do	Sitzungs-Berichte der Gesellschaft Isis in Dresden, pam. 8vo.

2—TO THE MUSEUM.

Henry Chapman, Esq	A large and valuable series of casts of Ivory carvings issued by the Arundel Society.
A. R. C. Selwyn, Esq. F. G. S. Director Geological Survey	Collection of Fossil Plants, from Victoria, Australia.
H. Vennor, Esq. F. G. S.	Cast of an Ancient Indian Pipe from Port Hope.
Rev. C. Chiniquy	Fossils from the Niagara formation, Illinois.
Dr. W. Anderson, Quebec	Plates of Baleen from a whale captured in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
W. C. Baynes, Esq	Molar of Fossil Elephant from England.
Dr. B. J Harrington	Specimen of Selaginella lepidophylla. Specimen of Limulus. Specimens Zinc Ores, New Jersey.
Principal Dawson	Collection of rocks and fossils from Prince Edward Island.
Prof. Darey	Trilobites from Alburgh, Vermont.
Mr. Neighswander	Fossils from Cape Breton.
A. R. C. Selwyn, Esq., F. G. S.	Cast of Footprints of Sauropus, from Nova Scotia, and Support of Virgularia, Fraser's R.
J. H. R. Molson, Esq	Crystals of Calcite from Matanzas, Cuba.
r. Clinhue, Quebec	Specimens of Native Silver, Ominica Mine, Peace River.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Session 1871-72.

SCHOLARSHIPS (Tenable for Two Years.)

Year of Commencement.	Name of Scholar.	Subject of Examination.	Annual Value.	Founder or Donor.
1870	Ells, Robert W. ...	Science.	$125	W. C. MacDonald, Esq.
1870	Naylor, Wm. H.....	Do	$100 to $120	Board of Governors.
1870	Hodge, D. W. R. ...	Classics & Modern Languages,	$125	W. C. MacDonald, Esq.
1870	Maxwell, John.....	"	$120	Chas. Alexander. Esq.
1871	McLeod, D C.	Science,	$125	W. C. MacDonald, Esq.
1871	McFee, Kutusoff N.	"	$125	W. C. MacDonald, Esq.
1871	Murray, C. H.	Class. & Mod. Lan.	$125	W. C. MacDonald, Esq.
1871	MacDonnell, R. L..	" " "	$125	W. C. MacDonald, Esq.

EXHIBITIONS (Tenable for One Year.)

(1) *First Year Exhibitions.*

Name of Exhibitioner.	Subject of Examination.	Annual Value.	Founder or Donor.
Chandler, G. H.	General.	$125	W. C. MacDonald, Esq.
Crothers, R. A.	"	$100*	T. M. Thomson, Esq
Eccles, R. H.....	"	$125	W. C. MacDonald, Esq.
Campbell, D	"	$100	Mrs. Jane Redpath.

(2) *Second Year Exhibition.*

Harvey, Charles.....	General.	$125	W. C. MacDonald, Esq.
Ward, G. B.	"	$125	W. C. MacDonald.
Taylor, Archd. D.	"	$100*	T. M. Thomson, Esq.
Harvey, Alfred.....	"	$100	T. M. Taylor, Esq.

* With $25 added.

Faculty of Medicine.

The Principal, (ex-officio.)

Professors,—CAMPBELL.
FRASER.
SCOTT.
WRIGHT.
HOWARD.
MCCALLUM.
CRAIK.
FENWICK.
DRAKE.
GIRDWOOD.

Dean of the Faculty.—G. W. CAMPBELL, A. M., M. D.

Registrar,—R. CRAIK, M. D.

Demonstrator,—W. FULLER, M.D.,

Matriculation Examiner of the Faculty,—Professor H. ASPINWALL HOWE, LL. D.

The fortieth Session of the Medical Faculty of McGill University will be opened on Tuesday 1st October, 1872, with a general Introductory Lecture at 11 a.m. The regular lectures will commence on Wednesday the 2nd Oct., at the hours specified in the time table, and will be continued during the six months following.

It affords the Faculty much pleasure to be able to announce that the beautiful and commodious new building erected by the Governors of the University for the use of the Medical Faculty, will be ready for occupation before the opening of the session in October.

This edifice is unsurpassed on this continent by any building for similar purposes, either in size, in the beauty and salubrity of its position, or in completeness of adaptation to the various branches of Modern Medical Teaching. It contains three spacious and airy Lecture-rooms, an extensive Chemical Laboratory, Reading-rooms for the students, Museum, Library, &c., and the arrangements for heating and ventilation are as perfect as modern science can make them.

The class-tickets for the various courses are accepted as qualifying candidates for examination before the Universities and Colleges of Great Britain and Ireland, the Medical Boards of the Army and Navy, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

To meet the circumstances of General Practitioners in British North America, where there is no division of the profession into Physicians and Surgeons exclusively, the degree awarded upon graduation is that of "Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery." This designation is also appropriate, as it agrees with the general nature and character of the previous curriculum demanded of the candidates for this double rank, as is fully specified hereafter. The degree is received by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada.

To intending students desirous of information upon the best manner of pursuing their studies, the following suggestions are made by the Faculty :—

Exclusively of general education, professional reading for some time previously to matriculation, is advised as a preparation, whereby familiarity with technical terms will be gained, and an insight obtained into the subjects to be brought under notice during lectures.

The student is advised to pass the Matriculation Examination in March, so that his four years of pupilage may expire at the close of a winter session. A certificate of having passed such examination before the examiners appointed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario will be accepted by this University.

While the University regulations permit a student to graduate after three years' attendance upon lectures, provided he furnish proof that he has studied one year in addition with a private practitioner, yet he is recommended to devote four sessions to systematic instruction, as less time is scarcely sufficient for acquiring a fair knowledge of the many subjects which compose the curriculum.

Attention is recommended to be given during the First Session to the primary branches only ; during the Second Session an increase is proper, and two of the final courses may be profitably conjoined with such of the primary as are required ; while during the remaining period the curriculum is to be completed. Clinical courses should not be taken out during the first Session.

As daily bed-side instruction is essential to the student of medicine, the undergraduate is earnestly advised to spend at least the last two summers in availing himself of the opportunities afforded by the large hospitals—general and lying in—of our city, in which, moreover, dresserships should be obtained.

Enregistration is necessary every Session ; it is required upon entrance, or as soon afterwards as possible, and always before any class-

tickets are procured. The time fixed for closing the Register is annually on the fifteenth of November.

Class-tickets are payable in advance, and if not taken out during the current session, will not be granted after its expiration.

A Medical Session or *annus medicus*, consists of enregistration and attendance upon at least two six months' courses or one six months' and two three months' courses.

COURSES OF LECTURES.

1. ANATOMY.—[Prof. Scott.] The importance of Anatomy, both descriptive and in its relations to Medicine and Surgery, is duly considered by the Professor, who employs chiefly the fresh subject in the illustration of the lectures, aided, however, by dried preparations, wax models, plaster casts of dissections, plates, &c., the full size of life.

The Dissecting Room, which is open from 8 a.m to 10 p.m—is large, well ventilated and supplied with every convenience, such as gas, water, &c., &c. It is under the direct supervision of the Professor of Anatomy aided by the Demonstrator. The Demonstrator is constantly in attendance during certain hours every day, to direct and instruct students in Practical Anatomy, and the Professor also daily visits the Room to superintend and examine Students engaged in dissection. Abundance of fresh material for dissection will be provided.

2. CHEMISTRY.—[Prof. Craik]—Inorganic Chemistry is fully treated; and a large portion of the course is devoted to Organic Chemistry and its relations to Physiology. The branches of Physics bearing upon or connected with Chemistry also engage the attention of the class. For experimental illustration, abundant apparatus is possessed by the Professor, among which may be enumerated, a powerful Air Pump—Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope—Polariscope—extensive series of Crystal Models—Electrical and Galvanic apparatus, Steam engine, &c., &c.

3. MATERIA MEDICA.—[Prof. Wright]—This course is illustrated from a cabinet of Pharmacological objects; by plates of Medicinal Plants (Wagner, Roque, Stevenson and Churchill); by dried specimens; by carefully prepared Microscopical objects, &c., &c.; Analytical experiments with the ordinary reagents are also shown; and diagrams with other illustrations, are used.

4. INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.—[Prof. Fraser]—This course comprises Histology, Physiology, General Pathology and Therapeutics. The lectures are illustrated by diagrams, plates, and Microscopic preparations

of the various tissues, and by Pathological specimens from the Museum.

5. PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—[Prof. Howard]—The extensive series of plates contained in the Library, (Lebert, Cruveilhier, Carswell, Hope, Alibert, Willan, Bateman, &c., &c.) will be employed; also Morbid preparations and models of diseased parts.

6. SURGERY.—[Prof. Campbell]—Divided into Principles and Practice, including Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery, exhibited on the subject. The various surgical instruments and apparatus exhibited, and their uses and applications explained and practically illustrated.

7. MIDWIFERY.—[Prof. McCallum]—Including diseases of females and infants, illustrated by a series of drawings on a large scale, by humid preparations; by models in wax; by the use of the artificial Pelvis, and by cases in the wards of the Lying-in Hospital.

8. MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—[Prof. Fenwick]—Includes Toxicology. The modes of testing for poisons are exhibited, and post-mortem appearances illustrated by plates. Insanity, Public Hygiene and Medical Police also form part of the course.

9. CLINICAL SURGERY.—[Prof. Fenwick]—The lectures in this course are in illustration of Surgical cases under observation in the Wards of the General Hospital. Bed-side instruction is followed up daily and all operations are performed in the presence of the class. The lectures are illustrated by cases under surgical treatment, by plates, surgical apparatus, morbid specimens, models and the use of the microscope.

10. CLINICAL MEDICINE.—[Prof. Drake]—Taught by lectures and at the bed-side—Physical Diagnosis is taught practically, and each pupil required to take part in it. Examination of the urine, chemical and microscopical, explained and illustrated.

11. BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY.—[Prof. Dawson]—In addition to the above classes, Students are required to attend the course of Botany, on which subject separate Lectures are delivered to Medical Students. Medical Students will also have access without any additional fee to the Lectures in Zoology in the Faculty of Arts, and to the Natural History Museum of the University, and the Museum of the Natural History Society of Montreal. (For details see announcement of the Faculty of Arts.)

Prizes will be awarded at the end of each Session, to Students in Botany of the class of the previous Session, for the best *Named Collections* illustrative of the Flora of Canada. The collections, or duplicates of them to remain in the College Museum.

12. PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—[Prof. Girdwood.]— Thorough instruction is given in the different departments of Practical Chemistry in the splendid new Laboratory of the Faculty under the personal supervision of the Professor; and the course includes blowpipe manipulations, qualitative and quantitive analysis; toxicological investigation, &c., &c.

SUMMER COURSE OF CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

In order that Medical Students may avail themselves of the unusual opportunities for the practical study of disease afforded by the Hospitals of this city, the special course of Clinical instruction during the Summer months will be continued, and all Hospital Students will be permitted to attend it without charge. In addition to the above, daily bed-side instruction will be given during the months of July, August and September in the wards of the General Hospital by the attending Physicians, Professors Wright and McCallum.

The above course of Clinical instruction does not form a necessary part of the curriculum, but has been established to allow the student facilities for acquiring practical knowledge of disease, when his time is not otherwise occupied in attendance upon lectures.

COURSE OF LECTURES UPON HYGIENE.

A course of twelve lectures upon Hygiene and Public Health will be delivered this summer by George Ross, M.A., M.D. They will commence during the first week in July, and as it is hoped that they may prove of much value to Medical Students, all who may have the opportunity of attending are recommended to do so.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The Library contains upwards of 4,000 volumes, including the most useful books of reference, as well as the most elementary: the works of the older authors as well the most recent. It is open to the Students without charge, under necessary regulations for the care of the books. The Museum contains a large number of preparations, chiefly Pathological; also wax and papier-mache models.

HOSPITALS.

The Montreal General Hospital affords ample means for the instruction of Students in Clinical Medicine and Surgery. The daily number of beds occupied by patients averages from 130 to 140, and during

epidemic visitations has reached a much higher number. In addition to the Hospital proper, which is devoted to Medical and Surgical cases, there is a detached Hospital in which the several forms of Fever may be studied. The Governors are about erecting an hospital for children contiguous to the Reid Wing of the present building, so that the students will have an opportunity of becoming familiar with nearly all the diseases of suffering humanity, and with the peculiarities imparted to them by infancy, adolescence, maturity and declining age.

The large number of out-door patients that are treated in the Hospital, averaging from sixty to seventy daily—supply illustrations of most of the diseases of infants and children, of very many of the eye and skin, and of those chronic and ill-defined ailments, which, as they do not require admission to the wards of an hospital, would not otherwise come under the observation of the student, although, on account of their variety and frequency, of great importance to the Physician.

The shipping contributes a great many examples of accidents and surgical cases.

The fee for six months' ticket is Eight Dollars; for perpetual Twenty Dollars.

The Operating Room [used also for a lecture room] is so constructed as to suit the convenience of the students in obtaining a good view of the operations.

An abstract of the Hospital report for last year is appended to this circular.

The University Lying-in Hospital is under the direction of the Professor of Midwifery. Students who have already attended one course of his lectures, are furnished with cases in rotation; and they are advised to attend this Institution as much as possible during the Summer, when as there are as many patients and not so many pupils as in the winter, a larger proportion of cases falls to the share of each. Moreover, in this way more attention can be given to their duties during the winter. The fee for a Six months' ticket is Five Dollars.

By the kindness of the authorities of the Grand Trunk and other Railways, arrangements have been made by which certified students of this University will be granted return tickets from Montreal to any part of their lines, for a single fare; the said tickets to hold good from the close of one session to the beginning of the next. Return tickets will also be granted for the Christmas vacation.

PAST SESSION.

The total number of Students in the past Session was 138, of whom there were from Ontario 73; from Quebec 55; Nova Scotia 2; Prince Edward Island 2; New Brunswick 1; United States 5.

The number of Students who passed their Primary Examinations, which include Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine and Botany, was 36, alphabetically arranged as follows:

Alguire, Duncan O.	Lunenburg, O.
Bell, Robert W.,	Carleton Place, O.
Brown, Harry,	London, O.
Caldwell, Wm.,	Brantford, O.
Carmichael, Duncan A.,	Beechburg, O.
Edwards, Oliver C.,	Clarence, O.
Ellison, Saram R.,	St. Thomas, O.
Ewing, William,	Hawkesbury, O.
Farley, John J.,	Belleville, O.
Fortune, Lewis M.,	Huntingdon, Q.
Gaviller, Edwin A.,	Montreal, Q.
Guest, Thomas F.,	St. Mary's, O.
Hils, Joseph,	St. Grégoire, Q.
Hurlburt, Richard N.,	Mitchell, O.
Jackson, William F.,	Brockville, O.
Jones, H. J. Montgomery,	Montreal, Q.
Kittson, Edmund G.	Hamilton, O.
Maguire, Bernard D.,	Joliette, Q.
McConnell, John B.,	Chatham, Q.
McDiarmid, James,	Beckwith, O.
McDonald, Joseph D. A.,	St. François du Lac, Q.
McLeod, James,	Uigg, P. E. I.
O'Brian, Robert O.,	L'Orignal, O.
O'Brien, David,	Almonte, O.
Osler, William,	Dundas, O.
Perry, Hezekiah R.,	Coteau Landing, Q.
Richmond, Peter E.,	New York State, U. S.
Shepherd, Francis J.	Montreal, Q.
Stevenson, John A.,	Cayuga, O.
Sutherland, Walter,	Helena, Q.
Tracy, Andrew W.,	Island Pond; U. S.
Walkem, W. Wymond,	Quebec, Q.
Walton, George O.,	Montreal, Q.
Ward, William T.,	Boundary Line, Q.
Whiteford, James W.,	Belleville, O.
Young, Robert C.,	Barton, O.

The number of Students who passed their Final Examinations for the Degree of M.D., C.M., was 28, alphabetically arranged as follows :

Names.	Residences.	Subject of Theses.
Allan, Hamilton,	West Osgood, O.	Chronic Bright's Disease.
Browne, Arthur A., B. A.	Kingsey, Q.	Cod Liver Oil.
Burland, William B.,	Montreal, Q.	Abortion.
Christie, George H.,	Lachute, Q.	Diptheria.
Copeland, William L.,	St. Catharines, O.	Auscultation.
Cram, Daniel C.,	Almonte, O.	Stricture.
Farewell, George McG.	Oshawa, O.	Scarlatina.
Gernon, George W.,	St. Laurent, Q.	Hœmorrhoids.
Hebert, P. Zotique,	St. Constant, Q.	Intermittent Fever.
Hethrington, Harry,	Melbourne, Q.	Skin-grafting.
Howard, Robert,	St. Johns, Q.	Stricture.
Mallory, Albert E.,	Cobourg, O.	Joint-Excisions.
Marceau, Louis T.,	Napierville, Q.	Hysteria.
McLaren, Peter,	Lanark. O.	Dropsy.
Morrison, John, M. A.,	Waddington, N. Y.	Fractures.
Munro, James T.,	Roxburgh, O.	Necrosis.
Nelson, Wolfred D. E.,	Montreal, Q.	Chloral.
Nicol, William R.,	St. Mary's, O.	Typhoid Fever.
Osler, William,	Dundas, O.	Pathological Anatomy.
Pegg, Austin J.,	Simcoe, O.	Malaria.
Ross, Henry,	Embro, O.	Bronchitis.
Robinson, Wesley,	Markham, O.	Croupous Pneumonia.
Sharpe, William J.,	Simcoe, O.	Scarlatina.
St. John, Leonard,	St. Catharine's, O.	Alcohol.
Stark, George A.,	Milton, O.	Enteric Fever.
Stewart, Alex.,	Hampstead, O.	Scarlatina.
Wagner, A. Dixon,	Dickinson's Landing.	Diphtheria.
Waugh, William E.,	London, O.	Lobar Pneumonia.

Two of the above named gentlemen, Leonard St. John of St. Catharine's, O. and George Henry Christie, of Lachute, Q. not having attained the full age of twenty-one years, are unable to receive their diplomas this year. They have however passed all the examinations, and fulfilled all the other requirements, and only await their majority to receive the degree.

Examinations in Botany and Zoology.

Botany.

(*Class* 1.)—W. Caldwell, (Prize) ; E. B. C. Hannington, (Prize) ; E. S. Henderson, C. Sinclair, T. Norton, W. A. Harvey, O. Langlois, A. R. McDonald, W. Kearney, J. Phelan. (*Class* 2.)—J. S. E. Woods, W. H. Burland, G. A. McArthur, R. J. Mattice, J. F. Moore, G. L. Ritchie, J. G. Clarke, W. F. Scott, S. M. Dickenson, R. D. Graham, J. Dorland. (*Class* 3.)—R. P. Pattee, J. A. Jamieson, H. W. Coyle, W. McDiarmid, A. McDonald, J. F. Farley, J. B. Chevalier, (vety) ; H. C. Fuller, J. A. Couture, (vety) ; A. F. Morgan, P. Privé, (vety.)

ZOOLOGY.

(*Class* 1)—C. R. Jones, (Prize). (*Class* 2)—T. Craig, J. McQuillan.

PRIZES.

The MEDICAL FACULTY PRIZES are three in number:

1st THE HOLMES GOLD MEDAL, (founded by the Faculty in honour of their late Dean) awarded to the graduate who receives the highest aggregate number of marks for all the examinations, including primary, final and thesis.

2. A PRIZE IN BOOKS, for the best examination--written and oral, in the FINAL branches. The Gold Medallist is not permitted to compete for this prize.

3. A PRIZE IN BOOKS, for the best examination--written and oral, in the PRIMARY branches.

THE HOLMES MEDAL was awarded to Hamilton Allan, West Osgoode, O.

The PRIZE for the FINAL examination was awarded to George A. Stark, Milton, O.

The PRIZE for the PRIMARY examination was awarded to Francis John Shepherd, Montreal, Q.

The Faculty has in addition this session awarded a special prize to the Thesis of William Osler, Dundas, O., which was greatly distinguished for originality and research, and was accompanied by thirty-three microscopic and other preparations of morbid structures, kindly presented by the author to the Museum of the Faculty.

The following gentlemen, in the order of merit, deserve honorable mention:

In the Final examination, Messrs. Osler, Browne, Waugh, Marceau, Hebert, Pegg, St. John and Morrison.

In the Primary examination, Messrs. Alguire, Hill, Carmichael, McConnell, Ward, Kittson, and Osler.

PROFESSORS' AND LECTURERS' PRIZES.

BOTANY.--1st Prize; Wm. Caldwell.
2 E. B. C. Hannington.
Prize for Collection of Plants, Benjamin Wales.
ZOOLOGY.--Prize; C. R. Jones.
PRACTICAL ANATOMY.--*Senior Class.*--Prize; R. C. Young.
Junior Class.--Prize; A. C. Sinclair.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGULATIONS.

§ 1. *Courses of Lectures, Fees, &c.*

1st. Each Professor shall deliver at least five Lectures during the week, except in the classes of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, in which only two Lectures shall be required; and in that of Medical Jurisprudence, if extended through six months, in which case three Lectures a week will suffice.

2nd. Each Lecture shall be of one hour's duration.

3rd. Every Professor shall occasionally examine his class upon the subjects treated of in his preceding Lectures; and every such examination shall be considered a Lecture.

4th. A roll of the names of the Students attending each class shall be called from time to time.

5th. All tickets which have not a Certificate of attendance attached, shall be rejected when presented as testimonials previous to examination, unless the omission shall be satisfactorily accounted for.

6th. The Fee for each class shall be $12, with the following exceptions; for that of Medical Jurisprudence, $10; for those of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, $6 each; for Botany and Zoology, $5; Practical Anatomy $5. The class-fees are payable in advance.

7th. Any Student, after having paid the Fees, and attended two courses of any class, shall be entitled to a perpetual ticket for that class.

8th. The courses of all the Classes, except those of Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence, shall be of six months' duration; the classes of Clinical Medicine and of Clinical Surgery, of three months' duration; Medical Jurisprudence of three months, in which case Five Lectures a week shall be given; or of six months, in which case only three Lectures a week shall be required.

9th. The courses shall commence on the first Tuesday of October, and with the exception of a vacation at Christmas, shall continue to the end of March.

10th. The Matriculation Examination shall be that recommended by the Council for Medical Education and Registration of Great Britain. Examinations, in conformity therewith, will be held the first Saturday in October and the last Saturday in March of each year. Applications may be made to the Registrar of Faculty till the evening of the previous day. The requirements of the standard for matriculation are:— "Compulsory—English Language, including grammar and composition; "Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions; Algebra, including simple "equations; Geometry, first two books of Euclid; Latin translation and grammar; "and one of the following optional subjects:—Greek, French, German, Natural Phi-"losophy, including mechanics, hydrostatics, and pneumatics.

Graduates in Arts of recognized Universities are not required to submit to the Matriculation Examination, and a certificate of having passed this examination before the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario will be accepted by this University.

§ 2. *Qualifications and Studies of Students and Candidates for the Medical Degree.*

1. All Students desirous of attending the Medical Lectures, shall at the commencement of each Session, enrol their names and residences in the Register of the Medical Faculty, and procure from the Registrar a ticket of Enregistration for which each Student shall pay a fee of $2; excepting in the Clinical Classes, in which enregistration for students of other Schools shall not be compulsory.

2. The said Register shall be closed on the 15th day of November, in each year, and no tickets obtained from any of the Professors shall be received without previous enregistration.

3. No one shall be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, who shall not either:—1st, have attended Lectures for a period of at least four sessions in this University, or some other University, College, or School of Medicine, approved of by this University; or 2ndly, have studied Medicine during at least four years, and during that time have attended Lectures for a period of at least three Sessions, either in this University, or some other University, College, or School of Medicine, approved of by this University.

4. Candidates for the final Examination shall furnish Testimonials of attendance on the following branches of Medical Education, viz :—

Anatomy. *Chemistry.* *Materia Medica and Pharmacy,* *Institutes of Medicine,* *Principles and Practice of Surgery,* *Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children,* *Theory and Practice of Medicine,* *Practical Anatomy.*	*Of which two Courses will be required, each of six months' duration.*
Clinical Medicine, *Clinical Surgery,*	*Of which two Courses will be required, each of three months' duration.*
Medical Jurisprudence, *Botany and Zoology,* *Practical Chemistry,*	*Of which one Course will be required, of three months' duration.*

Provided, however that Testimonials equivalent to, though not precisely the same as those above stated may be presented and accepted.

5th. The Candidate must give proof by ticket of having attended during twelve months the practice of the Montreal General Hospital, or that of some other Hospital approved of by the University.

6th. He must also give proof by ticket of having attended for at least six months the practice of the University or other Lying-in Hospital approved of by this University, and of having attended at least six cases of accouchement.

7th. No one shall be permitted to become a Candidate for examination who shall not have attended at least One Session of this University, and during that Session one full Course of all the branches included in its curriculum.

8th. Courses of less length than the above will only be received for the time over which they have extended.

9th. Every Candidate for the Degree must on or before the Fifteenth of February present to the Dean of the Medical Faculty testimonials of his qualifications, entitling him to an examination, and also a Thesis or Inaugural Dissertation, written by himself, on some object connected with Medical or Surgical Science, in the Latin, English, or French Language. He must at the same time deliver to the Dean of the Faculty the following Certificate :—

MONTREAL,———18—

I, the undersigned, being desirous of obtaining the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, do hereby declare that I have attained the age of twenty-one years, or (if the case be otherwise,) that I shall have attained the age of twenty-one years before the next graduation day, and that I am not (or, shall not be at that time) under articles as a pupil or apprentice to any Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary.

[Signed,] A. B.

10th. The trials to be undergone by the candidate shall be :—

(1) The private examination of his Thesis as evidence both of Medical and general acquirement, followed [if approved] by its public defence.

(2) A general examination on all the branches of Medical and Surgical Science, oral, and by written papers.

(3) The Clinical Professors shall conduct the examinations of members of their classes at the bedside, submitting to them cases for diagnosis and treatment in the wards of the Hospital ; they shall also in estimating the standing of members of their classes, and the number of marks to be awarded, take into account the regularity of their attendance and the diligence and care they evince in reporting cases.

These examinations will be divided into Primary and Final, the former comprehending Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine, and Botany or Zoology ; the latter Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence. It will be optional with the student to present himself for the Primary Examination at the end of the Third Session, or the Third Year.

11th. The following Oath or affirmation, will be exacted from the Candidate before receiving his Degree.

SPONSIO ACADEMICA.

In Facultate Medicinæ Universitatis McGill.

Ego, A———B———; Doctoratus in Arte Medica titulo jam donandus, Sancto coram Deo cordium scrutatore, spondeo, me in omnibus grati animi officiis, erga hanc Universitatem ad extremum vitæ halitum, perseveraturum, tum porro artem medicam, caute, caste et probe exercitaturum ; et quoad in me est, omnia ad ægrotorum corporum salutem conducentia, cum fide procuraturum ; quæ denique, inter medendum, visa vel audita silere conveniat, non sine gravi causa vulgaturum. Ita præsens mihi spondenti adsit Numen.

12th. The Fee for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery shall be twenty dollars, to be paid by the successful candidate immediately after examination, together with a Registration Fee of one dollar.

13th. The money arising from the Fees of Graduation, as well as those of Enregistration, shall be applied to the enlargement of the Medical Library and Museum, and to defraying their expenses.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED TO STUDENTS.

ANATOMY.—Gray, Wilson, Ellis, Dublin Dissector, Sharpey and Quain.

CHEMISTRY.—Fownes, Miller, Roscoe.

MATERIA MEDICA.—Pereira's Manual by Farre, Bentley and Warrington.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.—*Physiology.*—Todd and Bowman's Physiological Anatomy Carpenter, Dalton or Dunglison's Principles of Human Physiology. Kirke and Paget's Manual.—*Pathology.*—Williams' Principles of Medicine, Chomel's General Pathology, Jones and Sieveking's or Gross' Pathological Anatomy.

SURGERY.—Holmes' Surgery, Miller's do, Erichsen's do, Druitt's do.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—Aitken, Wood, Watson, Barlow, and Flint.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—Orfila Medicine Legal, Taylor's Jurisprudence, Guy's Forensic Medicine.

MIDWIFERY.—Churchill, Ramsbotham, Cazeux.

N.B.—Boarding may be obtained at from twelve to sixteen Dollars per month.

Lectures in Medicine---Session 1872-73.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	
INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, -	9	9	9	9	9		A.M.
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, -	9		9		9		
SURGERY, - - - - - - - -	10	10	10	10	10		
MIDWIFERY, - - - - - - -	11	11	11	11	11		
HOSPITAL, - - - - - - - -	12	12	12	12	12	12	NOON,
CLINICAL LECTURES, - - -			12			12	
ANATOMY, - - - - - - - -	2	2	2	2	2		P.M.
PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY, - -		2		2		2	
MATERIA MEDICA, - - - - -	3	3	3	3	3		
PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, - - -	4	4	4	4	4		
BOTANY,* - - - - - - - -	4				4		
CHEMISTRY, - - - - - - -	5	5	5	5	5		

* Students taking BOTANY may also attend the Lectures in Zoology in the Faculty of Arts at 11 a.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

| | | |

Faculty of Law.

The Principal (Ex officio.)
Professors—Badgley.
Abbott.
Lafrenaye.
Laflamme.
Cartér.
Kerr.
Trenholme.
Wurtele.
Doutre.
Lecturer—Archibald.
Dean of the Faculty,—Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q.C., D. C. L.
Registrar of the Faculty—P. R. Lafrenaye.
Matriculation Examiners of the Faculty—Professor Doutre, B. C. L., and John S. Archibald, B.A., B.C.L.

The Classes in Law will commence on Tuesday the First of October, 1872, and will extend to March 30th, 1873.

With the view of suiting the convenience of the students, the Board of Governors have procured commodious Lecture Rooms for the Faculty in a central part of the city.

The several courses of Lectures in the Faculty of Law comprise every branch of Legal Study.

The Educational Officers of the Faculty have felt that the Law of this Province, though in many of its details purely local, retains as its leading characteristics, the noble and imposing features of the Civil Law, and that the principles established in the Roman Jurisprudence, still form the groundwork of many of its departments. The Lectures, therefore, though prepared with especial reference to the Law of Quebec, have been, as far as consistent with their primary object, divested of any purely sectional character, and are made to inculcate such comprehensive principles, as form, to a great extent, the basis of every system of jurisprudence.

It is considered that this system will afford to students of the Laws of Quebec, a better foundation for their subsequent studies, and tend to give them a more extended and comprehensive grasp of legal subjects, than a course of instructien conducted solely with reference to local law; while it is hoped, in view of the increased importance which the study of Roman Law is everywhere assuming, that the advantages offered, and the mode of education adopted by this Faculty, will open to it an extensive field of usefulness.

The promulgation of the Civil Code of Lower Canada marks an important epoch in the history of the laws of the now Province of Quebec.

It is the intention of the Professors, so far as practicable, to explain to the Students, the more important articles of this Code (2615 in number) in the complete course of study as indicated below.

The promulgation of the Code of Civil Procedure, marks another important epoch in the history of our laws. Attention will be specially drawn to its provisions in this course.

The enactment of these Codes of law, it is believed, will lighten much the labours of professors and students, who need no longer view the study of the profession as a vast and ill-digested whole, wanting coherency and certainty. On the contrary, the study of the texts will afford a good stand-point from which the subtle questions of jurisprudence will be the most easily and satisfactorily discussed and finally settled.

The Faculty congratulate the students that their entry into a noble but arduous profession will be much facilitated by the conspicuous landmarks planted by the new Codes; and while intense study and application will still be demanded from the true lover of his vocation, the future of the young jurisconsult of the Province of Quebec may be regarded as opening under the happiest auspices.

The complete course of study in this Faculty extends over three years; but it may be shortened to two years, when the student matriculates in the third year of his indentures.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

Legal History	Professor LAFRENAYE.
Civil Law:—	
Persons, Property, Ownership	Professor LAFLAMME.
Roman Law :—	
Institutes of Justinian, B. 1, Gaius, C. 1, Maine, Chapters I to IV	Professor TRENHOLME.
Civil and Commercial Law :—	
Obligations	Professor WURTELE.
Legal Logic :	Professor DOUTRE.

SECOND YEAR.

Legal Bibliography, *Civil Law*, Rents, Transactions, Suretyship	Professor LAFRENAYE.
Civil Law :—	
Usufruct, Real Servitudes, Gifts and Wills, Substitutions	Professor LAFLAMME.

International Law	Professor KERR.
Civil and Commercial Law :— Sales	
Roman Law :— Institutes of Justinian, B. 2 and B. 3 to Title 14	Professor TRENHOLME.
Gaius, C. 2 and 3	
Maine, Chapters V to VIII	
Commercial Law :— Partnership	Professor WURTELE.
Corporations	
Bills of Exchange	
Medical Jurisprudence	Professor DOUTRE.

THIRD YEAR.

Civil Law :— Lease	Professor LAFRENAYE.
Privileges and Hypothecs	
Prescription	
Imprisonment in Civil Cases	
Civil Law :— Successions	Professor LAFLAMME.
Marriage Covenants	
Dower	
International Law	Professor KERR.
Commercial Law :— Carriage of Persons	
Insurance	
Bottomry and Respondentia	
Roman Law :— Institutes of Justinian, B. 3 from Title 14	Professor TRENHOLME.
Maine, Chapters IX and X	
Civil Code :— Mandate	
Loan	
Deposit	
Pledge	
Evidence	
Commercial Law :— Merchant Shipping	Professor WURTELE.
Affreightment	
Insolvency	
Civil Procedure :— Procedure before the Courts	Professor DOUTRE.
Non-contentious proceedings	
Public and Criminal Law	Professor CARTER and Mr. ARCHIBALD.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGULATIONS.

1. Any person desirous of becoming a Matriculated Student shall apply to the Registrar of the Faculty for examination and for entry in the Register of Matriculations, and shall procure tickets of Matriculation and of admission to the Lectures for each Session of the Course.

2. Candidates for Matriculation shall be examined in at least one Latin Classic and in English or French, the standard being such as be determined by regulation of the Faculty, approved by the Corporation.

3. Students in Law shall be known as of the First, Second and Third Years, and shall be so graded by the Faculty. In each year Students shall take the studies fixed for that year and those only, unless by special permission of the Faculty.

4. The Register of Matriculation shall be closed on the 15th November in each year, and return thereof shall be immediately made by the Dean to the Registrar of the University. Candidates applying thereafter may be admitted on a special examination to be determined by the Faculty, ; and if admitted, their names shall be returned in a supplementary list to the Registrar.

5. Persons desirous of entering as Occasional Students shall apply to the Registrar of the Faculty for admission as such Students, and shall obtain a ticket, or tickets, for the classes they desire to attend.

6. Students who have attended Collegiate courses of study in other Universities for a number of terms or sessions may be admitted on the production of certificates to a like standing in this University, after examination by the Faculty.

7. All Students shall be subject to the following regulations for attendance and conduct:—

(1) A Class book shall be kept by each Professor and Lecturer, in which the presence or absence of Students shall be carefully noted; and the said Class-books shall be submitted to the Faculty at all the ordinary meetings during the Session.

(2) Punctual attendance on all the classes proper to his year is required of each student. Professors will note the attendance immediately on the commencement of their lectures, and will omit the names of Students entering thereafter, unless satisfactory reasons are assigned. Absence or tardiness, without sufficient excuse, or inattention or disorder in the Class room, if persisted in after admonition by the Professor, will be reported to the Dean of the Faculty, who may reprimand the student or report to the Faculty, as he may decide. While in the building, or going to or from it, students are expected to conduct themselves in the same orderly manner as in the Class-rooms. Any Professor observing improper conduct in the Class-rooms, or elsewhere in the building, will admonish the student, and, if necessary, report him to the Dean.

(3) When students are reported to the Faculty under the above rules, the Faculty may reprimand, report to parents or guardians, disqualify from competing for prizes or honours, suspend from classes, or report to the Corporation for expulsion.

(4) Any Student injuring the furniture or building, will be required to repair the same at his own expense, and will, in addition, be subject to such penalty as the Faculty may see fit to inflict.

(5) The number of times of absence, from necessity or duty, that shall disqualify for the keeping of a Session, shall in each case be determined by the Faculty.

(6) All cases of discipline involving the interests of more than one Faculty, or of the University generally, shall be reported to the Principal, or, in his absence, to the Vice-Principal.

8 At the end of every Session there shall be a general examination of all the Classes, under the Superintendence of the Professors, and of such other Examiners as may be appointed by the Corporation, which examination shall be conducted, as far as possible, by means of written or printed questions, answered by the students in writing, in the presence of the Examiners. The result shall be reported as early as possible to the Faculty, which shall decide the standing of the Students accordingly.

9. Each Professor shall deliver two Lectures in each week, except in criminal law, on which one lecture shall be delivered weekly; each Lecture shall be of one hour's duration; but the Professors and Lecturers shall have the right from time to time to substitute an examination for any of such Lectures.

10. No Student shall be considered as having kept a Session in this Faculty, unless he shall have regularly attended all the courses of Lectures, and shall have passed the

Sessional Examination to the satisfaction of the Faculty in four classes in the 1st and 2nd years, one of which must be Roman Law ; and in five in the 3rd year.

11. The Faculty shall have the power, upon special and sufficient cause shown, to grant a dispensation to any Student from attendance on any particular Course or Courses of Lectures, but no distinction shall, in consequence, be made between the Examinations of such Students, and those of the Students regularly attending Lectures.

12. The Final Examination for the Degree of B. C. L. shall be conducted in the same manner as the ordinary Sessional Examinations ; but the preparation of a Thesis in Latin, French, or English, upon some subject previously approved by the Dean of the Faculty, shall form an essential part of every such Final Examination.

13. The Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal, in the Faculty of Law, shall be awarded to the Student who being of the Graduating Class and having passed the Final Examination, shall have prepared a Thesis of sufficient merit in the estimation of the Faculty to entitle him to compete, and who shall take the highest marks in a special Examination for the Medal, which Examination shall in all cases include the subject of Roman Law.

The exercises required under the 3rd Art. of the 7th Chapter of the Statutes of this University, to entitle the Student to receive the Degree of B. C. L. in this Faculty shall consist of Attendance upon Lectures and submission to Examinations as hereinbefore prescribed ; and no distinction in respect thereof shall be made between Students applying for their Degrees, whether their attendance upon Lectures shall have been for two or three years.

The following affirmation will be exacted from the candidate before receiving his Degree.

Ego polliceor, me, pro viribus meis, studiosum fore communis hujus Universitatis boni, operamque daturum ut decus ejus ac dignitatem amplificem, et officiis omnibus ad Baccalaureatus in jure Civili gradum pertinentibus fungar.

15. The Fees exigible in this Faculty shall be as follows :—

Matriculation Fee	$ 2 00
Sessional Fee by Ordinary Students	15 00
Sessional Fee by Occasional or Partial Students, for each course	5 00
Graduation Fee, including Diploma	5 00

All of which Fees shall be paid in advance. But Students already on the Books of the University shall not be required to pay any Matriculation Fee ; and Students simultaneously attending lectures in the Faculty of Arts shall be received upon such terms as shall be fixed by that Faculty.

Students who avail themselves of the privilege of attending two years only, will nevertheless be required to pass an examination in the subjects comprised in the three years' course.

Occasional Students will be received without matriculation, for attendance on any particular series of Lectures.

Students who have completed their course of three years,—or of two years, if they have commenced in the third year of their indentures,—and have passed a satisfactory examination, will be entitled upon the certificate and recommendation of the Law Faculty, to the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Law.

Prizes, Honours and Standing.

Session, 1871-72.

FACULTY OF LAW.

ELIZABETH TORRANCE MEDALLIST:—In special examination covering the whole course, WILLIAM MONTMOLIN MARLER.

RANKING OF STUDENTS AS TO GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

Third Year.

First, WILLIAM GUILD CRUICKSHANK, 1st in four classes and 2nd in one class, and WILLIAM DE MONTMOLIN MARLER, 1st in three classes and second in four classes, —equal; Mr. Marler having the greatest aggregate number of marks, and Mr. Cruickshank being first in the greater number of classes.

Second, DENIS BARRY, 2nd in three classes,

Second Year.

First, MATHEW HUTCHINSON, 1st in five classes.

Second, DUNCAN EWEN BOWIE, 1st in one class and 2nd in two classes.

First Year.

First, DAVID WELLS HODGE and DAVID MAJOR,—equal, both being first in three classes and second in one class.

Second, HENRI ARCHAMBAULT, 1st in one class, and EDWARD ANTILL PANET, second in two classes, equal; Mr. Archambault having the greatest aggregate number of marks, and Mr. Panet being ranked in two classes as second.

Best Thesis.—WILLIAM GUILD CRUIKSHANK.

COMMERCIAL LAW.—THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY, THE HONOURABLE J. J. C. ABBOTT, D. C. L., AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR WURTELE, B.C.L.

Third Year.

First, WILLIAM DE MONTMOLIN MARLER.

Second, WILLIAM GUILD CRUICKSHANK.

Second Year.

First, MATTHEW HUTCHINSON.

Second, RAYMOND PREFONTAINE.

First Year.

First, DAVID MAJOR.

Second, EDWARD ANTILL PANET.

LEGAL HISTORY,—PROFESSOR LAFRENAYE, B. C. L.

Third Year.

First, ALPHONSE DAVID.

Second, DENIS BARRY and WILLIAM DE MONTMOLIN MARLER, equal.

Second Year.

First, MATHEW HUTCHINSON.

Second, RAYMOND PREFONTAINE.

First Year.

First, HENRI ARCHAMBAULT and DAVID MAJOR, equal.

Second, DAVID WELLS HODGE.

LAW OF REAL ESTATE,—PROFESSOR LAFLAMME, B. C. L.

Third Year.

First, WILLIAM GUILD CRUICKSHANK.

Second, WILLIAM DE MONTMOLIN MARLER.

Second Year.

First, MATHEW HUTCHINSON.

Second, DUNCAN EWEN BOWIE and AMEDEE CHAURET, equal.

First Year.

First, DAVID WELLS HODGE

Second, DAVID MAJOR.

CRIMINAL LAW,—PROFESSOR CARTER, B. C. L. and JOHN SPROTT ARCHIBALD, B. A., B. C. L., Lecturer.

Third Year.

First, WM. GUILD CRUICKSHANK.

Second, WILLIAM DE MONTMOLIN MARLER.

INTERNATIONAL LAW,—PROFESSOR KERR.

Third Year,

First, WM. GUILD CRUICKSHANK,

Second, DENIS BARRY and WILLIAM DE MONTMOLIN MARLER, equal.

Second Year.

First, MATTHEW HUTCHINSON.

Second, AMEDEE CHAURET.

ROMAN LAW,--PROFESSOR TRENHOLME, M,A., B. C. L.

Third Year.

First, WILLIAM GUILD CRUICKSHANK and WILLIAM DE MONTMOLIN MARLER, equal.

Second, DENIS BARRY.

Second Year.

First, MATHEW HUTCHINSON.

Second, DUNCAN EWEN BOWIE and JOSEPH DESROSIERS, equal.

First Year.

First, DAVID WELLS HODGE, and DAVID MAJOR, equal.

Second, GEORGE ERNEST JENKINS and EDWARD ANTILL PANET, equal.

CIVIL PROCEDURE. PROFESSOR GONSALVE DOUTRE, B. C. L.

Third Year.

First, WILLIAM DE MONTMOLIN MARLER.

Second, ALPHONSE DAVID.

Second Year.

First, CAMILLE SANTOIRE.

Second, LOUIS CALIXTE LEBŒUF, and RAYMOND PREFONTAINE, equal.

First Year.

First, DAVID WELLS HODGE.

Second, WILLIAM SIMPSON WALKER.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

HAMILTON ALLEN, of West Osgoode, Ont., for Thesis and Best Examination in all the branches of Study.—HOLMES GOLD MEDAL.

WILLIAM OSLER, Dundas, Ont., Special Prize for Thesis.

GEORGE STARK, Milton, Ont., Prize for the best Examination in the Final Branches.

Students deserving Honourable Mention in the Final Branches:—Messrs. OSLER, BROWNE, WAUGH, MARCEAU, HEBERT, PEGG, ST. JOHN & MORRISON.

FRANCIS JOHN SHEPHERD, Montreal, Prize for the best Examination in the Primary Branches.

Students deserving Honourable Mention in Primary Branches.—Messrs. Alguire, Hill, Carmichael, McConnell, Ward, Kittson and Osler.

R. C. Young, Demonstrator's Prize in Practical Anatomy, Senior Class.

A. C. Sinclair, Demonstrator's Prize in Practical Anatomy.

Wm. Caldwell, Prize in Botany.

E. B. C. Hanington, Second Prize in Botany.

C. R. Jones, Prize in Zoology.

B. Wales, Prize for Collection of Plants.

EXAMINATIONS IN BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY.

Botany.

(*Class I.*)—W. Caldwell, (prize,) E. D. C. Hanington, (prize,) E. G. Henderson, C. Sinclair, T. Norton, W. A. Harvey, O. Langlois, A. R. McDonald, W. J. Kearney, J. Phelan.

(*Class II.*)—J. J. E. Woods, W. H. Burland, J. A. McArthur, R. J. Mattice, J. T. Moore, J. L. Ritchie, J. G. B. Clarke, W. F. Scott, S. M. Dickenson, K. D. Graham, J. Dorland.

(*Class III.*)—R. P. Pattie, T. A. Jameson, H. W. Coyle, W. McDermid, A. McDonald, J. J. Farley, J. B. Chevalier, (vet.,) H. C. Fuller, J. A. Couture, (vet.,) A. L. Morgan, P. Privé (vet.,)

Zoology.

(*Class I.*)—C. R. Jones, (prize.)

(*Class II.*)—T. Craig, J. McQuillan.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Honours and Prizes.

Graduating Class.

B. A. Honours in Natural Science.

Ells, Robert.—First Rank Honours and *Logan Gold Medal.*

Maxwell, John.—First Rank Honours.

B. A. Honours in English Language, Literature and History.

Hodge, D. W. R.—First Rank Honours and *Shakespeare Gold Medal.*

B. A. Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Naylor, William H.—First Rank Honours and *Prince of Wales Gold Medal.*

Wallace Robert.—First Rank Honours.

Crothers, William J.—Second Rank Honours.

Passed for the Degree of B. A.

In Honours.—Crothers, (W. J.) ; Ells, (R.); Hodge, (D. W.) ; Maxwell, (J.) ; Naylor, (W. H.) ; Wallace, (R.).

Ordinary.—Allworth, (J.) ; Christie, (J. H.) ; Torrance, (T. F.) ; Munro, (M.) ; Whillans, (R.). McLeod, Finley, (C.).

Third Year.

McLeod, (D. C.).—First Rank Honours in Mathematical Physics and Prize ; First Rank General Standing.

Murray, (C. H.).—First Rank Honours in Classics and College Prize ; First Rank General Standing ; Prize in Zoology.

McDonnell, (R. L.).—First Rank Honours in Classics, and Professor's Prize.

McFee, (K. N.).—Second Rank Honours in Classics ; First Rank General Standing ; Prize in German, Certificate in Zoology.

Allan, (J. G.).—Prize in Moral Philosophy ; Certificate in Zoology.

Reddy, (Herbert L.).—Prize for Collection of Plants; (Surplus of Logan Medal Fund.)

PASSED THE SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

McFee; McLeod (D. C.); Murray; Tunstall; Allan; MacDonnell; Griffith; Reddy.

Second Year.

Dawson, (W.B.).—(High School, Montreal.).—First Rank Honours in Mathematics, and Prize; First Rank General Standing,

Harvey, (C.).—(Dalhousie College.).—Prize in English Literature.

Ward, (G. B.).—(Lennoxville.).—Prize in French.

Allan, (J.).—(St. Francis Col.).—Prize in Botany.

PASSED THE SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

Dawson; Allan; Harvey (C.); Ward; McKibbin; Taylor (A.); Hall; Harvey (A.); Greenshields; Thomas; Dewey; Taylor (E.); Welwood; McLennan; Black; Weeks, Ægrotat.

First Year.

Chandler, G. H. (Shefford Academy) First Rank Honours in Mathematics and Prize; Prize in Classics; Prize in History; Prize in English and Prize Essay; Prize in French; Prize in Chemistry; Prize in Hebrew; First Rank General Standing.

Crothers, R. A. (Clarenceville Academy) Second Rank Honours in Mathematics.

Rexford, E. (McGill Normal School,) First Rank General Standing.

Passed the Sessiona l Examinations.

Chandler, Rexford, Crothers, Campbell, Denovan, Eccles, Mooney, Hawley, Ritchie.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

MIDDLE YEAR.

Stewart, D.A.—First Rank Honours in Mathematics and Prize, Prize in Zoology, Prize in German.

Wilkins, D. F. H., B.A.—First Rank Honours in Natural Science and Prize, Prize in Assaying.

McLeod C. H.—Prize in Civil Engineering.

Passed the Sessional Examinations.

Civil Engineering.—Stewart; McLeod and Wicksteed, equal; Wilkins, Torrance; Brodie.

Mining Engineering and Assaying.—Wilkins, Torrance.

JUNIOR YEAR.

McLean, A.— Prize in Surveying and Drawing.

Passed the Sessional Examination.

McLean, Rodger, Boswell.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS.

GREEK.

Third Year.—*Class I.*—MacDonnell and Murray, equal; McFee, Tunstall, McLeod (D. C.), Ritchie (A. F.);—Allan (J. G.) and Griffith, equal. *Class II.*—Reddy. *Class III.*—Fleet.

Second Year.—*Class I.*—Ward, Weeks, Dawson, McKibbin, Taylor (Arch.). *Class II.*—Thomas, Allan (Jno.), Greenshields, McLennan;—Black and Hadley, equal. *Class III.*—Hall and Taylor (E.) and Wellwood, equal;—Craig, Nighswander;—Dewey and Huntingdon, equal.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Chandler;—Casey and Crothers (R. A.) equal. *Class II.*—Mooney, Eccles, Ritchie;--Hawley and Rexford, equal; Campbell. *Class III.*--Malcolm, Denovan, Crowell, Burgess.

LATIN.

THIRD YEAR.--*Class I.*—Murray, MacDonnell, Tunstall, Ritchie (A. F.), Allan, (J.G.), McFee, McLeod (D. C.). *Class II.*--Griffith and Reddy, equal. *Class III.*--Fleet.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Weeks, Ward, Taylor (Arch.);—Dawson and McKibbin, equal. *Class II.*--Greenshields, McLennan, Thomas, Allan (Jno.), Craig;--Hadley and Hall, equal;--Nighswander and Black equal; Wellwood. *Class III.*--Huntingdon and McIntosh, equal;--Dewey, Taylor (E.).

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Chandler;—Casey and Crothers, equal. *Class II.*—Ritchie, Mooney, Campbell, Rexford;—Eccles and Hawley, equal. *Class III.*—Denovan, Burgess, Malcolm, Crowell.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

FOURTH YEAR.--(*Metaphysics*)--*Class I.*—Munro (Murdoch) and Wallace, equal; Allworth; -- Naylor and Hodge, equal. *Class II.*--Crothers (W. J.), Whillans. *Class III.*--Claris.

THIRD YEAR.--(*Moral Philosophy*)--*Class I.*--Allan (James G.), McFee, Griffith, Tunstall. *Class II.*--Murray and McLeod (D. C.), equal; Ritchie (A. F.), *Class III.*--MacDonnell, Reddy, Clarke, Fleet.

LOGIC.

SECOND YEAR.--*Class I.*--Allan (John), McKibbin, Weeks. *Class II.*--Dewey, Ward, Greenshields, Hadley, Dawson, Black, Wellwood, Nighswander, McIntosh, Thomas, Taylor, (A.), Hall, *Class III.*--McLennan, Craig, Taylor, (E. M.), Silcox, Huntington.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

FOURTH YEAR.--*Class I.*--Hodge and Munro, equal.

FIRST YEAR.--(*English Language*)—*Class I.*—Rexford, Chandler, Casey. *Class II.*—Campbell and Crothers, equal; McLean, Hawley. *Class III.*—Frothingham; Batcheller and Eccles, equal; Yule, Crowell;—Mooney and Malcolm, equal; Boswell and Denovan, equal; Burgess, Ritchie.

FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Ritchie (A. F.);—Allan and Murray, equal. *Class II.*—Wilkins. *Class III.*--None.

SECOND YEAR.--*Class I.*--Ward, Weeks, Dewey, Thomas, Dawson. *Class II.*--Taylor (A.), Hadley. *Class III.*—Hall and McLennan, equal; Taylor (E).

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.* — Casey; — Rexford and Yule, equal; Mooney, Ritchie. *Class II.*—Boswell, Batcheller;—Crothers and Frothingham, equal; Robertson, McLean, Eccles. *Class III.*—Denovan and Hawley and McLeod, equal.

GERMAN.

FOURTH YEAR.—*Class II.*—Munro (M.).

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—McFee, Ritchie (A. F.) *Class II.*—Murray. *Class III.*—Reddy.

SECOND YEAR.—(*Engineering Class.*—*Class I.*—Stewart, Torrance. *Class II.*—Stevenson. *Class III.*—Brodie.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class II.*—Frothingham.

HEBREW.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Campbell, Chandler. *Class II.*—Casey and Cochrane, equal; Malcolm. *Class III.*—Crowell, Burgess.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Allan (Jno.). *Class II.*—Silcox, McKibbin, Wellwood. *Class III.*—None

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Rexford, Chandler. *Class II.*—Robertson (G.), McLean, Mooney, Crothers (R.A.), Hawley. *Class. III.*—Ritchie, Eccle, Campbell, Malcolm; (—) Burgess and Yule, equal; Crowell, Boswell, Batcheller, Denovan, Casey.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Weeks, Stewart, Dawson, McLeod (C. H.), Allan (John). *Class II.*—Ward, Dewy, Greenshields. *Class III.*—Taylor (E.M.) and Brodie, eqnal, Taylor, (A.D.), McKibbin, Hall;—Thomas and Wellwood equal; Hadley, Craig.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD YEAR.—(*Mathematical Physics*)—*Class I.*—McLeod (D.C.) and Stewart, equal; Wilkins, Wicksteed, Tunstall. *Class II.*—Murray, McLeod (C.H.), Allan (J. G.), McFee. *Class III.*—Brodie, Ritchie (A. F.), Griffith, MacDonnell, Reddy.

FOURTH YEAR.—(*Mathematical Physics.*)—*Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—Christie Allworth. *Class III.*—McLeod (Finlay), Whillants, Crothers (W. J.) Munro (M.), Wallace.

THIRD YEAR.—(*Experimental Physics*)—*Class I.*—Stewart, Tunstall, McLeod (D. C.) *Class II.*—Ritchie (A. F.), Wilkins, Murray, McLeod (C. H.), Wicksteed;—Allan (J. G.) and McFee, equal. *Class III.*—Reddy, Brodie, Fleet, MacDonnell.

FOURTH YEAR.—(*Experimental Physics*)—*Class I.*—Naylor. *Class II.*—Ells, Maxwell. *Class III.*—Christie, McLeod (Finlay).

NATURAL SCIENCE.

FOURTH YEAR.—(*Mineralogy and Lithology*)—*Class I.*—Maxwell, Ells. *Class II.*—Allworth, Torrance, Christie, Wilkins. *Class III.*—McLeod (F.), Whillaus, Claris.

THIRD YEAR AND MIDDLE YEAR OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.—(*Zoology*)—*Class I.*—McFee, McLeod, (D. C.), MacDonnell, Stewart, Tunstall, Murray. *Class II.*—Allan (J. G.), Ritchie (A. F.), Wilkins, Stevenson, Griffith, Wicksteed, Brodie, McLeod (C. H.), Reddy, Fleet. *Class III.*—None.

SECOND YEAR.—(*Botany*)—*Class I.*—Allan (Jno.); Nighswander, Dawson, Weeks, Hadley, Wellwood. *Class II.*—McKibbin, Dewey, Craig, Taylor, (E. M.) McIntosh, Thomas, McLennan, Greenshields, Taylor, (A. D.), Black. *Class III.*—Ward, Hall, Huntington.

FIRST YEAR AND JUNIOR YEAR OF SCIENCE DEPARTMENT.—(*Chemistry*)—*Class I.*—Rexford, Chandler. *Class II.*—Campbell, Robertson, Batcheller;—Frothingham and MacLean, equal. *Class III.*—Crothers, Yule;—Casey and Hawley, equal; Burgess, Denovan;—Boswell and Mooney, equal; Eccles, Malcolm, Robins, Crowell.

PRACTICAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT.

MINING COURSE.—Middle Year—(*Assaying and use of Blowpipe*).—*Class I.*—Wilkins. *Class II.*—Torrance.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

GREEK.

B. A. ORDINARY.—*Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—Allworth and Munro and Whillans, equal.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Murray, Macdonnell, McFee;—Ritchie (A. F.) and Tunstall, equal. *Class II.*—Griffith; Allan (J. G.) and McLeod (D. C.), equal; Reddy. *Class III.*—Fleet.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Weeks; Harvey (C.) and Taylor (A. D.) and Ward, equal; McKibbin; Dawson and Hall, equal. *Class II.*—Allan (Jno.); Dewey and Thomas and Wellwood, equal; Harvey (A.), Greenshields. *Class III.*—Black, Taylor (E. M.), McLennan, Craig.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Chandler (*Prize*); Crothers (R. A.). *Class II.*—Mooney, Ritchie (Fred.); Campbell and Rexford, equal; Denovan, Eccles. *Class III.*—Hawley, Malcolm.

LATIN.

B. A. ORDINARY.—*Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—Christie; Allworth and Whillans, equal; Munro. *Class III.*—None.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Murray, Macdonnell, McFee, McLeod (D. C.), Ritchie (A. F.); Allan (J. G.) and Tunstall, equal; Griffith. *Class II.*—Reddy, Fleet. *Class III.*—None.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Weeks and Ward, equal; Dawson, Taylor (A. D.), McKibbin, Harvey (Chas.). *Class II.*—Greenshields, Hall, Harvey (Alf.), Allan (Jno.), Thomas. *Class III.*--Dewey, Craig; McLennan and Taylor (E.M.), equal; Black, Wellwood.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Chandler (*Prize*); Crothers (R. A.), Ritchie (Fred.). *Class II.*--Mooney and Rexford, equal; Campbell; Eccles and Hawley, equal; Denovan. *Class III.*--Malcolm, Crowell.

HISTORY.

B. A. ORDINARY.—(*History and Modern Languages*) *Class I.*--Hodge, Munro. *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*--None.

FIRST YEAR.--*Class I.*--Chandler (*Prize*). *Class II.*—Rexford and Ritchie (Fred.), equal; Crothers (R. A.) and Denovan and Eccles, equal. *Class III.*--Campbell and Crowell and Mooney, equal.

LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

B. A. ORDINARY.--(*Psychology*) *Class I.*—Wallace, Naylor. *Class II.*—Hodge, Munro, Crothers. *Class III.*--Whillans, Allworth.

THIRD YEAR.--(*Moral Philosophy*).--*Class I.*--Allan (J. G.), Griffith, McFee, McLeod (D. C.). *Class II.*--Murray, Ritchie, Macdonnell, Reddy and Tunstall equal. *Class III.*--Fleet.

SECOND YEAR.--(*Logic*)--*Class I.*--Allan J. (Prize); Dewey, Wellwood, Ward, McKibbin, Black. *Class II.*--Harvey (C. J.), Harvey (A.) Dawson, Nighswander and McLennan, equal; Taylor (E. M.) Taylor (A. D.) and Hall, eq. *Class III.*--Greenshields, Craig, Thomas.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

B. A. ORDINARY.--*Class I.*--Hodge, Munro. *Class II.*--None. *Class III.*--None.

SECOND YEAR.--*Class I.*--Harvey (C.) (Prize); McKibbin. *Class II.*--Taylor (E.), Dawson, Thomas; Harvey (A.) and Allan, equal; Hall, Craig. *Class III.* McLennan, Ward, Taylor (A. D.), Dewey, Black, Greenshields, Wellwood.

FIRST YEAR.--*Class I.*--Chandler (Prize and Prize Essay); Rexford, Campbell. *Class II.*--Crothers and Denovan, equal. *Class III.*--Mooney, Ritchie, Hawley, Burgess.

FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Ritchie, Allan and McFee, equal. *Class II.*—.None. *Class III.*—None.

Second Year.—*Class I.*—Ward (prize); Dewey, Dawson, and Harvey C. equal. *Class II.*—Taylor (E.), Taylor, (A). *Class III.*—Harvey (A). Hall, McLennan, Craig, Greenshields, Thomas.

First Year.—*Class I.*—Chandler (prize); Rexford. *Class II.*—Ritchie, Crothers, Hawley. *Class III.*—Denovan, Robertson, Eccles.

GERMAN.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—McFee (prize) Murray.

Class II.—None.

Class III.—Ritchie.

HEBREW.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Allan. *Class II.*—McKibbin. *Class III.*—Wellwood.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Chandler (prize); Campbell. *Class II.*—Malcolm. *Class III.*—Crowell, Burgess.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

B. A. ORDINARY.—*Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—Allworth, Wallace, Christie, Crothers (W. J.). *Class III.*—MacLeod (F.), Torrance (J. F.), Whillans, Munro.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—McLeod (D. C.), Tunstall, McFee, Murray. *Class II.*—Allan (J. G.), Reddy. *Class III.*—MacDonnell, Griffith.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Dawson. *Class II.*—Allan (J.), Taylor (A. D.), Greenshields, Dewey, Harvey (C.). *Class III.*—Hall, Ward, McKibbin, Wellwood, Harvey (A.), Taylor (E. M.), McLennan, Black, Thomas.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Chandler, Rexford. *Class II.*—Hawley, Mooney, Crothers, (R. A.). *Class III.*—Campbell, Robertson, Eccles, Ritchie, Malcolm, Denovan.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

B. A. ORDINARY.—*Class I.*—Ells, Naylor. *Class II.*—Torrance (J. F), Maxwell. *Class III.*—Christie.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—McLeod (D. C.), McFee. *Class II.*—Murray, Allan, Reddy, Ritchie (A. F.). *Class III.*—Fleet.

Honour Examinations.

THIRD YEAR.—(*Mathematical Physics.*)—First Rank—McLeod D. C., (Prize.)

SECOND YEAR.—(*Mathematics.*)—First Rank.—Dawson, (Prize) and Stewart (Prize), equal.

FIRST YEAR.—(*Mathematics.*)—First Rank.—Chandler, (Prize.)—SecondRank.—Crothers.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

B. A. ORDINARY.—(*Geology*) *Class I.*--Ells, Maxwell, Christie, Allworth, Torrance. *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—Whillans, McLeod (F.).

THIRD YEAR.—(*Zoology*)—*Class I.*—Murray (prize); Allan (Jas. G.), and McFee, equal (Certificate); Tunstall, McDonnell. *Class II.*—McLeod (D. C.), Reddy, Ritchie. *Class III.*—Fleet, Griffith.

SECOND YEAR.—(*Botany*)—*Class I.*—Allan (Jno.) (prize); Dawson, Dewey, Taylor, (E.), Nighswander, Harvey, (A.). *Class II.*—Harvey (C.), Craig, McKibbin, Taylor (A.), Wellwood. *Class III.*—(Alphabetically arranged), Black, Greenshields, Hall, McLennan, Thomas, Ward.

FIRST YEAR.—(*Chemistry*)—*Class I.*—Chandler (prize); Rexford. *Class II.*—Campbell, Robertson, Mooney, Hawley, Denovan. *Class III.*—Crothers, Eccles.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

SURVEYING, ENGINEERING AND DRAWING.

Middle Year.—*Class I.*—McLeod (prize); Stewart, Wicksteed. *Class II.*—Wilkins and Brodie, equal; Torrance, Kennedy, Stevenson. *Class III.*—None.

Junior Year.—*Class I.*—McLean (prize); Batchellier. *Class II.*—Rodger, Boswell. *Class III.*—Yule, Frothingham.

ASSAYING AND USE OF THE BLOWPIPE.

Middle Year.—*Class I.*—Wilkins (prize); *Class II.*—Torrance. *Class III.*—None.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

Middle Year.—*Class I.*—Stewart. *Class II.*—McLeod, (C. H.); Wilkins. *Class III.*—Wicksteed, Torrance, (J. F.) Brodie.

MATHEMATICS.

Middle Year.—*Class I.*—Stewart, McLeod (C. H.), Wilkins.—*Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—Brodie.

Junior Year.—*Class I.*—Rodger. *Class II.*—Boswell, MacLean. *Class III.*—Batchellier.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Middle Year.—*Class I.*—Stewart, Wilkins, Wicksteed. *Class II.*—McLeod, (C. H.). *Class III.*—Brodie, Kennedy.

GEOLOGY.

Middle Year.—*Class I.*—Wilkins, Torrance. *Classes II.* and *III.*—None.

ZOOLOGY.

Middle Year.—*Class I.*—Stewart, (Prize); Wilkins. *Class II.*—Stevenson, Wicksteed. *Class III.*—Brodie, McLeod.

CHEMISTRY.

Junior Year.—*Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—Boswell. *Class III.*—Batchellier, Frothingham, McLean, Yule, Rodger.

ENGLISH.

Junior Year.—*Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—McLean, Frothingham. *Class III.*—Boswell, Yule, Rodger.

FRENCH.

Middle Year.—*Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—Torrance, Stevenson. *Class III.*—McLeod, Wilkins.

Junior Year.—*Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—Rodgers, Boswell. *Class III.*—Yule, McLean, Batchellier, Frothingham.

GERMAN.

Middle Year.—*Class I.*—Stewart (prize.) *Class II.*—Torrance. *Class III.*—Stevenson, Brodie.

Junior Year.—*Class III.*—*Frothingham.*

Students of the University.

Sessions 1870—1871.

McGILL COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Abbott, John Bethem, Montreal, Q
Archambault, Henri, St. Roch, Q
† Barry, Denis, Ireland
Baynes, O'Hara, Montreal Q
Beauregard, M., Coteau du Lac, Q
Bellemare, Alphonse, Montreal, Q
Bowie, Duncan Ewen, St. Eustache, Q
Chauret, Amédée, St. Genevieve, Q
Choquette, Frs. X., Varennes, Q
Coutlee, L. W.P., Hull, Q
†Cruickshank, W.G.,Musquodoboit,N.S
†David, Alphonse, Montreal, Q
Desrosiers, Joseph, St. Hughes, Q
De Salaberry, Leonidas, Chambly, Q
Devlin, Owen Bernard, Montreal, Q
Hodge, David, W, K., Eaton, Q
Hutchinson, Matthew, Halifax, N.S
Jenkins, George E., Montreal, Q
Labadie, Marie T. A., Montreal, Q
Labadie, Yosef A. O., Montreal, Q
Lariviere, Joseph, Montreal, Q
Lebœuf, Louis Calixte, St. Timothée, Q
Lejeune, G. Fitz-Curwood, London, Eng
Lonergan, James, Ste. Therese, Q
†Marler, William de M., Montreal, Q
Major, David, Montebello, Q
†McCormick, D., St. Louis de Gonzaque, Q
McGown, Joseph G. W., St. Ambroise, Q
McDonald, Frank H., Acton Vale, Q
†Nutting, Charles Albert, Waterloo, Q
Ouimet, Gustave, Vaudreuil, Q
Panet, Edward A., Beauharnois, Q
Poutre, Felix E., Montreal, Q
Prefontaine, Raymond, Longueil, Q
Prevost, George A., Ste. Genevieve, Q
Rainville, H. B., St. Marie de Monnoir, Q
Rexford, E. J., South Bolton, Q
Robillard, Emile, St. Francois du Lac, Q
Santoir, Camille, Longueil, Q
Spon, John J. R., Montreal, Q
Tremblay, E,, St. Philippe, Q
Walker, William G., Brantford, O

† B. C. L. 1872.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Alcorn, John H. Montreal Q
Alguire, D. O., Lunenburg, O
†Allen, Hamilton, Osgood, O
Beers, Wm. G., Montreal, Q
Bell, Robt. W., Carleton Place, O
†Browne, A. A., B.A., Kingsey, Q
Brown, Harry, London, O
Burland S. C., Montreal, Q
†Burland W. B., Montreal, Q
Burland, W. H., Montreal, Q
Caldwell, Wm. Brantford, O
Cameron, J. C.. Niagara Falls, O
Carmichael, D. A., Beechburg, O
Chevalier, N. E., St. Gregoire, Q
Christie, G. H., Lachute, Q
Christie, J. N., Lachute, Q
Clarke, F. G. B., Collingwood, O
Cline, J. D., Cornwall, O
Comeau, Joseph, Henryville, Q
†Copeland, W. L., St. Catherines, O
Costigan, Robt., Montreal, Q
Coyle, H. W., Berthier, Q
Craig, Thornton, Glengary, O
†Cram, D. C., Lanark, O
Dickinson, S. M., Cornwall, O
Dorland, James, Adolphustown, O
Dubuc, Godfroi. Chambly Q
Dunsmore, G., Montreal O
Edwards, O. C., Clarence, O
Ellison, S. R., St. Thomas, Q
Ewing, Wm. Hawkesbury, O
†Farewell, G. McG., Oshawa, O
Farley, James J., St. Thomas, O
Farley, John J., Belleville, O
Fortune, L. M., Huntingdon, Q
Fuller, H. C., Grand Rapids, U. S.
Gaviller, E. A., Montreal, Q
†Gernon, G. W., St. Laurent, Q
Graham, K. D., Ottawa, O
Guest, T. F., St. Mary's, O
Hanington, H. D. C., Shediac, N B
Harvey, Wm. A., Consecon, O
†Hebert, P. Zotique, St. Constant, Q
Henderson, E. G., Belleville, O
†Hetherington, H., Melbourne, Q
Hickey, S. A., East Williamsburg, O
Hils, Joseph, St. Gregoire, Q
Hockridge, T. G., Bradford, O
†Howard, Robt. St., Johns Q
Hume W. L., Leeds, Q
Jackson, W. F., Brockville, O
Jamieson, T. A., Glengarry, O
Jones, C. R., Hastings, O
Jones, G. N., St. Andrews, Q
Jones, H. J. M., Montreal, Q
Kearney, W. J., Montreal, Q
Kelly, Thomas, Durham O
Kittson, E. G., Hamilton, O
Langlois, O. X., Windsor, O
MacDonnell, R. L., Montreal, Q
Maguire, B. D., Joliette, Q
†Mallory, A. E., Cobourg, O

†Marceau, L. T., Napierville, Q
Mattice, R. J., Moulinette, O
McArthur, J. A., London, O
McBain, John, Williamstown, O
McConnell, J. B., Chatham, Q
McCormick, A. G., Durham, Q
McDermid, Wm., Martintown, O
McDiarmid James, Beckwith, O
McDonald, Alex., Texas, U S
McDonald, J D A, St Francois du Lac Q
McDonald, R. A., Cornwall, O
McDonnell, A. R., Glengarry, O
McGregor, J. O., Hatton, O
McLaren, J. R., Montreal, Q
†McLaren, Peter, Lanark, O
McLeod, James, Uigg, P E I
McMillen, A. J., Edwardsburg, O
McQuillan, James, Michigan, U S
Mines, W. W., Montreal, Q
Molson, W. A., Montreal, Q
Moore, C. S., London, O
Moore, J. T., Norwich, O
Morgan, A. L., Wardsville. O
†Morrison, John, M A, Montreal, Q
Munro, Alex., Montreal, Q
†Munro, J. T., Roxburgh, O
Mutch, C. L., Charlottetown, P E I
†Nelson, W. D. E., Montreal, Q
†Nicol, W. R., St. Mary's, O
Norton, Thomas, Montreal Q
O'Brian, Robert, L'Orignal O
O'Brien, David, Almonte, O
†Osler, Wm. Dundas, O
Pattee, R. P., Hawkesbury, O
†Pegg, Austin J., Simcoe, O
Perry, H. R., Coteau, Q
Phelan, James, Stratford O
Prosser, W. O., Lunenberg, O
Rattray, C. J., Portage du Fort, Q
Reddick, Robert, Prescott, O
Richmond, P. E., Louisville, U S
Ritchie, J. L. Halifax, N. S
†Robinson, Wesley, Markham, O
Rogers, A., Bradford, O
†Ross, Henry, Embro, O
Ross, W. D., Ottawa, O
Roy, Joseph, St. Thomas, Q
Ryan, C. M., Montreal, Q
Scott, W. F., Hull, Q
†Sharpe, W. J., Simcoe, O
Shepherd, F. J., Montreal, Q
Sinclair, C., Yarmouth, O
Slattery, V. J., Halifax, N S
Speer, A. M., Richmond, Q
†Stark, G. A., Hatton, O
Stevenson, J. A, Cayuga, O
†Stewart, Alex., Hampstead. O
St. John, Leonard, St. Catherines, O
Tracey, A. W., Island Pond, U S
Tunstall, S. J, St. Anns, Q
†Wagner, A D, Dickensons Landing, O
Wales, B. N., St. Andrews, Q
Walkem, C. W., Montreal, Q
Walkem, W. W., Quebec, Q
Wallace, J. W., Milton, Q
Walton, G. O., Montreal Q
Ward, M. O., Montreal, Q
Ward, W. T., Boundary Line. Q
†Waugh, W. E., London, O
Whiteford, J. W., Belleville, O
Wigle, Hiram, Kingsville, O
Woods, J. J. E, Aylmer, Q
Woolway, C. J., St. Mary's, O
Young, R. C., Barton, O

†M.D. C.M. 1872.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

(1) *Undergraduates.*

Allan, James G., Locke's Island, N. S
Allan, John Leeds, Q
†Allworth, John, Paris, O
Black, James R., Rochester, U. S
Burgess, Richard M., Filbury, Ont
Casey, John Montreal, Q
Campbell, Duncan, Bristol, Q
Chandler, George H., Brome, Q
†Christie, John H., Lachute, Q
Cochrane, J. J., Nelson, Q
Craig, James, Arnprior. O
Crothers, William J., Philipsburg, Q
Crothers, Robert A., Venice, Q
Crowell, Zenas, Liverpool, N. S
*Davies, Charles, Quebec, Q
Dawson, William B., Montreal, Q
Dewey, Finlay McN., St. Remi Q
Denovan, Alexander, Montreal, Q
Eccles, Robert H., Lancashire England
†Ells. Robert, Cornwallis, N. S
Fleet, Charles J. R., Montreal, Q
Greenshields, Samuel, Montreal, Q
Griffith, Joseph, Montreal, Q
*Hadley, Thomas S., L. Lachine, Q
Hall, John G. L., Lachino, Q
Harvey, Alfred, St. Johns, N. F
Harvey, Charles, St. Johns, N. F
Hawley, David F., Aird. Q
†Hodge, D. W. R., Eaton, Q
Huntington, Russ W., Montreal, Q
MacDonnell, Rich. L., Montreal, Q
†Maxwell. John, Lancaster, O
McPhee, Norman, Lochiel O
McFee, Kutusoff N., Beauharnois, Q
McKibbin, William M., Montreal, Q
McLennan, John S., Montreal, Q
†McLeod, Duncan, C., Uigg, P. E. I
McLeod, Finlay, C., Windsor, O
Malcolm, Finlay, Scotland, O
Mooney, George A. Montreal, Q

Munro, Murdoch, Glengarry,	O	Thomas, Henry W., Montreal,	Q
Murray, Charles H., Montreal,	Q	Thomson, T. C,, Montreal,	Q
Mathieu, John, Kenyon,	O	† Torrance, John Fraser. Montreal,	Q
†Naylor, William H., Noyan,	Q	Tunstall, Simon J., Montreal,	Q
Nighswander, David D., Stouffville,	Q	† Wallace, Robert,	O
Reddy, Herbert L., Montreal,	Q	Ward, George B.. Boundary Line,	Q
Ritchie, Arthur F., Montreal,	Q	Wellwood, James, Gananoque,	Q
Ritchie W. F., Montreal,	Q	Whillans, Robert, Ottawa,	O
Rexford, Elson J., S. Bolton,	Q	Weeks, Robert J., Charlottetown,	P E I
Taylor, Archibald D.., Montreal,	Q		
Taylor, Ernest M., Potton,	Q		

* Deceased. † B.A., 1872.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

Boswell, St. George J., Quebec,	Q	McLeod, Clement H., Broad Cove,	N.S
Batcheler, Alvan A., Bedford,	Q	Rodger. D., Montreal,	Q
Brodie, Robert J., N. Georgetown,	Q	Russell, Alex. L, Ottawa,	O
Childs, W. F., Montreal,	Q	Stewart, Donald A., Whycocomagh,	N.S
Eyre, Holmes, Harlam,	O	Stevenson Samuel C., Montreal,	Q
Frothingham, John J., Montreal,	B	Torrance, John F., Montreal,	Q
Kennedy, George T., B.A., Montreal,	Q	Wicksteed, Henry K., Ottawa,	O
Marston, G. J., Ottawa,	O.	Wilkins, David F. H., B.A, Hamilton,	Q
McLean, J. A., Lancaster	O	Yule, John, Chambly,	Q

Partial and Occasional.

Bowles, J.	McKay, G.
Claris, W, H, A.	Robertson, S. E.
Clarke, J. W.,	Robins, H. O.
Esdaile, A. M. K.	Silcox, Edwin D.
McGregor, Hugh	Sinclair, H.
McIntosh, William	Smith, S.
McLennan, D. H., B. A	Paradis, M.
McAllister, M.	Watt, R.
McMartin, J. M.	Munro, S., B. A.
McIntyre, J.	Webster, A.
McGregor, D.	

MORRIN COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

(1) *Undergraduates.*

Cassells, Hamilton, Quebec,	Q	Elliott, Adam J. Quebec,	Q

(2) *Occasional Students.*

Auld, Joseph, Quebec,	Q	Lane, Morgan, Lanark,	O
Fraser, Kenneth, Quebec,	Q	Laing, Robert, B.A., Aberdeenshire,	Scot
Hughes, Robert, Quebec,	Q	Morrison, D. W., Shelbourne,	Q

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

(1) *Undergraduates.*

Cooke, Wm. Henry, Drummondville	Q	McKillop, R., Inverness,	Q
McConochy, John A., Leeds,	Q	Ross, D. A., Woodstock,	O
Duffy, H. T., Durham	Q	Young, J. C., Melbourne,	Q

(2) *Occasional Students.*

Cochrane, J. J., Leeds,	Q	Reilly, James, Sherbrooke,	Q
McRae, Donald, Notfield,	O	Tisdale ———, Melbourne,	Q

SUMMARY.

Students in Law, McGill College,	42
" in Medicine, "	136
" in Arts, "	99
" " Morrin College,	8
" " St. Francis College	10
	295
Deduct entered in two Faculties,	3
Total number of Students in College,	292
Students in Normal School,	108
Pupils in Model Schools,	345
Total Students and Pupils,	745

Passed the University Examinations.

Session 1872—73.

FACULTY OF LAW.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE B. C. L. *

Denis Barry,
William Guild Cruickshank.
Alphonse David.
William de Montmolin Marler.
Duncan McCormick.
Charles Albert Nutting.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF M. D., C. M. *

Allen, Hamilton, West Osgoode,	O	Morrison, John, M.A., Waddington,	N Y
Browne, Arthur A., Kingsey,	Q	Munro, James T., Roxburgh,	O
Burland, William B., Montreal,	Q	Nelson, Wolfred D. E., Montreal,	Q
Christie, George Henry, Lachute,	Q	Nicol, William R., St. Mary's	O
Copeland, Wm. L. St. Catherines,	O	Osler, William, Dundas,	O
Cram, Daniel C., Almonte,	O	Pegg, Austin, J., Simcoe,	O
Farewell. Geo. McG., Oshawa,	O	Ross, Henry, Embro,	O
Gernon, George Wm. St. Laurent,	Q	Robinson, Wesley, Markham,	O
Hebert, Zotique, P., St. Constant,	Q	Sharpe, William Jas., Simcoe,	O
Hethrington, Harry, Melbourne,	Q	St. John, Leonard, St. Catherines,	O
Howard, Robert, St. Johns,	Q	Stark, George A., Milton,	O
Mallory, Albert E., Coburg,	O	Stewart, Alexander, Hampstead,	O
Marceau, Louis T., Napierville,	Q	Wagner, Dixon A., Dickenson's L.	O
McLaren, Peter, B.A., Lanark,	O	Waugh, William E., London,	O

PASSED THE PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

Alguire, Duncan, O., Lunenburg,	O	Ewing, William, Hawkesbury,	O
Bell, Robt. W., Carleton Place,	O	Farley, John J., Belleville,	O
Brown, Harry, London,	O	Fortune, Lewis McC., Huntingdon,	Q
Caldwell, William, Brantford,	O	Gaviller, Edwin, A., Montreal,	Q
Carmichael, Duncan A., Beachburg,	O	Guest, Thomas F., St. Mary's,	O
Edwards, Oliver C., Clarence,	O	Hils, Joseph, St. Gregoire,	Q
Ellison, Saram, R., St. Thomas,	O	Hurlburt, Richard N., Mitchell,	O

* Alphabetically arranged.

Jackson, Wm. F., Brockville, G
Jones, H. J., Montgomery, B. A. Montreal, Q
Kitson, Edmund, J., Hamilton, O
McGuire, Bernard, D., Joliette, Q
McConnell, John B., Chatham, Q
McDiarmid, James, Prospect, O
McDonald, Joseph D. A., St. Francis Q
McLeod, James, Uigg, P. Ed. Is'ld
O'Brien, Robert S. B., L'Orignal, O
O'Brien, David, Almonte, Q
Osler, William, Dundas, O
Perry, Hezekiah R., Coteau Landing, Q
Richmond, Peter E., New Y. S., U. S
Shepherd, Francis, John Montreal, Q
Stevenson, John A., Cayuga, O
Sutherland, Walter, Helena, Q
Tracey, Andrew, Island Pond, U. S
Walkem, Wymond W., Quebec, Q
Walton, George O'Donnell, Montreal Q
Ward, William T., Stanhope, Q
Whiteford, James W., Belleville, O
Young. Robert E., Hamilton, O

FACULTY OF ARTS.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

*In Honours.**

First Rank.—Ells, Robert, Cornwallis, N. S.
Hodge, D. W. R., Eaton, Q.
Maxwell, John, Lancaster, O.
Naylor, William H., Noyan, Q.
Wallace, Robert W., Paris, Ont.
Second Rank.—Crothers, William J., Phillipsburg, Q.

Ordinary.

Class II.—Allworth, John, Paris, Ont.
Christie, John H., Lachute, Q.
Class III.—Torrance, John Fraser, Montreal, Q.
Munro, Murdoch, Glengarry, Ont.
Whillans, Robert, Ottawa, Ont.
McLeod, Finlay C.

(* Arranged Alphabetically.)

PASSED THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Class I.—Dawson, William B., Montreal.
Class II.—Allan, John, Leeds, Q.
Harvey, Charles, St. John's, N. F.
Ward, George B., Boundary Line, Q.
McKibbin, William M., Montreal, Q.
Taylor, Archibald D., Montreal, Q.
Hall, John H. L., Lachine, Q.
Harvey, Alfred, St. John's, N. F.
Class III.—Greenshields, Samuel, Montreal, Q.
Thomas, Henry W., Montreal, Q.
Dawey, Finlay McN., St. Remi, Q.
Taylor, Ernest M., Potton, Q.
Wellwood, James, Gananoque, Q.
McLennan, John S. Montreal, Q.
Black, James R., Rochester, N. Y.

Weeks, Robert, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Aegr.

Bachelors of Arts Proceeding to the Degree of M. A.

Wallace Clarke, B.A., M.D.
Frederick A. Kahler, B. A.
George T. Kennedy, B,A.

Graduates of the University.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY.

Bethune, Rev. John, (ad eundem) 1843
*Falloon, Rev. Daniel, [Hon.].....1844

DOCTORS OF LAWS AND OF CIVIL LAWS.

Abbott, Christopher, B. C. L. [D. C. L. in course]..... 1862
Abbott, Hon. J. J. C., B. C. L., [D. C. L. in course]..... 1867
Adamson, Rev. Wm. A., [D.C.L. hon]..... 1850
Badgley, Hon. Wm. [D.C.L. hon] 1843
Bancroft, Rev. C., D.D. [LL.D. hon]..... 1870
Bond, Rev. Wm., M.A., [LL.D. hon]..... 1870
Browne, Dunbar, M.A., B.C.L., [D.C.L. in course]..... 1871
Chamberlin, B., M.A. B.C.L., [D.C.L. in course]..... 1867
Chauveau, Hon. Pierre J, O., [LL.D. hon]..... 1857
Cordner, Rev. John, [LL.D. hon] 1870
Cornish, Rev. George, M.A., [LL. D. in course]..... 1872
Davies, Rev. Benjamin, Ph. D. [LL.D. hon]..... 1856
Dawson, John William, M.A., [LL.D. hon]..... 1857
DeSola, Rev. A., [LL.D. hon.]..... 1858
Douglas, Rev. Geo , [LL.D. hon.] 1870
*Falloon, Rev. D., D.D., [LL.D. hon.]..... 1862
*Head, Right Hon. Sir Edmund W Baronet, M.A., [LL.D. hon]... 1863
Hemming, Edward J., B.C.L., [D.C.L. in course]..... 1871
*Holmes, Andrew F., M.D., [LL.D hon]..... 1858
Howe, Henry A., M.A., [LL.D. hon.]..... 1870
Hunt, T. Sterry, M.A., [LL.D hon] 1865
Lawson, G., Ph. D., [LL.D. hon.] 1862
Leach, Rev. Wm. T., M.A., [D.C.L. hon.]..... 1849
[LL.D. hon.]..... 1857
Logan, Sir William. E., Kt., [LL.D hon.]..... 1856
*Lundy, Rev. Francis, [D.C.L. hon.]..... 1843
Lyall, Rev. W', [LL.D. hon]..... 1864
MacVicar, Rev. D. H., [LL.D. hon] 1870
Meredith, Edmund A., B.C.L., LL.D. hon.]..... 1857
Miles. Hy. H., M.A., [LL.D., hon.] 1866
Morris, Alexander, M.A., B.C.L. [D.C.L. in course]..... 1862
Rollitt, Albert K., LL.D. London Univ. [LL.D. ad eun.]..... 1871
Smallwood, Charles, M.D., [LL.D. hon.]..... 1856
*Smith, William, [LL.D. hon.]... 1858
*Valieres de St. Real, Hon. J, R., [D.C.L. hon]..... 1844
Wickes, Rev. W. D., [LL.D. hon] 1868
Wilkes, Rev. Henry, D.D., M.A., [LL.D. hon.]..... 1870

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Adsetts, John.....1866
Alexander, Robt. A.....1871
Allen, Hamilton.....1872
Alloway, Thomas Johnson.....1869
Anderson, Alexander.....1866
Anderson, John C.....1865
Archer, Thomas.....1869
Ardagh, Johnson.....1869
*Arnoldi, Daniel, Montreal. [Hon].1847
Atkinson, Robt.....1862
Ault, Alexander.....1860
Ault, Charles.....1855
Ault, James F.....1855
Ault, Edwin D.....1868
Austin, Fred. John.....1862
Aylen, John.....1857
Aylen, James.....1863
Backhouse, John B.....1870
Bain, D. S. E., Staff Surgeon Maj...1868
Baird, James.....1870
Baker, Albert.....1848
Barclay, George.....1870
*Barnston, James.....[ad eun.]...1856
Battersby, Charles.....1861
Baynes, George Aylmer.....1869
Beattie, David.....1862
Beaudet, Alfred.....1865
Beaudry, Lewis H.....1871
Bell, John, M.A.....1866
Bellew, Alfred.....1852
Bergeron, Joseph.....1870
Bergin, Darby.....1847
Bessey, William E.....1863
Bender, Prosper.....1865
Bibaud, Jean, G.J.....1843
Blackader, Alex. D., B.A.....1871
Blacklock, John J.....1851
Blanchet, J. B.....1863
Blair, Robt. C.....1865
Bligh, John W.....1865
Bogart, Irvine.....1859
Boulter, George Henry.....1852

Boyer, Louis.....1842
*Boylan, Andrew A.....1857
*Bowman, William Edward.....1860
Bower, Silas J.....1865
Bradley, William.....1869
Brathwait, Francis H.....1863
Brandon, John.....1867
Breslin, William Irwin, Asst. Surgeon 46th Regiment of Line, 1847
Brigham, Josiah S.....1848
Brissett, Henry R.....1871
Bristol, Amos S.....1850
Brodeur, Alphonse.....1863
Brooks, Samuel T.....1851
Browne, Arthur A., B.A.....1872
Browse, Jacob E.....1861
Brouse, William H.....1847
Brown, Peter E.....1863
Bruneau, Adolphe.....1853
*Bruneau, Oliver T.....[Hon.] 1843
Bruneau, Onesime.....1851
Bryson, William G.....1867
Bucke, Richard Maurice.....1862
Bucke, Edward H.....1852
Buckle, John M. C.....1869
Bucgley, William P.....1870
Bull, George Joseph.....1869
Bullen, Charles F.....1864
Burgess, John A.....1868
Burch, Benjamin T.....1865
Burland, John H.....1863
Burland, Wm. B.....1872
Burrows, Philip.....1866
Burnham, Robert Wilkins.....1860
Burns, Alfred J.....1854
Burritt, Horatio C.....1863
Butler, George C.....1865
*Buxton, John N.....1849
Campbell, Donald Peter.....1862
Campbell, Francis Wayland.....1860
Campbell, Geo. W., M. A., [ad eun]1843
Campbell, Samuel.....1866
Campbell, John.....1869
Carey, Augur D.L.....[ad. eun].1864
Cassidy, David M.....1867
Cassidy, John F.....1865
Carroll, Robert W. W.....1859
Carson, Augustus.....1843
Carter, Samuel A.....1859
Casgrain, Charles E.....1851
Cattanach, Andrew J.....1871
Chagnon, Vinceslaus G.B.....1861
*Challinor, Francis.....1849
Cherry, William.....1869
*Chesley, George Ashbold.....1862
Chevalier, Gustave.....1860
Chipman, Clarence J. H., B.A.....1868
Christie, John B.....1865
Christie, Thomas.....1848
Church, Charles Howard.....1862
Church, Clarence R.....1867
Church, Coller M.....1855
Church, Levi R.....1857
Church, Mills Kemble.....1864
Church, Peter H.....1846
Clarke, Octavius H. E.....1870
Clarke, Wallace, B.A.....1871
Clark, Richard A.....1870
Clemesha, John Wordsworth.....1867
Clement, Victor A.....1869
Cluness, Daniel.....1870
Codd, Alfred.....1865
Collins, Charles W.....1869
Comeau, John B.....1870
Cooke, Charles H.....1866
Cooke, Herman L.....1867
Cooke, Sidney P.....1869
Copeland, Wm. L.....1872
Corbett, Augustus M.....1854
Corbett, William H.....1854
Corlis, Josiah.....1869
Carson, John.....1866
*Cowley, Thomas Mc J.....1870
Cox, Frank.....1869
Craik, Robert.....1854
Cram, Daniel C.....1872
*Crawford, James.....(ad eun]..1854
Crichton, Stuart.....1865
*Culver, Joseph R.....1848
*Cunynghame, W. C. Thurlow.....1858
Daly, Guy D. F.....1868
Dansereau, Charles.....1842
Dansereau, Charles.....1869
Dansereau, Pierre.....1855
D'Avignon, Fred. F.....1871
*Dease, Peter Warren.....1847
DeBonald, W. S.....1862
DeBoucherville, Charles B.....1843
DeGrosbois, T. B.....1868
Demorest, Durham, G. G.....1852
Desaulniers, Antoine A.....1863
DeCelles, Charles D.....1841
Dupuis, Joseph G. P.....1856
Dice, George.....1864
*Dick, James R.....1842
Dickinson, James J.....1846
*Dickinson, George.....1867
Dickson, William W.....1863
Digby, James Winnit.....1866
Dodd, John.....1843
Donnelly, Charles, H.....1866
*Dorion, Severe.....1843
*Dorland, Enoch P.....1850
Dougan, William.....1867
Douglas, James.....[Hon]...1847
Drake, Joseph M.....1861
Dubuc, Charlemagne.....1864
*Duckett, Stephen.....1853
Duckett, William A.....1859
Dufort, Thadee A.....1865
Duhamel, Louis.....1860
Duncan, George.....1866
Duncan, Gideon M.....1871
Duncan, James S.....1858
Duncan, John.....1871
*Dunn, William Oscar.....1843
Dunsmore, John M.....1870
Easton, John.....1852

Edwards, Eliphalet G.....1855
Elkinton, Arthur G., Ast. Surgeon, Scotts Fusileer Guards.....1862
Emery, Gordon J.....1857
Emery, Allard.....1866
English, T. F.....1858
Erskine, John.....1860
Ethier, Calixte.....1867
Evans, Griffith.....1864
Falkner, Alexander.....1866
Farewell, G. McGill.....1872
Farewell, W. G.....1868
Faulkner, George W.....1871
Fenwick, George Edgeworth.....1847
Fergusson, Alexander J.....1864
Fergusson, Alex. A.....1866
Finlayson, John.....1834
Finnie, John T.....1869
*Fisher, John.....1848
Fitzgerald, James.....1865
Fortin, Pierre.....1845
*Foster, Stephen Sewel.....1846
Fraleigh, William S.....1869
Fraser, William.....1836
Fraser, William H.....1867
Fraser, Donald M.....1869
Fraser, Donald.....1868
Freeman, Charles M.....1871
Fuller, W.....1866
Fuller, Horace L.....1870
Fulton, James H.....1863
Garvey, Joseph.....1852
Gardner, Matthew.....1871
Gardner, William.....1867
Gascoyne, George E., Staff Asst. Surgeon.....1861
Gauvreau, Elzéar.....1855
Gauvreau, Louis H.....1836
Gendron, Thomas.....1866
Gernon, George W.....1872
Gibb, George D.....1846
Gibson, John B.....1855
Gibson, Edward B.....1864
Gillies, John.....1867
Gilmour, Angus.....1868
*Giroux, Philippe.....1859
Girdwood, Gilbert P.....1865
Glenn, C. W. E.....1858
Godfrey, Robert.....1845
Godfrey, Abraham C.....1865
Goforth, Franklin.....1863
Gordon, Robert.....1868
Gordon, William Wallace.....1863
Graham, Charles E.....1866
Graham, Henry.....1863
Grant, Donald J.....1863
Grant, James A.....1854
Grant, William.....1867
Grenier, L. P. A.....1863
Gunn, James.....1861
Gustin, William Claude.....1863
Hagarty, Dan. M. J.....1868
*Hall, Archibald.....ad eun].....1843
Hall, James B.....1866
Hall, J. W.....1848
Halliday, James T.....1866
Hamilton, Andrew W.....1859
Hamilton, Charles S.....1868
Hamilton, John R.....1871
Hamilton, Rufus Edward.....1861
Hamel, Joseph Alexander.....1856
Hammond, James H.....1869
Harding, F. W.....1868
Harkin, Henry.....1867
Harkin, William.....1858
Harkness, John.....1862
Harkness, Andrew.....1869
Harrison, David Howard.....1864
Hart, Frederick W.....1835
Hays, James.....1866
Hebert, P. Zotique.....1872
†Henderson, Alexander A.....1870
*Henderson, Peter.....1843
*Henry, Walter.....(Hon).1853
Henry, Walter J.....1856
Hervey, Jones J. G.....1866
Hethrington, Harry.....1872
Hickey, Charles E.....1866
Hingston, W. H.....1851
Holden, Rufus.....1844
Hollwell, John.....1868
*Holmes, Andrew F.. (ad eun).....1843
Howard. James.....1867
Howard, Robert.....1872
Howard, R, Palmer.....1848
Howden, Robert.....1857
Howitt, William H.....1870
Howland, Francis D.....1867
Hulbert, Edward Augustus.....1860
Hulbert, George W.....1859
Hunt, J. H., L. R. C. S. I.....1869
Hunt, Lewis G.....1871
†Hurd, Edward P.....1865
Irvine, James C.....1866
Ives, Eli.....1863
*Jackson, A. Thomas, Staff Surgeon in the Army.....1846
Johnston, J. C., Asst. Surg. R. A...1867
Johnston, Thomas G.....1871
*Jones, Thomas W.....[ad eun]....1854
Jones, Jonathan C.....1865
Jones, W. Justus.....1856
Keefer, William N., B.A.....1869
*Keefer, Thomas.....1859
†Kelly, Clinton Wayne.....1867
*Kelly, Wm. Surg'n Royl. Artl.....1846
Kemp, William.....1864
Kennedy, Richard, A.....1864
*Kerr, James.....1858
Killery, St. John, Staff Asst. Surg...1562
King, Wm. M. H.....1859
King, Reginald A. D.....1868
King, Richard A.....1867
*Kirkpatrick, A.....1856
Kittson, John G.....1869
Knowles, James A.....1866
Kollmyer, Alex. H.....1856
Laberge, Ed.....1856

*Lang, Thos. D.....1869
Langrell, Richard T.....1865
Larocque, A. B.....1847
Law, D. W. C.....1868
Lawrence, Henry G. H., Asst. Surg., Grenadier Guards.....1862
Leavitt, Julius.....1866
Leclair, George.....1851
Leclair, Napoléon.....1861
Lee, James C.....1856
*Lee, John Rolph.....1848
Legault Daniel.....1868
Lemoine, Charles.....1850
Lepailleur, Leonard.....1848
Leprohon, John L.....1843
Lindsay, Heriot.....1861
Lister, James.....1862
Locke, C. T. A.....1872
Logan, David D.....1842
Logie, William.....1833
*Long Alexander,.....1844
Longley, Edmund.....1866
Longpre, Pierre F.....1848
Loupret, Andre.....1850
Loux, William.....1870
Loverin, Nelson.....1855
Lovett, William.....1870
†Lucus T. D'Arcy.....1869
Lundy, Edward Lewis, Staff Asst. Surgeon.....1862
Lyon, Arthur.....1861
MacDonald Angus.....1863
*MacDonald, Colin.....1853
MacDonald, Roderick,.....1834
MacIntosh. Robert.....1863
Mack, Francis Lewis.....1862
Mackie, John R.....1865
*Macklem, Samuel S.....1859
MacNabb, Francis A. L.....1870
Madill, John.....1867
Major, George W., B.A.....1871
Malcolm. John Rolph.....1861
*Malhiot, Alfred.....1846
Malloch, Edward C.....1863
Malloch, William B.....1867
Mallory, Albert S.....1872
Marcean, Louis T.....1872
Markell, Richard.....1867
*Marr, Israel P.....1849
Marr, Walker H.....1859
Marston, Alonzo W.....1871
Marston, John J.....1863
Mason, James Lindsey, M.A.....1863
†Mathieson, John H.....1871
Mathieson, Niel.....1870
Mayrand, William.....1847
McArthur, Robert D.....1867
McCallum, Duncan C.....1850
McCarthy, William.....1867
McConkey, J. C.....1872
*McCord, John D.....1864
McCrimmon, Donald A.....1869
*McCulloch, Michael.....(Hon).1843
McCurdy, John.....1866

*MacDiarmid, John Duncan, Staff Surgeon in the Army.....1847
McDiarmid Donald.....1867
McDonnell Angus.....1852
McDonnell, Æneas.....1849
McDougall, Peter A.....1847
McDougall, Peter A.....1864
McEwen, Findlay.....1870
MacFarlane, William.....1869
Macfie, James.....1869
McGarry, James.....1858
McGeachy, William.....1867
McGill, William.....1848
McGillivary, Donald.....1861
McGowan, Henry W.....1867
McGrath, Thomas.....1849
McGregor, Duncan.....1861
McInnes, Walter J.....1865
McIntosh, James.....1859
McIntosh, Donald J.....1870
McIntyre, Peter A.....1867
McKelcan, George Lloyd.....1860
McKay, John,.....1869
McKay, Walter.....1854
McLaren, Peter.....1861
McLaren, Peter.....1869
McLaren, Peter.....1872
McLean, Alexander.....1860
McLean, Archibald.....1867
McMicking, George.....1851
McMillan, John.....1857
McMillan, Louis J. A.....1860
McMurray, Samuel.....1841
*McNaughton, E. P.....1849
McNeece, James.....1866
McTaggert, Alexander.....1869
McVean, John M.....1865
Meane, John, M. R. C. S. L., Staff Surgeon Major.....1869
Meigs, Malcolm R.....1865
*Meredith, Thomas L. B.....1742
Mignault Henri Adolphe.....1860
Miller, Robert.....1870
Mitchell, Fred. H.....1871
Moffatt, John Edward, Staff Surg...1862
Moffatt, Walter.....1868
Mondelet, Wm. H.....1868
Mongenais, Napoleon.....1865
Mount, John W.....1855
Moore, Joseph.....1852
Moore, Richard.....1853
Moore, Robert C.....1869
*Morrin, Josh.....[Hon].....1850
*Morrison, David R.....1869
Morrison, John, M .A.....1872
Munro, James T.....1872
*Nelson, Horace.....1861
*Nelson, Wolfred.....[Hon].....1848
Nelson, Wolfred D. E.....1872
Nicol, William R.....1872
Nichols, Charles Richard, Surg. Major, Grenadier Guards.....1862
Nesbitt, James A.....1868
O'Brien, Thomas B. P.....1862

O'Callaghan, Cornelius H.....1854
*O'Carr, Peter.....1857
*O'Conner, Daniel A.....1861
O'Dea, James Joseph.....1859
Odell, William, Surgeon 19th Regiment of the Line.....1849
O'Leary, James.....1866
O'Leary, Patrick.....1859
Oliver, James W.....1867
O'Reilly, Charles.....1867
Osler, Wm.....1872
Padfield, Chas. Wm.....1868
Painchaud, Edward S. L.....1848
Palmer, Lorin L.....1867
Paquin, Jean M.....1843
Paradis, Henry.....1848
Paradis, Pierre E.....1867
Parker, Rufus S.....1866
Parker, Charles S.....1866
*Paterson, James.....1855
Paterson, James.....1864
*Patee, George.....1858
Pallen, Montrose A.....1864
Patton, Edward K.....1867
Pegg, Austin J.....1872
Pegg, Charles H.....1867
Perrault, Victor.....1852
Perrier, John.....1868
Perrigo, James, M.A.....1870
Phelan, Cornelius J. R.....1865
*Phelan, Joseph P.....1854
Philip, David L.....1861
Picault, A. C. E.....1857
Pickup, John Walworth.....1860
*Pinet, Alexis.....1847
Pinet, Alex. R.....1864
Poussette, Arthur Courthope.....1860
Powell, Israel Wood.....1860
Powell, Newton W.....1853
Powers, George W.....1861
Powers, Lafontaine B.....1864
Pringle, George.....1855
Proudfoot, John S.....1868
Proudfoot, Alex.....1869
Proulx, Philias.....1844
Provost, E. Gilbert.....1859
Quarry, James J.....1868
Quesnel, Jules M.....1849
Rae, John Hamilton, (Hon).....1853
Rainville, Pierre.....1853
Rambaut, John, Surgeon, Canadian Rifles.....1859
Rattray, Charles J.....1871
Raymond Oliver.....1850
Read, Herbert H.....1861
Rednor, Horace P.....1864
Reddy, John.....(ad eun).....1856
Reed, Thomas D.....1871
Reid, Alex. Peter.....1858
Reid, John A.....1871
Reid, Kenneth.....1864
Reynolds, Robert T.....1836
*Reynolds, Thomas.....1842
Richard, Marcel.....1864
Ridley, Henry Thomas.....1852
*Riel, Etienne R. R.....1857
Rinfret, Ferdinand R.....1868
*Rintoul, David M.....1854
Richardson, John R.....1865
Roberts, Edward T.....1859
Roberts, John E., B. A.....1867
Robertson, James.....1865
Robertson, David.....1864
Robertson, David T.....1857
Robertson, Patrick.....1867
Robillard, Adolphe.....1860
Robinson, Wesley.....1872
Robitaille, Louis.....1860
Robitaille, L. T.....1858
†Roddick, Thomas G.....1868
Rodger, Thomas A.....1869
Rooney, Robert F.....1870
†Ross, George, M. A.....1866
Ross, Thomas.....1863
Ross, Henry.....1872
Ross, William G.....1871
Rugg, Henry C.....1865
Rumsey, William.....1859
Ruttan, Allan.....1852
*Sabourin, Moise.....1849
Sampson, Jas., (Hon).....1847
Sanderson, George W.....1850
Savage, Thomas Y.....1854
Savage, Alex. C.....1866
Sawyer, James E.....1863
Schmidt, Samuel B.....1847
Scholfield, David T.....1869
Scott, Stephen A.....1854
Scott, William E.....1844
*Scriven, George Augustus.....1846
Seagar, Francis R.....1870
Seguin, Andre.....1848
Senkler, A. E.....1863
*Sewell, Stephen C.....(ad eun)...1843
Sewell, Colin.....(ad eun).....1869
Sharpe, Wm. James.....1872
Shaver, Peter Rolph.....1854
Shaver, R. N.....1857
Shoebottom, Henry.....1857
*Simard, Amable.....1852
Simpson, Thomas.....1854
Smallwood, John R.....1858
*Smith, Daniel D.....1868
*Smith, Edward W.....1859
Smith, Norman A.....1870
Smythe, T. W.....1848
Sparham, Eric B.....1852
Sparham, Terence.....1841
*Squire, William Wood, M. A.....1864
Stanton, George.....1868
Stark, George A.....1872
*Staunton, Andrew Aylmer, Surgeon Royal Artillery.....1845
Stevens, Alex. D.....1857
Stevenson, James McGregor.....1856
*Stevenson, John L.....1855
Stevenson, Robert A.....1871
Stewart, Alexander.....1872

Stewart, John Alexander.....1862
Stewart, James.....1869
Stephenson, James.....1859
Stimpson, Alfred O.....1868
Shirk, George.....1865
Stowbridge, James Gordon.....1862
Sutherland, Fred. Dunbar.....1861
Sutherland, William.....1836
Sutherland, William.....1870
Switzer, John E. K.....1865
Tabb, Silas E., M.A.....1869
Tait, Henry Thomas.....1860
Taylor, William H.....1844
Taylor, Sullivan A.....1870
Tew, Herbert S.....1864
Temple, James A.....1865
Thayer, Linus O.....1859
Theriault, F. D.....1863
Therien, Honore.....1863
*Thomson, James.....1842
Thompson, Robert.....1852
Trenholme, Edward Henry.....1862
Trudel, Eugene.....1844
Turgeon, Louis G.....1860
Tuzo, Henry A.....1863
Ussher, Henry.....1861
Vannerman, Jonathan A.....1850
Vercoe, Henry L.....1865
Vicat, John R.....1867
Wagner, A Dixon.....1872
Wagner, William H.....1844
Wakeham, William.....1866
Walker, Robert.....1851
Walsh, Edmond C.....1866
Wanless, John R.....1867
Warren, Frank.....1872
Warren, Henry.....1860
Waugh, William S.....1872
Webb, James T. S.....1871
Weilbrenner, Remi Claude.....1851
Weir, Richard.....1852
Wherry, John.....1862
Whitcomb, Josiah G.....1848
Whitford, R.....1857
Whitwell, William P. O.....1860
Whyte, Joseph A.....1870
*Widmer, Christopher, (Hon).....1847
Willcox, Marshall B.....1868
Wilson, Benjamin S.....1856
Wilson, Robert M.....1850
Wilson, William.....1857
*Wilscam, John Wilbrod.....1846
Wolverton, Algeron, B. A.....1867
Woods, David, Staff Surgeon.....1860
Wood, George C.....1849
Wood, George.....1863
Wood, Hannibal W.....1865
Woodfull, Sam. Pratt. Asst.-Surg. Royal Artillery.....1864
Workman, Benjamin.....1853
Workman, Joseph.....1835
Worthington, Edward..... (ad eun) 1868
Wright, Henry P.....1872
Wright, Stephen.....1859
Wright, William.....1848
Wye, John A.....1868
Youker, William.....1870

*Deceased.

† Holmes Medallist.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Bancroft, Rev. Charles (ad eun.)...1855
†Bancroft, Rev. C., B.A.. Junior...1870
Baynes, Donald, B. A.....1867
Bethune, Meredith Blenkarne, B.A.1869
*Bothwell, John A., B. A.....1868
Bowman, Wm. M.....[Hon.]....1859
Boyd, John, B. A.....1864
Browne, Dunbar, B. A., B. C. L.....1861
Butler, Rev. John.....[Hon.).....1852
Carmichael, Rev. J., B.A.....1871
Chamberlin, Brown, D.C.L. (ad eun.).....1857
Chapman, Rev. Charles, M.A., London Univ., [ad eun.].....1872
Clarke, Wallace, B.A., M.D.....1872
Cornish, Rev. George, B.A.....1860
Cushing, Lemuel, B.A., B. C. L.....1887
Davidson, Rev. James, B.A.....1866
Davidson, Charles P., B.A., B.C.L.1867
Davidson, Leonidas H., B.A.....1867
DeWitt, Caleb S., B.A.....1864
Dougall, John R., B.A.....1867
Duff, Archibald, B. A.....1867
Gibb, George D., M. D.....[Hon.] 1856
Gibson, Thomas A.....[Hon.] 1856
Gilman, Francis E., B. A.....1865
Gould, Edwin, B. A.....1860
Graham, John H.....[Hon.) 1859
Green, Joseph, B. A.....1864
Hall, William, B. A.....1867
Hart, Lewis A., B. A.....1869
Hicks, Francis W., B.A.....1870
Howe, Henry Aspinwall....[Hon.] 1855
Kähler, Frederick A., B.A.....1872
Kemp, Rev. Alexander F., [Hon.] 1863
Kennedy, George T., B.A.....1872
Kennedy, Rev. John, B. A.....1860
Kirby, James, B. A., B, C. L.....1862
*Leach, Robert A., B. A., B. C. L...1860
McCord, David R., B.A., B. C. L.....1867
McGregor, James, B. A.....1868
McLaren, John R., B. A.....1868
Markgraf, Charles F. A....[Hon.]..1865
Mason, James L., B. A.....1863
Mattice, Corydon J., B.A.....1862
Morris, Alex., B. A., B.C.L.....1852
Morrison, Rev. James D., B.A.....1868
Morrison, John, B. A.....1870

Perkins, John A., B.A.....1862
Perrigo, James, B. A.....1869
*Plimsoll, Reginald J., B. A.....1862
Ramsay, Robert A., B. A., B. C. L.1867
Robins, Sampson Paul, B.A.....1868
Rodger, David.....[Hon.] 1857
Ross, George, B. A., M.D.....1866
Stewart, Rev. Colin Campbell, B.A..1870
Tabb, Silas Everett, B.A.....1869
Trenholme, Norman W., B.A., B. C. L.....1867
Wicksteed, Richard G., B.A., B.C.L.1866
Wilkie, Daniel.....[Hon.] 1866
Wilson, John, B. A.....1870
Wotherspoon, Ivan Tolkien, B. A..1869

* Deceased.

† Granted but not conferred.

BACHELORS OF CIVIL LAW.

Abbott, Christopher C.....1850
Abbott, John J. C.....1854
Adams, Abel.....1867
Allan, Irvine.....1862
†Archibald, John Sprott, B. A.....1870
Archambeault Joseph L. C.....1871
Armstrong, Louis.....1861
Ascher, Isidore G.....1863
Aylen, John, M. D.....1861
Aylen, Peter, B. A.....1854
*Badgley. Frank H.....1852
Bagg, Robert Stanley.....1871
Barnston, John G.....1856
Barry, Denis.....1872
Baynes, Edward Alfred.....1867
Benjamin, Lewis N.....1865
‡Bethune, Meredith B., M. A.....1869
*‡Bothwell, John A.....1866
Bouthillier, Charles F.....1867
Boyd, John, B. A.....1864
Blanchard, Athanase.....1862
Browne, Dunbar, M. A.....1858
Bullock, William E., B. A.....1863
Butler, Thomas L.....1865
Calder, John.....1871
Carden, Henry.....1860
Caron, Adolph P.....1865
Carter, Christopher B.....1866
Carter, Edward.....[Hon.]..1864
Chamberlin, Brown.....1850
Chamberlin, John, Junr 1867
Charland, Alfred 1863
Chauveau, Alexandre 1867
Cocquet, Ambroise.....1865
Conroy, Robert Hughes.....1869
Cowan, Robert C 1862
Cruikshank, William.....1872
Curran, Joseph C.....1862
Cushing, Charles.....1869
Cushing, Lemuel, Junr., M. A.....1865
Daly, J. G.....1858
Dansereau, Arthur.....1865
Darby, Daniel.....1870
Darey, Pierre J., M. A.....1868
David, Alphonse.....1872
Davidson, Charles P., M. A.....1863
Davidson, Leonidas Heber, M. A.....1863
Day, Edmund T.....1864
Desaulniers, Henri Lesieur.....1864
Desrochers, Jean L. B. 1861
Doak, George O.....1863
Doherty, Thos. J.....1868
Dorion, Adelard A. P 1862
Doutre, Pierre.....1858
Doutre, Gonzalve 1861
Driscoll, Netterville H.....1861
Drummond, William D.....1867
Dubuc, Joseph.....1869
Duchesnay, Henri J. T.....1866
Dunlop, John.....1860
Duprat, Pierre N.....1866
Durand, Naphtalle.....1864
Farmer, William O.....1866
Fisher, Roswell C.....1869
Fisk, John J 1868
Foran, Thos. P.....1870
Franks, Albert W.....1871
Gairdiner, William F 1856
Galarneau, Joseph Antoine.....1864
Gauthier, Zephirin.....1859
Geoffrion, Christopher A 1866
Gibb, James R.....1868
Gilman, Francis E., M. A.....1865
Girouard, Desire.....1860
‡Gordon, Asa.....1867
Grenier, Amedé L. W.....1863
Hall, William A.....1863
Harnett, Wm. de Courcy.....1870
Hart, Lewis A., M. A.....1869
Hemming, Edward J.....1855
Holton, Edward.....1865
Houghton, John G. K.....1863
Howard, Rice M.....1869
Howliston, Alexander.....1865
Jodoin, Isaie.....1858
Johnston, Edwin R.....1866
Jones, Richard A. A.....1854
Joseph, Joseph O 1864
Keller, Francis J.....1869
Kelley, John P 1862
Kemp, Edson, B. A.....1860
Kenny, William R 1865
Kirby, James, M. A.....1862
Kitson, George R. W 1867
Lacoste, Arthur.....1869
Laflamme, R. G.....(Hon.) 1856
Laflamme, Leopold.....1869
Lafrenaye, P. R.....(Hon.) 1856

Lambe, William B.....1850
Lanctot, Mederic.....1860
Larose, Telesphore.....1860
Laurier, Wilfred.....1864
Lay, Warren Amos.....1867
Lawlor, Richard S.....1865
Leach, David S.....1861
*Leach, Robert A., M. A.....1860
Lefebvre, Frederick.....1863
Lonergan, Michael L. S.....1871
Loranger, Louis George.....1863
Lyman, Elisha Stiles.....1865
Lyman, Frederick S., B. A.....1869
‡Lynch, Wm. W.....1868
Mackenzie, Frederick.....1861
Major, Edward James.....1871
‡Marler, William DeM., B. A.....1872
McCord, David Ross, M.A.....1867
McCormack, David.....1872
*McGee, Thomas D'Arcy.....1861
McIntosh, John, B. A.....1868
McLaren, John J.....1868
McLaren, John Robert, M. A.....1860
McLaurin, John Rice.....1867
‡McMaster, Donald.....1871
Merry, John Wesley.....1870
Messier, Joseph S.....1868
Mitchell, Albert Edward.....1867
Molson, Alexander.....1851
Monk, Ed. Cornwallis.....1870
Morris, Alexander, M. A.....1850
Morris, John L.....1860
Nagle, Sarsfield B.....1862
Nutting, Charles A.....1872
Ouimet, Adolphe P.....1861
Papineau, Joseph G.....1869
Piche, Aristide.....1868
Perry, Joseph.....1869
Pariseault, Chas. Ambroise.....1859
Perkins, John A., M. A.....1860
*Plimsoll, Reginald J., M. A.....1861
Power, Alexander W. A.....1868
Ramsay, Robert A., M.A.....1866
Richard, Damase F. S.....1859
Richard, Emery Edward.....1867
Richard, Edward E.....1868
Rixford, Emmet Hawkins.....1865
Robidoux, Emery.....1866
Rochon, Charles A.....1861
Rose, William.....1866
Sabourin, Ernest.....1863
Sarrasin, Ferdinand Leon.....1871
Sexton, James Ponsonby.....1860
Short, Robert.....1867
Sicotte, Victor B.....1862
Snowdon, H. L.....1856
Stephens, George W.....1863
Stephens, Romeo H.....1850
Stephens, Chas. O.....1864
Tait, Melbourne.....1862
Taschereau, Arthur.....1864
Taylor, Reid.....1869
Terril, Joseph Lee.....1865
Torrance, Fred. W., M.A., (Hon.) 1856
Trenholme, Edward H., M. D.....1865
‡Trenholme, Norman W., M. A.....1865
Vandall, Phillipe.....1865
Vilbon, Chas. A.....1863
Walsh, Thomas Joseph.....1863
Watts, William J., B.A.....1869
Welch, Alfred.....1864
Wicksteed, Richard G., M. A.....1864
Wight, James H.....1868
Wood, Franc Ogilvie.....1870
Wotherspoon, Ivan T., (Laval), [ad eun].....1869
Wright, William Mackay, B.A.....1863
Wurtele, Charles J. C.....1863
Wurtele, Jonathan S. C., (Hon.) ...1870

* Deceased.

‡ Elizabeth Torrance Medallist.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Allworth, John.....1872
Anderson, Jacob deWit, [Cel].....1866
Archibald, John Sprott, [Wpl]..1867
Aylen, Peter.....1850
Bancroft, Rev. Chas., Junior.....1866
Barnston, Alexander [C].....1857
Baynes, Donald.....1864
Beckett, William Henry.....1866
Bethune, Meredith Blenkarne [Lnl].....1866
Blackader, Alex. D. [Al].....1870
Bockus, Charles E.....1852
*Bothwell, John A., [Lpl].....1864
Boyd, John, [n].....1861
Brewster, William, [Cel].....1865.
Brooks, Charles H., (Lnl).....1868
Browne, Arthur Adderly, (Sel)....1866
Browne, Dunbar.....1856
Browne, Thomas.....1853
Bullock, William E. (Cel).....1860
Cameron, James (Mml).....1871
Carmichael, James.....1867
Cassels, Robert, (Morrin) [pl].....1866
Chipman, Clarence.....1866
Christie, John H.....1872
Clarke, Wallace (Sel).....1869
Cline, John D. (Ccl).....1871
Cook, Archibald H. (Morrin).....1869
Clowe, John D.....1863
Cornish, Rev. Geo., B. A., *London Univ.* (ad eun.).....1856
Crothers, W. J. [p2].....1872
Coussirat, Rev. Adrian D. (ad eun) 1871
Cushing, Lemuel, (cl).....1863
Dart, William, J.....1868
Davidson, Charles Peers.....1863

Davidson, Rev. Jas. (ad eun.) 1863
Davidson, Leonidas Heber.....1863
Dey, William, J. (L n l).....1871
DeWitt, Caleb S.....1861
Dougall, Duncan.....1860
Dougall, John Redpath.....1860
Drummond, Chas. G. B. (n l).....1862
Duff, Archibald (M m l).....1864
Duncan, Alexander.....1867
Ells, Robert. [L n l].....1872
Fairbairn, Thomas [p] 1863
Ferguson, John S.....1861
*Ferrier, Robert W.....1857
Fessenden, Elisha Joseph.....1863
Fortin, Rev. Octave (ad eun).....1867
Fowler, William (n l).....1865
Fowler, Elbert.....1865
Fraser, John (Morrin).....1869
Gibb, Charles 1865
Gilman, Francis Edward.....1862
Gore, Frederick.....1861
Gould, Edwin.....1856
Grandy, John 1866
Greenshields, Edward (W p l).....1869
Green, Joseph (C e l).....1861
Green, Lonsdale.....1864
Hall, William.....1861
Hart, Lewis A 1866
Harrington, Bernard I. (L n l).....1869
Hicks, Francis W.....1864
Hindley, John 1868
Hodge, D. W. K., [S e l] 1872
Holiday, Caleb S.....1870
Jones Montgomery [c l].....1869
Johnston, James A. [W p l].....1870
Joseph, Montefiore [n l].....1870
Kähler, Frederick A. [C e l].....1869
Kelley, Frederick W. [S e l].....1871
Kemp, Edson.....1859
Kennedy, George T. [n l].....1868
*Kershaw, Philip G.....1867
Kirby, James [C].....1859
Krans, Edward H. [S e l].....1865
Laing, Robert [W p l].....1868
*Leach, Robert A.....1857
Lewis, Albert R. [e l].....1869
Lyman, Frederick Stiles.....1863
Major, George W.....1870
Marler, Wm. DeM. [M m l].....1868
Mason, James L.....1859
Mattice, Corydon J 1859
Maxwell, John, [n l] 1872
McCord, Davis Ross 1863
MacDuff, Alexander Ramsay.....1866
McGregor, James [c l].....1864
McGregor, Duncan.....1871
McIntosh, John [S e l].....1870
McKenzie, John [Morrin].....1867
McKenzie, Robt., [p l].....1869
McLaren, John R.....1856
McLaren, Harry [C].....1858
McLean, Neil W. [Morrin].....1866
McLennan, Duncan H.....1871
McLeod, Hugh.....1866
McLeod, Finlay C.....1872
McOuat, Walter [n l] 1865
Merritt, David Prescott.....1863
Moore, Francis X.....1868
Morris, William.....1859
Morris, Alexander.....1849
Morrison, John.....1866
Morrison, James D. [L n l].....1865
Morison, David E. [e l].....1870
Muir, John N.....1864
*Muir, Rev. E. P. (ad eun).....1865
Munro, Gustavus 1871
Munro, Murdoch.....1872
Naylor, W. H., [w p l] 1872
Oliver, Theophilus H. (Morrin) [p] 1866
Pease, George H. [W e l].....1864
Perrigo, James [n l].....1866
Perkins, John A.....1858
Petit, Rev. Charles B.....1850
Phillips, Charles W.....1852
*Plimsoll, Reginald J.....1858
Ramsay, Robert Anstruther[W n l]1862
Redpath, Geo. D.....1857
Robertson, Alex. [L n l].....1870
Robins, Sampson Paul [W m l]....1863
Ross, George [C e l].....1862
Russell, Henry (Morrin).....1869
Scott, Henry C. (Morrin) [p l].....1866
Sherrill, Alvan F. [C n l].....1864
Slack, George 1868
Stethem, George T.....1852
Stewart, Colin Campbell [L n l]...1867
Tabb, Silas Everett [n l].....1866
Torrance, Edward. F [p].....1871
Torrance, John Fraser.....1872
Trenholme, Norman Wm. [C p l]..1863
Tupper, James S. [n l].....1871
Walker, Thomas.....1860
Wallace, Robert W., [p l] 1872
Watts, Wm. John [c l].....1866
Whillans, Robert.....1872
Wicksteed, Richard G. [c l].....1863
Wilson, John [c l].....1866
Wood, Franc O.....1869
Wood, Thomas F.....1869
Wotherspoon, Ivan T. (Morrin) [p l].....1866
Wright, William McKay.....1861

GRADUATES IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Ross, Arthur.....1860
Savage, Joseph 1860
Walker, Thomas, B.A.....1860
Barnston, Alexander, B.A.....1859
Bell, Robert [n l].....1861
Gould, Jas. H.....1872
Kirby, Charles H.....1860
McLennan, Christopher.....1859
Reid, John Lestock.....1863
Rixford, Gulian Pickering.....1864

Crawford, Robert.....1859
Doupe, Joseph.....1861
Edwards, George.....1863
Frost, George H.....1860
Gaviller, Maurice.....1863
Gooding, Oliver.....1858

[C] Chapman Medallist.
[W] Prince of Wales Medallist,
[M] Anne Molson Medallist,
[S] Shakespeare Medallist.
[L] Logan Medallist.
[P 1] First Rank Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy. [p] Second Rank,
[m 1] " " " in Mathematics. [m] Second Rank.
[c 1] " " " in Classics. [c] Second Rank.
[n 1] " " " in Natural Science. [n] Second Rank,
[e 1] " " " in English Literature. [e] Second Rank.
* Deceased.

McGill Normal School.

1872-73.

Government of the School.

Under the Regulations for the establishment of Normal Schools in the Province of Quebec, the Minister of Public Instruction is empowered to associate with himself for the direction of one of these Schools the Corporation of McGill University, Montreal. In accordance with this arrangement the Provincial Protestant Normal School is affiliated with the McGill University, and the following members of the Corporation of the University constitute the Committee of the Normal School for the session of 1872-3.

NORMAL SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F. R. S., Vice Chancellor of the University—*Chairman.*

David Torrance, Esq.
George Moffat, M. A. } Governors of McGill College.

Rev. George Cornish, LL.D.
Robert A. Ramsay, M.A., B. C. L. } Fellows of McGill University

William Craig Baynes, B. A., *Secretary.*

OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION.

William Henry Hicks, Esq.—*Principal, and Ordinary Professor of English Language and Literature.*

James McGregor, M. A.—*Ordinary Professor of Mathematics, and Instructor in Classics.*

Sampson Paul Robins, M. A.—*Associate Professor of Natural History and Agriculture.*

Pierre J. Darey, M. A., B.C.L.—*Associate Professor of French.*

Mr. James Duncan.—*Instructor in Drawing.*

Mr. R. J. Fowler.— " *in Music,*

Mr John Andrew.— " *in Elocution.*

J. Baker Edwards, Ph. D.—*Lecturer on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.*

This institution is intended to give a thorough training to teachers, especially for the Protestant population of Lower Canada. This end is attained by instruction and training in the Normal School itself, and by practice in the Model Schools; and the arrangements are of such a character as to afford the greatest possible facilities to Students from all parts of the Province.

The Sixteenth Session of the school will commence on the First of September, 1872, and will terminate on the first of July, 1873.

The complete course of Study extends over three years, and the Students are graded as follows:—

1. *Elementary School Class.*—Studying for the Elementary School Diploma.
2. *Model School Class.*—Studying for the Model School Diploma.
3. *Academy Class.*—Studying for the Academy Diploma.

1. *Conditions of Admission and obtaining Diplomas.*

Candidates for admission into the Elementary School Class, will be required to pass an examination in Reading, Writing, the Elements of Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography; and to produce the certificate and sign the application referred to in Articles 1 and 2 of the Regulations. Admission into each of the higher classes requires a knowledge of the subjects of the previous one.

Each Student must produce a certificate of good moral character from the clergyman or minister of religion under whose charge he has last been, and also testimony that he has attained the age of sixteen years. He will also be required to sign a pledge that he purposes to teach for three years in some public school in Lower Canada.

There will be a Semi-sessional Examination at Christmas, which all Students are required to pass, in order to continue in the classes.

At the close of the first year of study, students may apply for examination for diplomas giving the right to teach in Elementary Schools; and after two years' study, or if found qualified at the close of the first year, they will, on examination, be entitled to diplomas as teachers of Model Schools.

Students having passed the examination in the Model School Class, or having advanced to the requisite knowledge, may go on to the Academy Class, and, on examination, may obtain the Academy Diploma.

2. *Privileges of Students.*

On complying with the above conditions, all students will be recognized as *Teachers in Training*; and as such will be entitled to free tuition with

the use of text books, and to bursaries in aid of their board, not exceeding $36.00 per annum in the case of those in the two first Classes, or $80.00 in the case of those in the Academy Class, should they be successful in obtaining the diploma at the final examination. A portion of this allowance will be advanced to such students as are not resident in Montreal, on their passing the semi-sessional examination at Christmas.

Under the regulations subjoined, and with the view of extending the benefits of the school to all parts of the country, those who reside at a distance of more than ninety miles from the city of Montreal, will also be entitled to a small allowance for travelling expenses proportionate to the distance.

Students resident in Montreal may share in the bursary fund, on producing certificates from their ministers or clergymen that such aid is absolutely necessary to their continuing in attendance at the school.

In addition to religious instruction of a general Protestant character by the Professors, arrangements will be made for special religious instruction by ministers representing the several denominations with which the students may be connected.

No boarding-house is attached to the institution, but every care will be taken to insure the comfort and good conduct of the students, in private boarding-houses approved by the Principal. Board can be obtained at from $9 to $12 per month.

The Prince of Wales Medal and Prize will be given to the Student taking the highest place in the Model School Class, provided that such Student shall attain to the standard fixed by the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction for this Medal.

All the preceding regulations and privileges apply to female as well as to male students.

Persons holding the degree of B. A. or M. A. of any University in the Province of Quebec, may receive the Academy Diploma, on passing an examination in the art of teaching, and in such other subjects necessary to the Academy Diploma, as may not have been included in their University examination.

3. *Course of Study.*

1. ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASS STUDYING FOR THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA.

With the view of accommodating those who may be unable to enter at the commencement of the Session, or whose previous education may enable them to enter at a more advanced period, the course of study in this class is divided into terms, as follows.

FIRST TERM, from September 1st to December 26th.

(*Entrance examination as stated above*).

English.—Grammar and Composition so far as to parse syntactically, and write correctly a few short descriptive sentences. Text-Books, Bullion's Grammar and Parker's Progressive Lessons; Reading and Spelling, Etymology, Penmanship, Elocution.

Geography.—So far as to have a good acquaintance with the Map of the World.

History.—Outline of Sacred and Ancient History.—History of Canada, Text-Books, White and Hodgins.

Art of Teaching.—School Organisation, Classification, Registration, Method, &c.

Arithmetic.—Simple and Compound rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Practice, with explanation and demonstration of rules. Text-Book, Sangster's Arithmetic.

Algebra, The Elementary rules, as in the Algebra of Chambers' Educational course.

Geometry.—First Book of Euclid.

Chemistry.—Introductory Lectures.

French.--Elements of Grammar, easy reading and translation. Text--Books, Student's Companion to the study of French. DeFivas' Elementary Reader.

Natural History.--Botany as in Gray's Text-Book.

Drawing.--Elements and simple outlines.

Music.--Elements of Vocal Music.

SECOND TERM.--January 1st to April 1st.

(*Pupils entering at the commencement of this term, will be expected to pass a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the previous term*).

English.--Grammar and Composition, so far as to be able to analyse simple and complex sentences, and to write correctly a short essay on a familiar subject.--Elocution continued.

Geography.--So far as a good acquaintance with the physical features and political divisions of the great continents.

History.--England and France. Ancient-History.

Arithmetic.--Proportion, Per-centage, Exchange.

Algebra.--Simple Equations of one, two and three unknown quantities.

Geometry.--Second and third Books of Euclid.

Chemistry.--Non-metallic Elements.

French.--Grammar continued; including Reading, Translation, Oral and Written Exercises.

Natural History.--Continued.

Drawing.—Landscape, etc., in pencil.

Music.—Vocal Music continued.

THIRD TERM.--April 1st to July 1st.

(*Pupils entering at the commencement of this term, will be expected to pass a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the two previous terms.*)

English.--Advanced Lessons, Grammar and Composition--Elocution Continued.

Geography and History.--Advanced Lessons, with use of Globes and recapitulation of previous parts of the course.

Art of Teaching.—Continued.

Arithmetic—Conclusion of Commercial Arithmetic, and general Recapitulation.

Book-keeping.—by Single Entry.

Algebra.—Quadratic Equations and Recapitulation.

Geometry.—Recapitulation and Deductions.

Chemistry.—Metallic Elements.

French, Natural History, Drawing and music. Continued as in the previous term.

Religious instruction will be given throughout the Session.

2. MODEL SCHOOL CLASS, STUDYING FOR THE MODEL SCHOOL DIPLOMA.

(*Students entering this Class, must have passed a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the Elementary School Class. The Class will pursue its studies throughout the Session, without any definite division into terms*).

English.—Principles of Grammar and Composition, Style. History of the English Language. Lectures on English Literature. Elocution.

Geography.—Mathematical, with Nautical Problems, Detailed course of Political and Physical Geography.

History.—Mediæval and Modern, with especial reference to the History of Literature, Science and Art, and Colonization and Commerce.

Education.—Advanced course of Lectures on Educational Subjects.

Mathematics.—Logarithmic, Algebraic, and Geometric Arithmetic, Recapitulation of Commercial Arithmetic. Quadratic Equations continued. Ratios and Progression. Theorem of Undetermined Co-efficients. Binomial and Exponential Theorems. 5th, and 6th books of Euclid.

Natural Philosophy.—Mechanics, Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.

Classics.—Elements of the Latin Language, as in Bryce's 1st Latin Reader.

French.—Student's Companion. Translation from French into English, and from English into French. DeFivas' Reading book continued, Racine.

Natural History.--Zoology as in Dawson's Hand Book.

Agricultural Chemistry.--Principles, and applications to Canadian Agriculture.

Drawing.--Figures from the Flat and from Models. Elements of Perspective.

Music.--Instrumental Music, and Concone's Lessons in Vocal Music.

Religious Instruction throughout the Session.

3. ACADEMY CLASS STUDYING FOR THE ACADEMY DIPLOMA.

(*Students entering this Class must have passed a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the Model School Class*).

English Literature.--An advanced course.

History and Geography.

Logic and Ethics.--As in Abercrombie's Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

Mathematics.--Trigonometry, Solid Geometry, Theory of Equations, Mechanics and Astronomy. Galbraith and Haughton.

Latin.--Sallust, Catiline; Virgil Æneid, Book IV; Latin Prose Composition, Roman History.

Greek.--New Testament, John's Gospel; Xenophon, Anabasis B I; Grammar and History.

Botany.—As in Gray's Text-book.

French.--Conversation in French. French Literature. Poitevin's French Grammar. Racine and Moliere.

Elocution.

Drawing.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGULATIONS.

Special Regulations for admission of Pupil-teachers.

Article First.—Any person desirous of being admitted as a pupil-teacher must apply to the Principal of the Normal School, who, on his producing an extract from the Register of Baptisms, or other evidence, showing that he is fully sixteen years of age, with the certificate of character and conduct required by the 16th article of the General Rules and Regulations, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 22nd December, 1856, shall examine the candidate.

If upon his examination it is found that the candidate can read and write sufficiently well, knows the rudiments of Grammar in his mother tongue, Arithmetic as far as the rule of three inclusively, and has some knowledge of Geography, the Principal shall grant him a certificate.

Article Second.—The candidate having thus obtained the certificate of the Principal, shall then, (in the presence of two witnesses, who, with the Principal, shall countersign the same,) sign an application in writing for admission, containing the declaration required by the 23rd general regulation. This shall be forwarded to the Superintendent of the School, together with all the certificates and other documents required, and if the whole be found correct, the Superintendent shall cause the name of the candidate to be inscribed in the Register, and notice thereof shall be given to the Principal.

Article Third.—The pupil-teachers shall state the place of their residence; and those who cannot reside with their parents, will be permitted to live in boarding-houses, but in such only as shall be specially approved of. No boarding-houses having permission to board male pupil-teachers, will be permitted to receive female pupil-teachers as boarders, and *vice versa*.

Article Fourth.--Every pupil-teacher on passing the examination, will be allowed a sum not exceeding £9. to assist in paying his board.*

* Except in the case of Teachers in training for the Academy Diploma, who may receive a sum not exceeding £20.

Article Fifth.--Every pupil residing at a distance of more than ninety miles from the City of Montreal, shall be entitled to receive an allowance for travelling expenses, proportionate to the distance, but not to exceed two pounds ten shillings *per annum*.

Article Sixth.--The total amount of allowances paid to pupil-teachers under the foregoing articles shall not exceed £333, 6s. 8d. currency, yearly--that being the sum granted for this object; and when the whole of this amount is appropriated, such pupil-teachers as may apply for admission shall not be entitled to any portion thereof until vacancies shall occur.

Special Regulations for Government and Discipline.

Article First.--Pupil-teachers guilty of drunkenness, of frequenting taverns, of entering disorderly houses or gambling houses, of keeping company with disorderly persons, or of committing any act of immorality or insubordination, shall be expelled.

Article Second.--There shall be no intercourse between the male and female pupil-teachers while in the School, or when going to, or returning from it. Teachers of one sex are strictly prohibited from visiting those of the other.

Article Third.--They are on no account to be absent from their lodging after half-past nine o'clock in the evening.

Article Fourth.--They will be allowed to attend such lectures and public meetings only as may be considered by the Principal conducive to their moral and mental improvement,

Article Fifth.--Proprietors of boarding-houses authorized by the Principal shall report to him any infraction of the rules, with which they have become acquainted.

Article Sixth.--The Professors shall have the power of excluding from the lectures for a time, any student who may be inattentive to his studies or guilty of any minor infractions of the regulations.

Article Seventh.--Pupil-teachers will be required to state with what religious denomination they are connected; and a list of the Students connected with each denomination shall be furnished to one of the Ministers of such denomination resident in Montreal, with a request that he will meet weekly with that portion of the pupil-teachers, or otherwise provide for their religious instruction.

Every Thursday afternoon after four o'clock will be assigned for this purpose.

Article Eight.--In addition to punctual attendance at the weekly religious instruction, each student will be required to attend public worship at his own church, at least every Sunday.

Intending students may obtain all necessary information on application to the Principal or either of the Professors.

MODEL SCHOOL OF McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

Head Teacher of Boys' School—Francis W. Hicks, M. A.
" " Girls' School--Amy F. Murray.

These Schools can accommodate about 300 pupils, are supplied with the best furniture and apparatus, and conducted on the most modern methods of teaching. They receive pupils from the age of six and upwards, and give a thorough English Education. Fee: Boys' and Girls' Model Schools, 1s. 3d. to 2s. per week; Primary School, 9d.; payable weekly.

Time Table of McGill Normal School.

1872-1873.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASS.

Hours	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9		Arithmetic.		Arithmetic.		Drawing.
10	Model School.	Algebra & Geometry.	Model School.	Algebra.	Model School,	Elocution.
11		Art of Teaching.		Geometry.		Singing.
1	Geography.	Model School.	Geography.		Grammar.	
2	History.		English Literature.	Model School.	History,	
3	Composition.	3½ Elocution.	French:	3½ Elocution.	Writing.	
4	French.		Botany.	Religious Instruction.	French.	

MODEL SCHOOL CLASS.

9	Arithmetic.		Algebra.			Elocution.
10	Latin.	Model School.	Latin.	Model School.	Geometry.	Drawing.
11					Arithmetic & Algebra.	Singnig.
1		Geography.		Education.		
2	Model School.	History & En. Literature	French.	Composition.	Model School.	
3	3¼ Agricultural Chemist.	Grammar.	General Exercise.	3 Natural Philosophy.	French.	
4				Religious Instruction.	Zoology	

ACADEMY CLASS.

9		Model School.		Model School.		Elocution.
10						Drawing.
11	Mathematics.	Latin.	Mathematics.		Mathematics.	Singing.
1	Greek.	Geography.		Greek.	Latin.	
2		History & En. Literature	Model School.	Composition.	Model School.	
3	French.			Moral Philosophy.		
4			French.	Religious Instruction.	Zoology.	

High School of Montreal.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

FOR THE CITY OF MONTREAL.*

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

REV. JOHN JENKINS, D.D.—*Chairman.*
WILLIAM LUNN, ESQ.—*Secretary-Treasurer.*
REV. CANON BANCROFT, D.D., LL.D.
REV. PROFESSOR MACVICAR, LL.D.
THE HON. JAMES FERRIER, SENATOR.
J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

HIGH SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

DR. JENKINS, *Chairman.*
HON. JAMES FERRIER, SENATOR.
DR. MACVICAR.
MR. LUNN.

W. C. BAYNES, B. A., *Cashier and Accountant*—Office, Burnside Hall, Dorchester Street, open from 10 to 2.

STAFF OF TEACHERS.

HEAD MASTERS.—H. ASPINWALL HOWE, LL.D., *Classical*
D. RODGER, M. A., *Commercial.*
S. P. ROBINS, M. A. *Preparatory.*

ASSISTANT MASTERS.—GEORGE MURRAY, B. A., Oxon.
MR. G. E. JENKINS.
MR. J. ANDREW.
MR. J. CORNU.

BOOK-KEEPING & WRITING MASTER.—MR. W. L WHYTE.

ASSISTANTS IN PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. MISS A. CAIRNS. MISS L. LAWLESS. MISS SICOTTE.

INFANT CLASS.—MISS H. BELL.

* The High School has been transferred by the Governors of the University to the Commissioners of Schools, by whose request this Announcement is inserted in the Calendar.

The Protestant Board of School Commissioners for the City of Montreal in assuming charge of the High School, desire to render this Institution more efficient than it has been in the past, more available for parents of moderate means, and therefore more popular. They would, in a word, make the High School worthy of the intelligence and growth of the Community in whose interest it has been founded.

The School consists of three Departments :—a Preparatory Department, a Commercial Department, and a Classical Department. Each of these Departments is under the charge of a Head Master, and a staff of efficient Assistants.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

The work of this Department is carried on in a separate School House, adjacent to Burnside Hall. It is under the charge of Sampson Paul Robins, M.A., as Head Master, who will be assisted by thoroughly trained Mistresses. Boys will be admitted at the early age of six; and the course in the Department will run over three years. The French language, during the whole period of the Preparatory Course will receive an equal share of attention with English, and during the last year the rudiments of Latin will be taught. By this means the Head Master will be in a position to suggest to the parents of each boy when leaving the Preparatory Department in which of the two remaining Departments, whether the Classical or the Commercial, he had better pursue his studies. The advantages of this arrangement will commend themselves to the judgment and approval of parents and guardians. In this Department the younger boys will be entirely separated from the bigger boys of the High School, they will be under female influence, and will be prepared by early familiarity with the French tongue, to pursue the study of it afterwards with ease.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Will be under the charge, as Head Master, of David Rodger, M. A., who has proved himself for a long period in Montreal an able and successful teacher. He will be assisted by other competent Masters. Pupils in this Department will be carried on to the highest standard possible of Arithmetic, Writing, Book-keeping and Mathematics; French, German, and Natural Science will also be embraced in the curriculum; so that upon leaving the High School, that is if permitted to take the full Commercial Course, they will be competent to enter upon and to discharge the duties of Assistants in Merchants' Offices, without additional preparation and study.

THE CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Will be presided over by Henry Aspinwall Howe, L.L. D., of whose qualities as a teacher of youth, the Commissioners need not speak. Dr. Howe

will be assisted by Classical masters of proved capacity and skill, and in this department, youths, will, as heretofore, be conducted to such advanced studies in Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages, as shall fit them to enter any one of the Universities of Canada or of Great Britain.

The Commissioners have resolved upon the following scale of Fees, payable in al cases in advance :—

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT,

Infant and First Form $6 per term, $24 per annum. Second and Third Forns $7.50 per term, $30 per annum.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

A Uniform charge of $10.00 per term, $40,00 per annum.

The School Terms, as heretofore, will be as follows :

Autumn Term - - -	1st September to 15th November.
Winter Term - - -	16th November, to 31st January.
Spring Term - - - -	1st February to 15th April.
Summer Term - - - -	16th April to 30th June.

A Drilling Fee of 2.00 per annum will be exacted from each pupil, except in the Infant Form.

Details as to the courses of study in the several Departments of the School are given in its special Prospectus, which may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the High School Committee at Burnside Hall.

Examination Papers

OF THE

McGILL UNIVERSITY,

MONTREAL.



SESSION OF 1871-72.

Montreal:
PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.
1872.

ORDER OF EXAMINATION PAPERS.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

PAGE.

SCHOLARSHIP AND EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1871. 1
CLASSICS, ... 9
ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE, ... 21
MODERN LANGUAGES, (French and German)..... 23
HEBREW, ... 28
LOGIC — MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,..... 30
MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,..... 32
NATURAL SCIENCES — (Chemistry—Botany—Zoology —Mineralogy and Lithology)..... 47

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

CLASSICS :—
(1) *Ordinary*..... 54
(2) *Honour*,..... 78
MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY :—
(1) *Ordinary*,..... 85
(2) *Honour*, ... 94
ENGLISH LITERATURE—LOGIC—MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY :—
(1) *Ordinary*,..... 101
(2) *Honour*,..... 106
MODERN LANGUAGES :—
(1) *French*,..... 118
(2) *German*,..... 123
HEBREW AND CHALDEE,..... 125
NATURAL SCIENCES :—(Chemistry—Zoology—Geology and Mineralogy) :—
(1) *Ordinary*,..... 129
(2) *Honour*,..... 133
PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE :—(Civil Engineering—Mining—Engineering and Assaying—Practical Chemistry and Assaying) :— 137
EXAMINATION PAPERS IN LAW,..... 149
EXAMINATION PAPERS IN MEDICINE,..... 168

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

FIRST YEAR.

CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, AND ENGLISH.

GREEK.

SEPTEMBER 15TH :—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—Xenophon, Anabasis, Book I., chap. vi., §§ 9–11.

2. (*a*) Explain carefully the following forms and give the 1*st Sing. Pres. Ind.* of each :—*παροῦσιν, ἀπόφηναι, ἔλαβον, προσεκύνησαν, εἰσηνέχθη, διήλασε.* (*b*) Give the exact difference in meaning between the verbs *προσεκύνουν* and *προσεκύνησαν.* (*c*) How do you explain such forms as *πλείους* and *μείζους* ?

3. Translate :—Homer, Iliad, vi., vss. 503-519. Scan the last four verses of the above extract.

4. Explain the grammatical construction of the following sentences :—

(*a*) *Ἀλλά οἱ οὔτις τῶν γε τότ' ἤρεσκε λυγρὸν ὄλεθρον*
Πρόσθεν ὑπαντιάσας.

(*b*) *Μήτις, νῦν, ἐνάρων ἐπιβαλλόμενος, μετόπισθε*
Μιμνέτω, ὡς κε πλεῖστα φέρων ἐπὶ νῆας ἵκηται.

(*c*) *Ἐγὼ δὲ Πάριν μετελεύσομαι ὄφρα καλέσσω*
Αἴ κ' ἐθέλῃσ' εἰπνότος ἀκουέμεν.

5. Analyse and parse the following verbs, and give the Attic for the Epic forms :—*ἔπεφνε, ἐδύτην, καταξέμεν, ἐδείδιμεν, ἐλέλιχθεν, ἔσκεν, κάλλιπε, φῦ.*

6. Explain the derivation of the following words :—*στατός, βροτόεντα, ἀμβατός, δαιμόνιε, ἄλοχος, τίπτε, πτυκτῷ, πέπον.*

7. Translate :—Lucian, Timon, Chap. x., page 37, Ed. Teubner.

8. (*a*) Decline the following words :—*ἀνήρ, χώρα, δῆμος, στράτευμα, ὅστις.* (*b*) Write down the *Nom. Sing* and *Dat. Plu.* of *γυναῖκα, κέρατα, χειμῶνος, ὄρνιν, μηνός, τείχη.*

9. (*a*) Give the Comparative and Superlative of :—*πολύς, ταχύς, πιστός, σοφός, ἄνω, μάλα.* (*b*) Write down the *Aorist* and *Future* (1st Sing.) of :—*τέμνω, ἀγγέλλω, γίγνομαι, πάσχω, πέμπω, πίπτω.*

10. Translate into Greek :—(1) The king himself did this. (2) The next day the army came. (3) The horse runs very fast. (4) He took pleasure in doing good to his children. (5) He came to see his son.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

SECOND YEAR.

CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, ENGLISH, CHEMISTRY AND FRENCH.

GREEK.

SEPTEMBER 15TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—Homer, Odyssey XXII., vss. 446–464.

2. Parse the following verbs:—*ὄρσο, ἐσσί, ἔπλετο, ὤϊξεν, βῆ, ἴμεν, πεπαλαγμένον, κάλλιπον, στάν, ἦ.* Give the Attic forms where you can.

3. Explain grammatically the following expressions:—(*a*) *δεινὸς εἰς ὦπα ἰδεσθαι.* (*b*) *ἀπονιψάμενοι χεῖρας.* (*c*) *βοὴν ἀγαθός.* (*d*) *κρητῆρας ἐπεστέψαντο ποτοῖο.*

4. Translate:—Xenophon, Memorabilia, Bk. I., chap. vii., §§ 1–3, inclusive.

5. What were the charges brought against Socrates? How does Xenophon reply to them in this treatise?

6. Translate:—Arrian, Anabasis, Bk. III., chap. xxi., §§ 6-9, inclusive.

7. Explain the composition of the following words:—*ἰληδόν, εὐώνυμον, ἀβλαβεῖς, πυκνή, μεγαλήγορον, λοχαγόν, ἀνύδρον, ἄπιστος.*

8. Give the exact import of the prepositions in the following extt.:—(*a*) *ἐπὶ Σούσων ἐστέλλετο.* (*b*) *παρέπλει ἐκ Φοινίκης ὡς ἐπ' Αἴγυπτον. ἐκ Δαρείου καθεστηκώς.* (*c*) *ἀναπλεῖν κατὰ τὸν ποταμόν.*

9. Define the terms *stem*, *root*, *prefix* and , giving examples. Point out the proper distinction between *cognate* and *derived* words. Give the cognate forms in Latin and English of *ἕζομαι, θιγγάνω,* and *γιγνώσκω.*

10. (*a*) Decline the following words:—*πατήρ, οὗτος, χώρα, κέρας.* (*b*) Decline the following, accentuating them:—*χρυσός, ἔλαφος, σοφία, δῆμος.*

11. Translate into Greek:—(*a*) Half of the country was laid waste by the army that had entered it. (*b*) He made answer that he did not know whither to betake himself. (*c*) The king was wont to praise those whom he saw doing their duty. (*d*) He was fouud guilty of murder and condemned to death, but afterwards escaped.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINAMIONS, 1870.

THIRD YEAR.

CLASSICS AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

GREEK.

SEPTEMBER 15TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—Demosthenes, Olynth. III.—*τί δὴ τὸ πάντων αἴτιον* * * * *ὅτι καὶ νῦν γέγονε, θαυμάζω.* (pp. 36–37, Ed. Tauchnitz.)

2. Write short explanatory notes, grammatical or historical, on any expressions in the above extract, that appear to you to need explanation. With what object did Demosthenes deliver these orations, and with what result?

3. Translate:—Thucydides, Bk. I., chap. xxiv.

4. Explain grammatically:—(*a*) *ἐσπλέοντι* (*b*) *γένος τῶν ἀφ' Ἑ.* (*c*) *ἀπὸ πολέμου ἐφθάρησαν.* (*d*) *τὰ δὲ τελευταῖα.* (*e*) *τὸν τῶν βαρβάρων πόλεμον.*

5. Translate:—Herodotus, Bk. VIII., chaps. xii. and xiii. *τὰ κοῖλα τῆς Εὐβοίης*, define the geographical position. *ἀχαρι*, how do you explain this form?

6. Translate:—Xenophon, Hellenics, Bk. I., chap. iv., §§ 1–7, inclusive.

7. Point out the chronological connection between the works of the three Greek historians, and their value as authorities.

8. Define the terms *stem*, *root*, *prefix* and *suffix*, giving examples. Point out the proper distinction between *cognate* and *derived* words. Give the cognate forms in Latin and English of *ἕζομαι*, *θιγγάνω*, and *γιγνώσκω*.

9. (*a*) Decline the following words:—*ἀνήρ*, *πατήρ*, *οὗτος*, *κέρας* (*b*) Decline the following, accentuating them:—*χρυσός*, *ελαφος*, *σοφία*, *δῆμος*.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

FIRST YEAR.

CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, AND ENGLISH.

LATIN.

SEPTEMBER 15TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—Virgil, Æneid, I., vss. 208–222.

2. (*a*) How do you explain the use of the Infinitive in vss. 423–425? In vs. 419 why is *urbi* in the Dative? State the cases, and the reason why they are used, of *manibus*, *tecto*, and *sulco*, in vss. 424–25. (*b*) Explain the use of the Accusative with the adjective *similis* in vs. 589. What is the difference in meaning of *similis* with the Genitive and with the Dative?

3. Translate :—Sallust, Catiline, chap. xii.

4. Explain accurately the Syntax of the following phrases :—(1) Paupertas probo haberi. (2) Sua parvi pendere. (3) Nihil pensi neque moderati habere. (4) Operæ pretium est. (5) Nemini credibilia sunt. (6) Animus imbutus malis artibus haud facilie lubidinibus carebat.

5. Translate :—Cæsar, Gallic War, Bk. I., chap xxv.

6. Write short explanatory notes on the above extract.

7. Translate :—Cicero, Against Catiline, Orat. I., chap. xii. down to "factum esse dicerent."

8. (*a*) Give the difference in meaning between :—latus, lătus, ; dūcis, dŭcis ; edūcet, edŭcet, according as the penultimate is long or short. (*b*) nosco, cognosco, agnosco ; sileo, taceo ; fugo, fugio ; hic, ille, iste ; quotidies, indies. (*c*) What cases follow, severally, these words :—erga, in, careo, consulo, dispar, indigens.

9. (*a*) Decline in the *Singular* :—genus, servitus, nux, domus ; and in the *Plural* :—nix, lapis, iter, bos. (*b*) Give the *Gen. Sing.* and *Dat. Plu.* of :—iter, latus, tempus, filia, artus, scurra. (*c*) Decline :—Quis, celer, uter, idem.

10. Write down *Perf.* and *Supine* of :—faveo, rumpo, tego, parco, lego, cedo.

11. Translate into Latin :—

1. The Roman army routed the enemy, who then sought peace. 2. Both the general and the senate refused to grant this to the enemy. 3. The Gauls attacked and captured Rome, the capital of Italy. 4. The boy concealed these things from his father and mother. 5. The soldier was struck with a large stone on the head, and immediately fell to the ground. 6. He lived fourteen years at Rome and died at Athens or Carthage.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

SECOND YEAR.

CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, ENGLISH, CHEMISTRY AND FRENCH.

LATIN.

SEPTEMBER 15TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—Livy, Bk. XXI., Chap. xxix.

2. (*a*) Express in Greek "praelium atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium." (*b*) Give the etymology and meaning of the following :—Armamentis, vigilia, stipendiarius, vectigalis, auspicia, agmen, exercitus, molliunt amfractibus modicis clivos. (*c*) Give the modern names of *Poeninum jugum* and *Cremonis jugum*.

3. Translate :—Cicero, De Imp. Cn. Pomp., Chap. viii.

4. Write an account of the events connected with the delivery of this oration.

5. Translate :—Horace, Odes III., Carm. xxiv., vss. 35-64.

6. (*a*) Give the name and scheme of the metre of the above extract and scan the first five verses. (*b*) Write short notes on the social customs and vices alluded to.

7. Translate :—Virgil, Aen. VI., vss. 860-879. Note various readings and peculiarities of expression in the above.

8. Translate into Latin :—

Posthumius was successful in his operations against the Æqui and the Volsci, who had revolted from the Romans; but stained the victory with the blood of his son, whom he beheaded for having engaged with the enemy contrary to his orders. Camillus likewise vanquished the Falisci, and that not so much by the arms of his soldiers as by his own personal integrity. But after so many and so great achievements, the Roman name was in danger of being effaced to the Gauls, who marched to the city with a hostile army and put the Romans to flight, at the first attack on the river Allia. Afterwards they took and burned the city, and besieged the Capitol, to which the flower of the Roman youth had retreated.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THIRD YEAR.

CLASSICS AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

LATIN.

SEPTEMBER 16TH:—MORNING 9 TO 12.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, A.M.

1. Translate :—Tacitus, Annals, Book I., chap. xvii.

2. Analyse the construction of the following passages :—(*a*) Deorum injurias dis curæ (scripsit). (*b*) Dum veritati consulitur. (*c*) Quo levior classis vadoso mari innaret vel reciproco sideret. (*d*) Trudebantur in paludem gnaram vincentibus, iniquam nesciis, ni Cæsar productas legiones instruxisset. (*e*) Utque signis et aquilis per superbiam inluserit. (*f*) Give the various constructions of nouns with *illudere*.

3. Explain the meaning of the following terms :—(1) Centesimam rerum venalium. (2) Lucaris. (3) Judicia majestatis. (4) Triumphalia insignia. (5) Decumana porta. (6) Struendum vallum, petendus agger.

4. Translate :—Horace, Satires, Book I., Sat. v., vss. 50—70.

5. Explain the following expressions occuring in Sat. v. :—(*a*) Praecinctis. (*b*) dolat. (*c*) ad unguem factus. (*d*) parochi. (*e*) erepsemus.

6. Translate :—Virgil, Georgics, I., vss. 338—350. Give the name of the ceremony here described.

7. Translate :—Terence, Adelphi, Act II., scene 4.

8. Analyse and parse the following verbs :—siit, operiere, refrixerit, pepereris, consolere, reprensum, insuerit, cedo.

9. (*a*) Explain the use of the Dative with the verbs *vaco*, *nubo*, and *supplico*. (*b*) What is meant by the *Dativus Ethicus?* (*c*) State the difference in meaning between :—*primus* dixit, *primum* dixit, and *primo* dixit. (*d*) When do you use *nostrum*, *vestrum*, when *nostri*, *vestri?*

10. (*a*) Write the principal parts of the following verbs :—crepo, lavo, juvo, maneo, luceo, pendeo, pendo, demo. (*b*) Form the following compounds :—fateor with *cum* and *in*; gradior with *ad* and *pro*; specio with *sub* and *ad*; cædo with *ex* and *ob*.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THIRD YEAR.

CLASSICS AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

GREEK AND LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

SEPTEMBER 15TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

(A) Translate into Greek :—

1. When Philip undertook the expedition against the Byzantines, Alexander was sixteen years of age. 2. When good men perceive that they are distrusted they do not like those who distrust them. 3. It was plain to all that the enemy would invade the country and lay it waste; accordingly, when day dawned, their ships were seen sailing into the harbour, and then the general was at a loss to decide whether he ought to advance to meet them, or, on the other hand, to retreat.

(B) Translate into Latin :—

Were there no advantage to be reaped from these studies, beyond the gratification of an innocent curiosity, yet ought not even this to be despised; as being an accession to those few safe and harmless pleasures, which are bestowed on the human race. The sweetest and most inoffensive path of life leads through the avenues of science and learning; and whoever can either remove any obstructions in this way, or open up any new prospect, ought so far to be esteemed a benefactor to mankind. And, though these researches may appear painful and fatiguing, it is with some minds, as with some bodies, which, being endowed with vigorous and florid health, require severe exercise, and reap a pleasure from what, to the generality of mankind, may seem burdensome and laborious. Obscurity, indeed, is painful to the mind as well as to the eye; but to bring light from obscurity, by whatever labour, must needs be delightful and rejoicing.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL,

EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THIRD YEAR.

CLASSICS AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

SEPTEMBER 16TH:—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Into how many parts may *History* be divided? Mention the sources of history, severally, dwelling on their comparative value and importance.

2. Enumerate the principal ancient authorities on Chronology and Geography.

3. Give an account, with dates, of the early Asiatic kingdoms.

4. What were the leading States of Greece at the time of the Persian wars? and what part did they severally take? Were there any circumstances connected with the public affairs of the Greeks that seemed to be favourable to the success of the Persians?

5. Into what periods, and on what principle, would you divide the history of Greece?

6. State briefly the constitutional changes ascribed to Solon and Cleisthenes, severally.

7. When was the office of *Praetor* first instituted at Rome? What were the duties of the office, and how were they afterwards modified? Distinguish between the *Praetor Urbanus* and the *Praetor Peregrinus*.

8. Name the date and the alleged pretext of the second Punic war. Can you point out any facts in the condition of Italy, and in the relations between its peoples and Rome, that gave encouragement to Hannibal?

9. When and why did the Romans first take a part in the affairs of Greece?

10. State generally the limits of the Roman Empire at the time of the death of Augustus.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK.—HOMER.—ILIAD, BOOK VI.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner, ...REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

Translate:—

(A) Ἄδρηστον δ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος
Ζωὸν ἑλ'· ἵππω γάρ οἱ ἀτυζομένω πεδίοιο,
Ὀζῳ ἐνι βλαφθέντε μυρικίνῳ, ἀγκύλον ἅρμα
Ἄξαντ' ἐν πρώτῳ ῥυμῷ, αὐτὼ μὲν ἐβήτην
Πρὸς πόλιν, ἦπερ οἱ ἄλλοι ἀτυζόμενοι φοβέοντο·
Αὐτὸς δ' ἐκ δίφροιο παρὰ τροχὸν ἐξεκυλίσθη
Πρηνὴς ἐν κονίῃσιν ἐπὶ στόμα. παρ δέ οἱ ἔστη
Ἀτρείδης Μενέλαος ἔχων δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος.
Ἄδρηστος δ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα λαβὼν ἐλλίσσετο γούνων·
Ζώγρει, Ἀτρέος υἱέ, σὺ ἄξια δέξαι ἄποινα.
Πολλὰ δ' ἐν ἀφνειοῦ πατρὸς κειμήλια κεῖται,
Χαλκός τε χρυσός τε, πολύκμητός τε σίδηρος·
Τῶν κέν τοι χαρίσαιτο πατὴρ ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα,
Εἴ κεν ἐμὲ ζωὸν πεπίθοιτ' ἐπὶ νῆυσιν Ἀχαιῶν.

(B) Ἦ ῥά νύ μοι ξεῖνος πατρώϊός ἐσσι παλαιός·
Οἰνεὺς γάρ ποτε δῖος ἀμύμονα Βελλεροφόντην
Ξείνισ' ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἐείκοσιν ἤματ' ἐρύξας·
Οἱ δὲ καὶ ἀλλήλοισι πόρον ξεινήϊα καλά.
Οἰνεὺς μὲν ζωστῆρα δίδου φοίνικι φαεινόν,
Βελλεροφόντης δὲ χρύσεον δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον·
Καί μιν ἐγὼ κατέλειπον ἰὼν ἐν δώμασ' ἐμοῖσιν.
Τυδέα δ' οὐ μέμνημαι· ἐπεί μ' ἔτι τυτθὸν ἐόντα
Κάλλιφ', ὅτ' ἐν Θήβῃσιν ἀπώλετο λαὸς Ἀχαιῶν.
Τῷ νῦν σοὶ μὲν ἐγὼ ξεῖνος φίλος Ἀργεϊ μέσσῳ
Εἰμῖ, σὺ δ' ἐν Λυκίῃ, ὅτε κεν τῶν δῆμον ἵκωμαι.
Ἔγχεα δ' ἀλλήλων ἀλεώμεθα καὶ δι' ὁμίλου.

(C) Ὣς εἰπὼν οὐ παιδὸς ὀρέξατο φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ.
Ἂψ δ' ὁ πάϊς πρὸς κόλπον ἐϋζώνοιο τιθήνης
Ἐκλίνθη ἰάχων, πατρὸς φίλου δψιν ἀτυχθείς,
Ταρβήσας χαλκόν τε, ἰδὲ λόφον ἱππιοχαίτην

Δεινὸν ἀπ' ἀκροτάτης κόρυθος νεύοντα νοήσας·
Ἔκ δ' ἐγέλασσε πατὴρ τε φίλος καὶ πότνια μήτηρ.
Αὐτίκ' ἀπὸ κρατὸς κόρυθ' εἵλετο φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ,
Καὶ τὴν μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ παμφανόωσαν·
Αὐτὰρ ὅγ' ὃν φίλον υἱὸν ἐπεὶ κύσε, πῆλέ τε χερσίν,
Εἶπεν ἐπευξάμενος Διί τ' ἀλλοισίν τε θεοῖσιν·

2. (*a*) Narrate briefly the legend of the origin of the feud between the Greeks and Trojans. What is the received date of the destruction of Troy? (*b*) What is known of the life of Homer? (*c*) Who were the Homeridæ?

3. Construe the following:—(A) *βοήν. πεδίοιο. γοίνων.* (C) *οὐ παιδος. δεινόν.*

4. (*a*) *ἐνι*:—Why not *ἐνί*? *βουσὶν ἐπ'*:—Why has the preposition no accent? (*b*) Distinguish between the meaning and derivation of the following words:—*ἀνα—ἀνά. φώς—φῶς. πάρα—παρά. κράτος—κρατός. ἡ οὐδός—ὁ οὐδός. ἤδη—ἤδη. οἷος—οἷος.* (*c*) Expand into their equivalents the following:—*κάπ, τίπτε, κάλλιπε.*

5. Parse the following words and give the Attic forms where you can:—*οἰώθη, ἔπεφνε, ἀτυζομένω, καταξέμεν, φάν, ἔσκεν, τεθναίης, πόρεν, εἶσε, φῦ.*

6. Write short explanatory notes on:—*ἑκατόμβοια, ἀμφικύπελλον, ξεινήια, ζωστῆρα, χαλκός.*

7. Derive the following, and give cognate forms in Latin and English of any you know:—*πέπον, λάξ, ἠνις, δέρμα, δᾶερ, ἀργεννῆς, βροτόεντα, ῥίμφα, στατός.*

8. Write down some of the principal words that take the Digamma in the poems of Homer. How is that character represented in Latin and English? Give instances. On what ground has its use originally in the Homeric poems been inferred?

9. (*a*) Define the terms *Hiatus, Crasis, Arsis, Thesis.* State the rule for the effect of the last two on the quantity of vowels. (*b*) Write down he proper designation and the scheme of the metre of the Iliad. (*c*) Scan the first six verses of extract (B) and point out any metrical peculiarities.

10. (*a*) Decline:—*δόρυ, κλείς, πᾶς,* and (with accents) *νόσος, πρᾶγμα, ἄνθρωπος.* (*b*) Compare *μέλας, σοφός, ἡδύς, σαφής.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15TH :—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK.—EURIPIDES.—MEDEA.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,..... REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—

(A) Εἴθ' ὤφελ' Ἀργοῦς μὴ διαπτάσθαι σκάφος
Κόλχων ἐς αἶαν κυανέας Συμπληγάδας,
μηδ' ἐν νάπαισι Πηλίου πεσεῖν ποτε
τμηθεῖσα πεύκη, μηδ' ἐρετμῶσαι χέρας
ἀνδρῶν ἀριστέων, οἳ τὸ πάγχρυσον δέρος
Πελίᾳ μετῆλθον. οὐ γὰρ ἂν δέσποιν' ἐμὴ
Μήδεια πύργους γῆς ἔπλευσ' Ἰωλκίας,
ἔρωτι θυμὸν ἐκπλαγεῖσ' Ἰάσονος,
οὐδ' ἂν κτανεῖν πείσασα Πελιάδας κόρας
πατέρα κατῴκει τήνδε γῆν Κορινθίαν
ξὺν ἀνδρὶ καὶ τέκνοισιν, ἀνδάνουσα μὲν
φυγῇ πολίτας ὧν ἀφίκετο χθόνα,
αὐτή τε πάντα συμφέρουσ' Ἰάσονι,
ἥπερ μεγίστη γίγνεται σωτηρία,
ὅταν γυνὴ πρὸς ἄνδρα μὴ διχοστατῇ·
νῦν δ' ἐχθρὰ πάντα, καὶ νοσεῖ τὰ φίλτατα.

(B) Ἐρεχθεΐδαι τὸ παλαιὸν ὄλβιοι,
καὶ θεῶν παῖδες μακάρων, ἱερᾶς
χώρας ἀπορθήτου τ' ἀποφερβόμενοι
κλεινοτάταν σοφίαν, ἀεὶ διὰ λαμπροτάτου
βαίνοντες ἁβρῶς αἰθέρος, ἔνθα ποθ' ἁγνὰς
ἐννέα Πιερίδας Μούσας λέγουσι
ξανθὰν Ἁρμονίαν φυτεῦσαι·
τοῦ καλλινάου τ' ἀπὸ Κηφισοῦ ῥοὰς
τὰν Κύπριν κλήζουσιν ἀφυσσαμέναν
χώρας καταπνεῦσαι μετρίας ἀνέμων
ἡδυπνόους αὔρας· ἀεὶ δ' ἐπιβαλλομέναν
χαίταισιν εὐώδη ῥοδέων πλόκον ἀνθέων
τᾷ σοφίᾳ παρέδρους πέμπειν ἔρωτας,
παντοίας ἀρετᾶς ξυνέργους.

(C) *ἀλλ' εἶα· φείδου μηδὲν ὧν ἐπίστασαι,*
Μήδεια, βουλεύουσα καὶ τεχνωμένη·
ἕρπ' ἐς τὸ δεινόν· νῦν ἀγὼν εὐψυχίας.
ὁρᾷς ἃ πάσχεις; οὐ γέλωτα δεῖ σ' ὀφλεῖν
τοῖς Σισυφείοις τοῖς τ' Ἰάσονος γάμοις,
γεγῶσαν ἐσθλοῦ πατρὸς Ἡλίου τ' ἄπο.
ἐπίστασαι δέ· πρὸς δὲ καὶ πεφύκαμεν
γυναῖκες, ἐς μὲν ἔσθλ' ἀμηχανώταται,
κακῶν δὲ πάντων τέκτονες σοφώταται.

2. (*a*) Write an outline of the plot of this play and name the characters. (*b*) Give a sketch of the life of Euripides, and mention the names of the most famous of his contemporaries.

3. Construe (A):—*εἶθ' ὄφελ' μὴ διαπτάσθαι. κυανέας Συμπληγάδας. Πελίᾳ.* (B) *τὸ παλαιόν. χώρας.* (C) *εὐψυχίας. γέλωτα* * * *ὀφλεῖν τοῖς Σ.*

4. (*a*) Define the terms *Protasis* and *Apodosis*, and illustrate from ext. (A). (*b*) In the same ext. the following various readings occur:—*ἀρίστων. πολιτῶν* and *πολίταις*:—explain and translate accordingly. (*c*) In (C) suppose the reading were *ἀμηχανώτατοι—σοφώτατοι*:—what would be the difference in meaning?

5. Explain:—*Ἐρεχθεῖδαι. χώρας ἱερᾶς ἀπορθήτου. Πιερίδας Μούσας. ἱερῶν ποταμῶν πόλις. φίλων πόμπιμος.*

6. *πρὸς ἡδονὴν λόγους. ἐμαυτῇ διὰ λόγων ἀφικόμην. πρὸς γῆρας οὐκ εὔδοξον. μὴ πρὸς ἰσχύος χάριν*:—Explain the import of the prepositions. (*b*) *οὔ σε μὴ μεθῶ*:—how do you explain this phrase? (*c*) *παίδων ὑπ' αὐτοῦ*:—Why has the preposition no accent? (*d*) *ἀτιμάσας ἔχει*:—explain this idiom.

7. Parse the following words:—*του, σέθεν, σφ', ἐλᾶν, τεύξει, ἄραρε, ἀνέπτα, χρῆν, μετεύξει, δεδόκησαι.*

8. Give the meaning and derivation of:—*ζηλωτόν, ἐπεζύγης, φερνάς, ἀβρῶς, καλλίνικοι, ἕκατι, στόμαργον, δυσίατος.*

9. Give the Attic equivalents for the following forms:—*ζόας, δύστανος, Ἄιδα τάκον, ἀμαχανίας, πελάσειε, ναός.*

10. Give the equivalents of:—*ἐγῳδα, χῳ, ἀνήρ, ἐγῷμαι, ἐμοὐστι, κᾆτα.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14TH :—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK.—ÆSCHYLUS.—PROMETHEUS VINCTUS.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—

(A) ΚΡ. εἶεν, τί μέλλεις καὶ κατοίκτίζει μάτην ;
τί τὸν θεοῖς ἔχθιστον οὐ στυγεῖς θεὸν,
ὅστις τὸ σὸν θνητοῖσι προὔδωκεν γέρας ;
ΗΦ. τὸ ξυγγενές τοι δεινὸν ἡ θ' ὁμιλία.
ΚΡ. ξύμφημ', ἀνηκουστεῖν δὲ τῶν πατρὸς λόγων
οἷόν τε πῶς ; οὐ τοῦτο δειμαίνεις πλέον ;
ΗΦ. ἀεί γε δὴ νηλὴς σὺ καὶ θράσους πλέως.
ΚΡ. ἄκος γὰρ οὐδὲν τόνδε θρηνεῖσθαι· σὺ δὲ
τὰ μηδὲν ὠφελοῦντα μὴ πόνει μάτην.
ΗΦ. ὦ πολλὰ μισηθεῖσα χειρωναξία.
ΚΡ. τί νιν στυγεῖς ; πόνων γὰρ ὡς ἁπλῷ λόγῳ
τῶν νῦν παρόντων οὐδὲν αἰτία τέχνη.
ΗΦ. ἔμπας τὶς αὐτὴν ἄλλος ὤφελεν λαχεῖν.
ΚΡ. ἅπαντ' ἐπαχθῆ πλὴν θεοῖσι κοιρανεῖν·
ἐλεύθερος γὰρ οὔτις ἐστὶ πλὴν Διός.

(B) τοιαῦτ' ἐμοῦ λόγοισιν ἐξηγουμένου
οὐκ ἠξίωσαν οὐδὲ προσβλέψαι τὸ πᾶν.
κράτιστα δή μοι τῶν παρεστώτων τότε
ἐφαίνετ' εἶναι προσλαβόντα μητέρα
ἑκόνθ' ἑκόντι Ζηνὶ συμπαραστατεῖν.
ἐμαῖς δὲ βουλαῖς Ταρτάρου μελαμβαθὴς
κευθμὼν καλύπτει τὸν παλαιγενῆ Κρόνον
αὐτοῖσι συμμάχοισι. τοιάδ' ἐξ ἐμοῦ
ὁ τῶν θεῶν τύραννος ὠφεληµένος
κακαῖσι ποιναῖς ταῖσδέ μ' ἀντημείψατο.
ἔνεστι γάρ πως τοῦτο τῇ τυραννίδι
νόσημα, τοῖς φίλοισι μὴ πεποιθέναι.
ὃ δ' οὖν ἐρωτᾶτ', αἰτίαν καθ' ἥντινα
αἰκίζεταί με, τοῦτο δὴ σαφηνιῶ.

(C) Κολχίδος τε γᾶς ἐνοικοι
παρθένοι, μάχας ἄτρεστοι,
καὶ Σκύθης ὅμιλος, οἳ γᾶς
ἐσχατον τόπον ἀμφὶ Μαιῶτιν ἔχουσι λίμναν,

Ἀραβίας τ' Ἄρειον ἄνθος,
ὑψίκρημνόν θ' οἱ πόλισμα
Κανκάσου πέλας νέμονται,
δάϊος στρατὸς, ὀξυπρῴροισι βρέμων ἐν αἰχμαῖς.
μόνον δὴ πρόσθεν ἄλλον ἐν πόνοις
δαμέντ' ἀδαμαντοδέτοις Τιτᾶνα λύμαις
εἰσιδόμαν θεὸν Ἄτλαν,
ὃς αἰὲν ὑπέροχον σθένος κραταιὸν
γᾶς οὐράνιόν τε πόλον νώτοις ὀχῶν στενάζει.

2. (*a*) Give an outline of the Plot of this drama, with the names of the Dramatis Personæ. (*b*) Cite the passage in this play which is supposed to fix the date of its representation. (*c*) The Prometh. Vinct. formed one of a series of Dramas on the story of Prometheus; name and explain the subjects of the others. By what technical term was such a series designated?

3. Construe the following extt. from the above passages:—(*a*) *τὸ συγγενὲς * * * ὁμιλία. τῶν πατρὸς λόγων. ὤφελεν λαχεῖν.* (*b*) *τὸ πᾶν. τοιάδ' ἔξ ἐμοῦ * * ὠφελημένος. αὐτοῖσι συμμάχοισι.* (*c*) *μάχας ἄτρεστοι.*

4. Parse the following:—*πόνει, πονεῖ, λαχεῖν, παρεστώτων, σαφηνιῶ, λέλακε, ἐδωρήσω, πτήξας.*

5. Write out *in extenso* the equivalents of the following forms:—*τἄν, οὐμός, προὐτεθεσπίκει, κἀν, κἀν, ταὐτοῦ, οὕνεκα.*

6. Explain the force and usage of the following particles: *μὲν—δέ, γέ, γε δή, ἦ μήν, οὐ δῆτα, οὔκουν, οὐκοῦν, μῶν.*

7. (*a*) Write down the Attic for the following:—*ἀχέτας, δᾶ, ἄγαγες, παγαῖς, εἰβομένα, τᾶς, ἀχώ, προσέβα.* (*b*) Explain the forms, and name the dialect:—*οἰκτιεῖς, βᾶσαι, πελῶ, ἦσαν.*

8. Derive and explain the following:—*παράκοπον, ἰότατι, ἄκικυν, ἐπάργεμα, βρώσιμον, χριστόν, πιστόν, ἀντλήσω, ἱπούμενος, πέδοι.* Can you name any other forms, in either Greek or Latin, analogous to this last?

9. Give the different interpretations of the following passages, according to the var. lectt.:—(*a*) *ἅπαντ' ἐπάχθη (ἐπραχθῆ) πλὴν θεοῖσι κοιρανεῖν.* (*b*) *μνήμης ἀπάντων μουσομήτορ' ἐργάτιν (ἐργάνην).* (*c*) *ποιναῖς (ποινὰς) ὀλέκει.* (*d*) *νόσον (νόσῳ) νοσεῖν.*

10. Give the scale of the metre, and scan the first four vss. of ext. (A).

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

FRIDAY, 15TH DECEMBER:—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

LATIN,—VIRGIL.—ÆNEID, BOOK VI.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,..... .....PROFESSOR GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A.) Vix ea fatus erat, geminae quum forte columbae
ipsa sub ora viri coelo venere volantes,
et *viridi* sedere *solo*. Tum maximus heros
maternas agnoscit aves, laetusque precatur:
Este duces, o, si qua via est, cursumque per auras
dirigite in lucos, ubi pinguem dives opacat
ramus humum. Tuque, o, *dubiis* ne defice *rebus*,
diva parens. Sic effatus vestigia pressit,
observans quae signa *ferant*, quo tendere *pergant*.
Pascentes illae tantum prodire *volando*,
quantum acie possent oculi servare sequentum.
Inde, ubi venere ad fauces graveolentis Averni,
tollunt se celeres; liquidumque per aëra lapsae
sedibus optatis geminae super arbore sidunt,
discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit.

(B) Navita quos iam inde ut Stygia prospexit ab unda
per tacitum nemus ire, pedemque advertere ripae,
sic prior aggreditur dictis, atque increpat ultro:
Quisquis es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis,
fare age, quid venias, iam istinc, et comprime gressum.
Umbrarum hic locus est, Somni Noctisque soporae;
corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina.
Nec vero Alciden me sum laetatus euntem
accepisse lacu, nec Thesea Pirithoumque:
dis quamquam geniti atque invicti *viribus* essent.
Tartareum ille manu custodem in vincla petivit,
ipsius a solio regis, traxitque trementem:
hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti.

(C) Quantos ille virûm magnam Mavortis ad urbem
campus aget gemitus! vel quae, Tiberine, videbis
funera, quum tumulum praeterlabere recentem!
Nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos

in tantum spe tollet avos: nec Romula quondam
ullo se tantum tellus iactabit *alumno*.
Heu pietas, heu prisca fides, invictaque bello
dextera! Non illi se quisquam impune tulisset
obvius armato, seu quum pedes iret in hostem,
seu spumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos.
Heu, miserande puer, si qua fata aspera rumpas!
Tu Marcellus eris. Manibus date lilia plenis:
purpureos spargam flores, animamque nepotis
his saltem accumulem donis, et fungar *inani*
munere.

2. Construe the words in Italics in the above extracts.

3. Parse the following verbs:—venere, fare, praeterlabere, fungar, cucurrit, prendimus, oraveris, decerpserit, figit, texit.

4. Write the *Present Infinitive* of the following:—Sate, fuso, defuncta, repostos, excussa, adorti, lapsura, districti.

5. Write explanatory notes on:—(1) *fixit* leges atque *refixit*. (2) cum *tumulum* praeterlabere *recentem*. (3) *spoliis opimis*. (4) mater *turrita*. (5) tua *postuma* proles. (6) *Titania* astra. (7) *euantis orgia*. (8) *Marpesia* cautes.

6. How do you explain the following:—(1) sortem *animi* miseratus. (2) Ancora *fundabat* navis. (3) major *videri*. (4) non *inferiora* secutus. (5) *fuso* crateres *olivo*. (6) fusus *humi*. (7) torva *tuentem animum*. (8) *auso* potiti

7. Derive and explain:—Instar, incana, auspicia, marmoreo, oblivia, sublimis, securos, numen, lacerum, juxta.

8. Decline the following: (*a*) dea, deus, radix, ovis, calcar, lampas. (*b*) tu, quisnam, alius, nemo. (*c*) Compare:—tristis, liber, similis, nequam, frugi, infra.

9. Distinguish between:—Tueor and defendo; facies and vultus; pecus (oris) and pecus (udis); amplius, magis, and plus; Caesar Imperator and Imperator Caesar; nĭtens and nītens; rĕfert and rēfert.

10. Translate into Latin:—(1) Many a battle. (2) All the best men. (3) The end of the year. (4) It is time to act. (5) It is of importance to him.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15TH:—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

LATIN:—VALERIUS MAXIMUS, BOOK III.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A) Caeterum ut humanae virtutis actum exsequamur, cum Annibal Capuam, in qua Romanus exercitus erat, *obsideret*, Vibius Accuaeus, Pelignae cohortis praefectus, vexillum trans Poenicum vallum proiecit, seipsum suosque commilitones, si *eo* hostes potiti essent, exsecratus: et ad id petendum *subsequente cohorte*, primus impetum fecit. Quod ut Valerius Flaccus, tribunus tertiae legionis aspexit, conversus ad suos, Spectatores, inquit, ut video, alienae virtutis huc venimus: sed absit hoc dedecus a sanguine nostro, ut Romani gloria cedere Latinis velimus. Ego certe aut speciosam optavi mortem, aut felicem audaciae exitum. Vel solus igitur praecurrere paratus sum. His auditis, Pedanius Centurio, convulsum signum dextra retinens: Iam hoc, inquit, intra hostile vallum mecum erit: proinde sequantur, qui id capi nolunt: et cum eo in castra Poenorum irrupit, totamque secum traxit legionem. Ita trium virorum fortis temeritas Annibalem, paulo ante spe sua Capuae potitorem, ne *castrorum* quidem *suorum* potentem esse passa est.

(B) In Ser. autem Tullio fortuna praecipue vires suas ostendit, vernam natum huic urbi regem *dando*. Cui quidem diutissime imperium obtinere, quater lustrum condere, ter triumphare contigit: ad summam, aut unde processerit, aut quo pervenerit, statuae ipsius titulus abunde testatur, servili cognomine et regia appellatione perplexis.

(C) Nec Euripides quidem *Athenis* arrogans visus est, cum, postulante populo, ut ex tragoedia quandam sententiam tolleret, progressus in scenam dixit: Se, ut eum doceret, non ut ab eo disceret, fabulas componere solere. Laudanda profecto fiducia est: quae aestimationem sui certo pondere examinat, tantum sibir arogans, quantum a contemptu et insolentia distare satis est.

Itaque etiam, quod Alcestidi tragico poetae respondit, probabile: apud quem cum quereretur, quod eo triduo non ultra tres versus maximo impenso labore deducere potuisset, atque is, se centum perfacile scripsisse, gloriaretur: Sed hoc, inquit, interest, quod tui in triduum tantummodo mei vero in omne tempus sufficient. Alterius enim foecundi cursus

scripta intra primas memoriae metas corruerunt, alterius cunctante stilo elucubratum opus per omne aevi tempus plenis gloriae velis feretur.

2. Construe the words in *italics* in the above extracts.

3. Explain the following :—Vallum, vexillum, lustrum condere, cognomine, sestertii quadragies, vadimonia facere, candĭdam togam, ponte sublicio.

4. Brundisium, Ostiam, Capenam portam, novo transitu Alpium, Hispanias, Calibus, Massiliensium :—translate, define geographical positions, and give modern names, where you can.

5. Pericles, Alcibiades, Theramenes, Epaminondas, Hasdrubal, Ti, Gracchus, C. Caesar, Zeuxis :—name the countries to which these severally belonged, and state, with dates, what positions they occupied, and what renowned acts they did.

6. Parse the following words :—Inustum, excussit, illisum, inseruisset, inpetranda, dilaberetur, conversuri essent, arcessita, prostratus, femine, indole, unguium, jocineri, tibicine, fidicine. (Mark the quantity of the antepenultimate of the last two, and give their derivation.)

7. State the difference in meaning :—(*a*) rēge, rĕge ; nĭtere, nĭtere ; concĭdo, concĭdo ; sēde, sĕde ; sōles, sŏles ; pendēre, pendĕre. (*b*) alius, alter ; alii, ceteri ; omnis, totus ; ullus, quisquam ; tres libri, and terni libri ; nonnunquam, interdum, aliquando. (*c*) metuo ei, eum ; caveo ei, eum ; consulo ei, eum, in eum.

8. (*a*) Write down the *Pres. Inf.* of the following participles :—nactus, pactus, fatus, satus, ultus, adultus. (*b*) The *Perf.* and *Supine* of :—prandeo, spondeo, pango, pello, pingo.

9. Translate into Latin :—

(1) He made no complaint. (2) The Emperor Trajan routed both armies of the enemy. (3) He marched with all the haste he could till late at night. (4) All the newest things are not of necessity the best for us. (5) They occupied a strong position, and fought with more courage than success.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

LATIN.—JUVENAL.—SATIRES VIII. AND X.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,..... .....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—

(A) Libera si dentur populo suffragia, quis tam
Perditus, ut dubitet Senecam præferre Neroni ;
Cujus supplicio non debuit una parari
Simia, nec serpens unus, nec culeus unus?
Par Agamemnonidæ crimen ; sed causa facit rem
Dissimilem. Quippe ille deis auctoribus ultor
Patris erat cæsi media inter pocula : sed nec
Electræ jugulo se polluit aut Spartani
Sanguine conjugii ; nullis *aconita* propinquis
Miscuit, in scena nunquam cantavit Orestes,
Troica non scripsit. Quid enim Verginius armis
Debuit ulcisci magis, aut cum Vindice Galba,
Quod Nero tam sæva crudaque tyrannide fecit?
Hæc opera atque hæ sunt generosi Principis artes,
Gaudentis fœdo peregrina ad pulpita cantu
Prostitui, *Graiæque apium* meruisse *coronæ*.

(B) Perpetuo risu pulmonem agitare solebat
Democritus, quanquam non esset urbibus illis
Prætexta et trabeæ, fasces, lectica, tribunal.
Quid, si vidisset prætorem curribus altis
Exstantem et medio sublimem in pulvere Circi,
In tunica Jovis, et pictæ Sarrana ferentem
Ex humeris aulæa togæ magnæque coronæ
Tantum orbem, quanto cervix non sufficit ulla?
Quippe tenet sudans hanc publicus, et, sibi Consul
Ne placeat, curru servus portatur eodem.
Da nunc et volucrem, sceptro quæ surgit eburno,
Illinc cornicines, hinc præcedentia longi
Agminis officia et niveos ad fræna Quirites,
Defossa in loculis quos sportula fecit amicos.

(C) Ut tamen et pos cas ali quid, voveasque sacellis
Exta, et candiduli divina tomacula porci:
Orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.
Fortem posce animum, mortis terrore carentem,
Qui spatium vitæ extremum inter munera ponat
Naturæ, qui ferre queat quoscunque labores,
Nesciat irasci, cupiat nihil et potiores
Herculis ærumnas credat sævosque labores
Et Venere et cœnis et pluma Sardanapali.
Monstro quod ipse tibi possis dare: semita certe
Tranquillæ per virtutem patet unica vitæ.
Nullum numen abest, si sit Prudentia: nos te,
Nos facimus, Fortuna, Deam cœloque locamus.

2. Write short notes explanatory of:—(1) The customs noted by the italics of extract (A). (2) The leading historical persons and events alluded to in the same extract.

3. Give an account of other Roman poets besides Juvenal, that wrote and excelled in Satire, together with a sketch of the origin and history of this species of literature.

4. State the subject and give an outline of Satire X. By what English writers has it been imitated?

5. Explain the following from Sat. X.:—Dextro pede; fasces; lectica; tribunal; tunica Jovis; Sarrana aulea; sportula; Gabiorum potestas; Quinquatribus; dextra computat annos; decies centena.

6. Parse:—Mendicatus, exegit, velificatus, hæsuri, affixa, perit, obstricta, impacta.

7. Distinguish between:—*angusta* in rupe and *augusta* in rupe; *partam*, colit asse and *parcam* colit asse; vindex and ultor; pellis and cutis; merces and quæstus; collum and cervix; prava and extorta; nobilis, generosus, and illustris.

8. (*a*) State the difference in meaning and conjugation of the following verbs:—lĭco, dĭco; praedĭco, praelĭco; ēdo, ĕdo; edūco, edŭco; lĕgo, lĕgo. (*b*) State the difference between:—auxilium, auxilia; bonum bona; carcer, carceres; copia, copiæ; gratia, gratiæ; comitium comitia. (*c*) Decline the following:—respublica, paterfamilias, jusjurandum, lacus, chlamys, fur.

9. (*a*) Explain, with examples, the construction with the following, severally:—avarus, similis, expers, miseret, interest, expedit, jubeo, promitto. (*b*) State the deficiency of the Latin language in participles, How does it supply their absence? (*c*) State and illustrate the difference of use between the Gerund and Gerundive.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,..... VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Explain the assertion, that action is the final criterion of a thought as expressed in a sentence.

2. What are Nouns General and Significant, and Nouns Singular and Significant?

3. How are Adjectives classified? Give examples of each class.

4. State the circumstances that determine the use of the Definite Article.

5. What are Verbs of incomplete predication?

6. Explain the distinction between Simple and Relative Adverbs.

7. Mention, with examples, the different Classes of Phrases and Adverbial Clauses that are the equivalents of the Adverb.

8. Give the principal cases in which the Possessive Inflection is used.

9 Give the meanings of the following Tenses:—the Present Indefinite, the Present Progressive, the Past Indefinite, the Present Perfect.

10. Give examples of the different ways by which the subject and the predicate of sentences may be enlarged.

11. How are Adjective Clauses distinguished from Noun Clauses?

12. How is the Adverbial Clause contracted.

13. Give the exceptions to the rule of two Nouns or Pronouns, united by the Conjunction "and," taking a Verb in the plural.

14. "Every," in cases where plurality is implied, often takes a Verb in the singular. How may this usage be explained or justified?

15. Express by notation and parse the following passage:—

> "The direful spectacle of the wreck, which touched
> The very virtue of compassion in thee,
> I have, with such provision in mine art,
> So safely ordered, that there is no soul—
> No, not so much perdition as a hair,
> Betid to any creature in the vessel
> Which thou heard'st cry, which thou saw'st sink."

16. Subject of Composition—"The beneficial effects of the observance of Sunday."

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL,

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiner,.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Show how the discovery of the Sanscrit advanced the study of Linguistics.

2. State and estimate the evidence for a settlement of Germans in Britain at an earlier period than the fifth century.

3. Mention Dr. Marsh's opinion as to the origin of the term "Literæ Humaniores." Give your own opinion.

4. How is it shown that a knowledge of other languages is useful in the study of English?

5. To what causes may the comparatively late origin of English Literature be attributed.

6. Show how it happens that in the earliest ages of literature the language of poetry is no trustworthy evidence of the character of the language used by speakers or prose writers.

7. Give the substance of the remarks on the English of the sixteenth century.

8. What are the special merits and faults of Coleridge as a writer of English?

9. Enumerate the principal causes that have led to the adoption into English of so large a proportion of foreign words.

10. Mention summarily the criteria for ascertaining the origin of English words.

11. Show in what respects the English language has lost in consequence of the complex structure it has received from the introduction of foreign ingredients.

12. Give the substance of the remarks on the subject of archaic diction.

13. Give the reasons for the extension of technical terms.

14. Show that a purism among English scholars, like that among the Germans, would be an injury instead of an advantage.

15. What would you say of a language that was defective in terms for the expression of moral and religious ideas?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21ST :—9 A.M. TO 12, NOON.

FRENCH.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....P. J. DAREY, M.A., B.C L.

1. What is meant by *contraction of the article?* When does it take place? Give three examples.

2. State the rule to form the plural in nouns. Give three exceptions to that rule, and give examples. Write the plural of *bal, bail, cheval, couteau, jeu, ciel.*

3. State the rule to form the feminine in adjectives? Give two examples, and two exceptions. Write the feminine of *frais, public, sec, doux, conducteur, pêcheur, tiers, âgé, courageux* and *léger.*

4. What are the numeral adjectives which take an *s* in the plural? State the rule. Give examples.

5. State the difference there is between the French and the English languages in the use of possessive adjectives. Illustrate your answer by examples.

6. How many conjugations are there in French? How are they distinguished? What do you call primitive tenses? How many are there? Are the *Present of the Indicative*, and *Preterite Definite*, and *Imperative*, primitive or derivative? If primitive, what tenses do they form, and how? If derivative, from what tenses are they formed?

7. Write the Future, Subjunctive Present and Imperfect of *être, ne pas parler, recevoir* and *se promener.*

8. Discribe the characters of *Sganarelle, Alcidas*, and *Pancras*, in *le Mariage forcé?* Which is the best scene of that comedy?

9. Translate into English:

Nous n'aurons jamais aucun démêlé ensemble; et je ne vous contraindrai point dans vos actions, comme j'espère que, de votre côté, vous ne me contraindrez point dans les miennes; car, pour moi, je tiens qu'il faut avoir une complaisance mutuelle, et qu'on ne doit point se marier pour se faire enrager l'un l'autre. Enfin nous vivrons, étant mariés, comme deux personnes qui savent leur monde. Aucun soupçon jaloux ne nous troublera la cervelle, et c'est assez que vous serez assuré de ma fidélité comme je serai persuadé de la vôtre. Mais qu'avez-vous, je vous vois tout changé de visage?

MOLIERE, *le Mariage forcé*, sc. IV.

10. Translate into French:

She has a black gown and a red scarf. Give some interesting books to these pretty little girls. He is not so rich as his brother-in-law. America was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in the year one thousand four hundred and ninety-two. The body perishes, the soul is immortal; yet we neglect the latter and sacrifice everything for the former. They all united against the enemy. No one is dissatisfied with his own understanding. I should have fine pictures and pretty engravings. They will have been very much pleased and very grateful.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21st :—9 A. M. TO 12, NOON.

FRENCH.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....P. J. DAREY, M.A., B.C.L.

1. State when article is expressed before each adjective united by *et*, and when it is expressed before the first one only. Give an example of each case.

2. When do proper nouns take an *s* in the plural ? Give examples.

3. How do you write the adjectives which refer to the word *gens?* Give examples.

4. How do you from the plural in compound nouns? Give the leading rule. Also the five special rules. Illustrate your answer by examples.

5. Translate into English :

Le grand air.	L'air grand.
Mauvais air.	L'air mauvais
Un plaisant homme.	Un homme plaisant.
Un plaisant conte.	Un conte plaisant.
Une fausse porte.	Une porte fausse.
Une commune voix.	Une voix commune.
Les propres termes.	Les termes propres.

6. When is *chacun* followed by *son, sa, ses* ; and when by *leur, leurs* ? Give examples.

7. Translate into French with their proper prepositions the following verbs : *to resolve upon, to set about to, to threaten to, to be anxious to, to boast of, to shudder to, to delay to, to expect to.*

8. State the rule to write the Past participle followed by an infinitive. Give two examples.

9. Translate into French : However clever those two writers be, neither the one nor the other will obtain the vacant place in the French Academy. Whatever you study, you must apply yourself to it with ardour. William III left at his death the reputation of a great politician, although he had not been popular, and of a general to be feared although he had lost many battles The temple of Delphi had for an inscription this maxim : Know thyself. He is very grateful for the services you have rendered him.

10. When and where was Racine born? Where was he educated ? How did he become known to the king Louis XIV ? How many tragedies did he write before *Andromaque*? What ancient author did he imitate? In what does the interest of the piece consist? What makes it a tragedy of the first order ?

11. Translate into English the following expressions from *Andromaque :* Il y va de ma gloire. Je n'en puis partir que mon père ou Pyrrhus ne m'en fasse sortir. Sa misère l'aigrit. C'est trop gémir tout seul. Au travers des périls un grand cœur se fait jour. Je le plains ; d'autant plus qu'auteur de son ennui le coup qui l'a perdu n'est parti que de lui.

12. Translate : *Andromaque* Acte III, sc. III, from *Tu crois* to *songe.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21ST :—9 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....P. J. DAREY, M.A., B.C.L.

Toutes les réponses devront être faites en français.

1. Comment se divisent les différentes espèces de mots ? Qu'est-ce qu'on appelle substantifs collectifs ? Combien de sortes de collectifs y a-t-il ?

2. Pourquoi l'adjectif varie-t il dans sa terminaison ? Comment se forme le féminin dans les adjectifs ? Faites connaître quelques exceptions.

3. Combien de sortes d'adjectifs y a-t-il ? Enumérez-les. En quoi l'adjectif déterminatif diffère-t-il de l'article et du pronom ?

4. Qu'est ce que le complément du verbe ? Combien y a-t-il de sortes de compléments ? Quelle différence y a-t-il entre eux ?

5. Qu'est-ce le *mode ?* Combien y a-t-il de temps ? Combien y a-t-il de temps au mode indicatif ?

6. Quelle vertu Corneille a-t-il voulu représenter dans sa tragédie d'*Horace* ? Racontez l'épisode historique sur lequel elle est fondée.

7. Faites connaître le caractère des principaux personnages de cette pièce.

8. Traduisez en anglais :—

Qu'elle a tort de vouloir que je vous entretienne !
Croit elle ma douleur moins vive que la sienne,
Et que plus insensible à de si grands malheurs,
A mes tristes discours je mêle moins de pleurs ?
De pareils frayeurs mon âme est alarmée ;
Comme elle je perdrai dans l'une et l'autre armée.
Je verrai mon amant, mon plus unique bien,
Mourir pour son pays, ou détruire le mien ;
Et cet objet d'amour devenir, pour ma peine,
Digne de mes soupirs ou digne de ma haine.

CORNEILLE, *Horace A.* i, *sc.* ii.

9. Qui est-ce qui parle dans le morceau ci-dessus ? A qui parle-t-elle ? Faites connaître le caractère de ce personnage.

10. Traduisez en français :

However, we loved each other tenderly, and our fondness increased as we grew old. There was, in fact, nothing that could make us angry with the world, or each other. We had an elegant house, situated in a fine country and a good neighbourhood. The year was spent in moral or rural amusement, in visiting our rich neighbours and relieving such as were poor. We had no revolutions to fear, nor fatigues to undergo ; all our adventures were by the fireside, and all our migration from the blue bed to the brown. As we lived near the road, we often had the traveller or stranger visit us to taste our gooseberry wine, for which we had great reputation ; and I profess, with the veracity of an historian, that I never knew one of them find fault with it.

GOLDSMITH,—*Vicar of Wakefield.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21ST:—2 TO 5 P.M.

GERMAN.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Examiner, ... C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.

1. Translate into English:

Wie heißt das Ding, das Wen'ge ſchätzen?
Doch ziert's des größten Kaiſers Hand;
Es iſt gemacht, um zu verletzen;
Am nächſten iſt's dem Schwert verwandt.
Kein Blut vergießt's und macht doch tauſend Wunden,
Niemand beraubt's und macht doch reich;
Es hat den Erdkreis überwunden,
Es macht das Leben ſanft und gleich.
Die größten Reiche hat's gegründet,
Die ältſten Städte hat's erbaut;
Doch niemals hat es Krieg entzündet,
Und Heil dem Volk, das ihm vertraut!

2. Give the gender, meaning and Nominative Plural of Abend, Zeit, Kaufmann, Bank, Wort, Lehrer, Luſt, Treppe, Bild, Mann, Frucht, Vetter, Nadel, Knopf, Knabe, Schiff, Wagen, Handtuch, Pferd, Löffel, Nacht, Blatt, Bäuerinn, Auge.

3. Give the Nominative and Accusative Singular, and the Nominative Plural of:—the good father, mother, son and daughter—his young nephew and niece—our dear friend (masc. and fem.)—the largest tree and the smallest shrub—which high house.

4. Which Plural endings of Nouns are *always* accompanied by the softening of the radical vowel, and which are *never* so?

5. Convert the following nouns into diminutives:—Kirche, Buch, Garten, Blume, Lamm, Vogel, Thier, Kreuz, Kaſten, Korb, Stück, Rock, Frau, Glas, Brot.

6. *a.* When does the adjective take the termination of the *definite* article in the Nominative Sing. and Plural?—Give examples. *b.* Do adjectives, when used as *Predicates*, *always* retain their primitive form? *c.* State those adjectives which form their Comparative and Superlative in an *irregular* manner. *d.* What other words are subject to the same changes as the adjectives?

7. Write down in letters the cardinal numbers as far as *twenty*, and the tenths from *twenty* upward to a *hundred*.

8. How do you express *to like, to like better, to like best*, *a.* when followed by the infinitive of another verb, *b.* when *not* followed by any infinitive? Give examples.

9. *a.* Which verbs are *irregular* in the formation of the 1st and 3rd persons Sing., Present Indicative? Write down the irregular forms of each of them. *b.* With what modification in their meaning may können, wiſſen, and kennen *severally* be used for the verb 'to know'?

10. Give the Past Participles of ſprechen, lernen, ausreiten, eſſen, verkaufen, trinken, weggehen, reiſen, ſehen, ſchreiben, bringen, and finden.

11. Translate into German:—

My golden ring is broken. There are the silver pens. Which is the heaviest metal? The white lilies are more beautiful than the yellow or blue *lilies*. Is that a new book, or an old *one*? What will our neighbours do at home this afternoon? They have not yet come home. What sort of a place (Ort, m.) is this, and what sort of people have dwelt here before? Read that letter, or have you already read it? There is half a pound of tea and half a *loaf of* bread. We have bought ten pairs of gloves and thirteen ells of fine blue silk. The twenty fifth *of* March 1871 (in letters.)

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21ST :—2 TO 5 P.M.

GERMAN.

SENIOR CLASS.

Examiner, ...C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.

I. Translate into German:—This family, whose arrival *at* (in) the little inn we have just witnessed, came from Berlin and were going to Saxony, where the father, Paul Gerhardt, was born in the little town of G—. This pious man became afterwards famous as a religious poet, and (has) remained so until the present time. Paul Gerhardt had been so fortunate as to obtain the office of (a) deacon at the church of St. Nicholas in Berlin ; he had administered this office with the strictest conscientiousness and fidelity, and *both* by this and by his Christian life *he had* gained the love and respect of his parishioners in a high degree. A short time ago, however, he had been complicated in the religious quarrels which at that time took place in the electorate of Brandenburg, and had had the misfortune to be dismissed from his office and exiled from the country by command of the elector.

II. 1. Translate from Goethe's „Iphigenia auf Tauris" :—

Page 274. Act II.,—Scene I.; and

Page 315. Act V.,—Scene VI.

2. State briefly the legend of Iphigenia Taurica. Give the date of the completion of this drama by Goethe. Compare the respective characters of Thoas, Orestes and Pylades as depicted by Goethe and Euripides. What claim has this drama to classicity? Point out the object which underlies the action of this play.

III. Grammar :—

1. Illustrate the government of adjectives by translating the following sentences :—the child resembles the father—it is of value to me—it is worth our thanks—we are in want of your assistance—are you mindful of your promise—he is faithful to his friends—they are well conscious of their power.

2. State the cases where the English preposition '*to*' is expressed in German (*a*) by the Dative, and (*b*) by a preposition, adding short examples.

3. How are derivative nouns, adjectives and verbs formed in German? Give examples.

4. Translate, and explain the construction of, the following sentences :—Käme er doch bald wieder! Ich wüßte wohl ein Mittel. Ich hätte wohl Luſt, mit zugehen. Hältſt du dein Verſprechen, ſo werde ich das meinige halten. Die von ihrer Familie ſehnlich erwartete Mutter. Dadurch daß er ihn ſo beleidigte, machte er ihn zu ſeinem unverſöhnlichen Feinde.

5. Translate :—the greatest *of our heroes*—this story, the beginning *of which* promises so much—*was* he blamed *for having done* his duty? I cannot communicate the reasons which prevent me *from accepting* this offer.

IV. Literature :—

1. In what way did Charlemagne deserve well of our Literature? Mention some of the learned men of his Court. What Literary memorials have been handed down from that epoch, and to which dialects as still spoken does their language bear great resemblance?

2. Show the distinctive character of the '*Minnesong*' as compared with the '*Meistersong*,' and assign their respective epochs. Name also themost prominent men of each School.

3. Give a short account, with dates, of the lives and writings of Gellert, Rabener, Gleim and Hagedorn.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20TH :—2 TO 4 P.M.

HEBREW.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Examiner, ... REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Give the rules for שוא ; show when it is quiescent, when syllabical, when composite.

2. Describe דגש ; state the instances in which it is *forte* and when *lene* ; how it is affected by the Gutturals ; how compensated.

3. Explain *Metheg*, and show its effect on syllabication.

4. Give a short sketch of the history of the Hebrew language, and show, *inter alia*, its origin ; the claims adduced to prove it the primitive language of mankind ; and its chief characteristics.

5. Sate what you know of the *Massorah*, and the various periods assigned for the origin of the vowel points.

6. Give the rules for קמץ רחב and קמץ חטוף.

7. Show the uses of מקף, פתח גנובה (*Patach furtivum*) and רפה.

8. Describe the Rhetorical and Musical accents, their origin and their uses.

9. Write the rules for the definite article, and show the changes it undergoes, when preceding a word commencing with אהחע.

10. Explain קרי וכתיב ; the origin and value of the marginal readings.

11. Give the plural terminations of nouns masculine and feminine, the dual, and nouns feminine in the singular.

12. Write the pronouns, seperable forms, in both numbers.

13. Translate into Hebrew :

From day to day and from year to year. From the man in the city. From the woman in the house. With young men and old men, with sons and daughters they went forth from the land. As a slave in the hand of his master. He and I will go to the house of study. They (masc.) and their children, and all that belong to them, left the land of their birth, and of their fathers, and went to the new land.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20TH:—2 TO 4 P. M.

HEBREW.

MIDDLE CLASS.

Examiner,.....REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Add the pronominal fragments, singular and plural, to the noun דבר, in the singular and plural numbers.

2. Conjugate the regular verb למד in the *Kal*, *Niphal* and *Piel* forms, in all moods and tenses.

3. Translate literally Genesis i., v. 1 to 21.

4. Analyze verses, 7, 10, 11 and 16. In verse 2, give a rendering of תהו ובהו different from the authorized version. Enlarge on יום; give the better rendering of רקיע; explain the insertion of ל in לרקיע in v. 7; difference betwean יבשה and ארץ; best rendering of דשא; in v. 20, the correct rendering of ועוף יעופף על הארץ with reference to the idea that the origin of birds was from the waters.

5. Give the rules for punctuation of ו conversive and consecutive before the preterite and future tenses; and show the changes of points when preceding a guttural.

6. Conjugate a verb פ' guttural e. g. עמד in the *Kal* and *Niphal* forms; why the peculiar punctuation of the 2nd persons, masc. and fem. pl. in the preterite, *Kal*; whence the points of the prefixes and first radical letters in the future, *Kal*.

7. Include in one general description the various forms of Segholates given by the old Hebrew Grammarians and Gesenius; and show what general principle affects the formation of their construct states.

8. Translate into Hebrew:

I have taught you statutes and judgments. I study the Hebrew language, and she studies the Chaldee. I heard thy father speaking to thy brother. Truly do the daughters speak. While (עד) they are speaking, (and) I will answer. She heard that the Lord had visited his people to give them bread.

9. Translate into English:

הנה בני ישראל לא שמעו אלי ואיך ישמע אלי פרעה הנה על ההרים רגלי מבשר משמיע שלום הוא מלמד אתנו תורת אלהים היא מלמדת אתי לעשות הטוב והישר שמע ישראל את החקים ואת המשפטים אשר אנכי דבר באזניכם היום ולמדתם אתם:

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20TH:—10 A.M. TO 12.

LOGIC.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....REV. D. H. MACVICAR, LL.D.

1. (*a*) Distinguish between Pure and Applied Logic.
   (*b*) State the sense in which the terms concept, judgment, subjective and objective are employed.

2. Explain Generalization and Abstraction, and indicate the relation between them.

3. (*a*) Define a common, correlative, concrete and privative term, giving examples of each.
   (*b*) Distinguish between the wider and narrower abstraction, and indicate the relation of the phantasy to both.

4. What is meant by Extension and Intension? Show by an example that as you increase the one you diminish the other.

5. Define lowest species, cognate genera, summum genus, proximate genus and coordinate species. Give examples.

6. What are predicable classes? Mention and explain those given by Aristotle; and state the doctrine of the Text-book on this subject.

7. Give the rules for Division; and show the relation between Definition and Division.

8. Mention and explain the sources of Definition; and show that the terms *is*, *some* and *all* may be ambiguous.

9. (*a*) When is a judgment said to be Categorical, Hypothetical and Disjunctive. Give an example of each.
   (*b*) State briefly the doctrine of the Text-book regarding Hppothetical judgments.

10. (*a*) When is a conditional judgment substitutive, and when attributive?
    (*b*) What is a plurative judgment? Give Sir Wm. Hamilton's criticism upon it.

11. What is the doctrine of Realists, Ultra-realists, Moderate-nominalists, and Ultra-nominalists, respectively, regarding Universals?

12. What is meant by Opposition? How many forms possible? Explain precisely, contradictory, subaltern, and sub-contrary opposition.

13. (*a*) Define Conversion; and mention the propositions which admit of being illatively converted. Give reason.
    (*b*) How do you convert A. and I.? Give examples.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20TH :—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. HENRY WILKES, D.D.,LL.D.

1. Give the meaning of the terms Metaphysics, Psychology, Ontology. State the connection which exists between the latter two.

2. Explain presentative and representative Consciousness, distinguish between the *form* and *matter* of intuitive Consciousness, and give the relation of Space and Time to the former.

3. Of the *matter* of intuitive Consciousness, state the two principal sources. Define Sensation Proper and Perception Proper, giving the laws of their connection.

4. Distinguish between the original and acquired power of the five senses, and also between original and acquired perceptions.

5. What are the Primary, Secundo-primary, and Secondary qualities of bodies, and how are they known by us?

6. What is the function respectively in intuitive Consciousness of Attention and Imagination? Can the latter create?

7. Classify the Internal Intuitions, and explain psychologically the Emotions and Passions.

8. What is the psychology of the Moral Faculty? Give briefly the theories of Hobbs, Cudworth, and Hutcheson.

9. Of the phenomena of Reflective Consciousness, what does "Representative" mean, both intuitive and symbolical.

10. Explain the laws of thought, in respect of its Form and Matter.

11. Within what limits is Conception possible? What must a concept possess?

12. Place the phenomena of thought under the several heads of Conception, Judgment, Reasoning.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXHIBITION EXAMINATION.

SEPTEMBER 16TH :—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST YEAR.

Exawiner..... ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, and the angle contained by one pair greater than the angle contained by the other pair, the remaini: g side which is opposite the greater angle, is greater than that which is opposite the less.

2. If a right line be divided into any two parts the square of the whole line exceeds the sum of the squares of the parts by twice the rectangle under the parts.

a. The square of a line is four times the square of its half.

3. The square of any side of a triangle which is not right angled is greater or less than the sum of the squares of the other two sides according as the angle opposite to it is obtuse or acute, and the difference is twice the rectangle under either of the sides and the part of this side contained between the obtuse or acute angle and the perpendicular let fall on it from the opposite angle.

a. If a right line be drawn from the vertex of a triangle bisecting the base the sum of the squares of the sides is equal to twice the square of the bisecting line and twice the square of half the base.

4. Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal.

5. In the same circle equal angles, whether they be at the centre or circumference, stand upon equal arcs.

a. Two parallel chords of a circle intercept equal arcs.

6. Inscribe a regular pentagon in a circle.

7. Triangles and parallelograms which have the same altitude are to one another as their bases.

8. Equal triangles which have one angle in each equal have the sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional.

9. An equilateral triangle described on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the equilateral triangles described on the sides.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS ENGLISH, FRENCH, CHEMISTRY.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....ALEXANDRR JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Find the sum of

$$3 - \tfrac{1}{2} + 1\tfrac{1}{2} - \text{\&c., to 5 terms.}$$

2. The sum of an infinite geometric series is 2, and the second term is $-\frac{3}{2}$; find the series.

3. Find two numbers whose difference is 8, and the harmonic mean between them $1\frac{4}{5}$.

4. What number is that, the sum of whose third and fourth parts is less by 2 than the square of its sixth part.

5. Solve the simultaneous equations.

$$x^3 y^3 = 189\,;\ x^2 y + xy^2 = 180.$$

6. Solve the equations,

$$\frac{x}{x+1} + \frac{x+1}{x} = 1\tfrac{3}{6}\,;$$

$$a + x + \sqrt{a^2 + bx + x^2} = b\,;$$

$$\frac{11}{12x+11} + \frac{5}{6x+5} = \frac{7}{4x+7}$$

7. Prove the rule for finding the greatest common measure.

8. A cubic tank whose side is 3 feet 3 inches long is three-fourths full of water; find the weight in lbs. of the water contained in it, if a cubic foot of water weigh 1000 ounces.

9. Extract the square root of 1.056.

10. Find the interest on $2705 for 75 days at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

11. Add together $2\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{5}$, 7.01 and .006.

12. Reduce .456′56′ to a vulgar fraction, and prove the rule.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

SEPTEMBER 16TH :—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

MATHEMATICS SCIENCE (ORDINARY COURSE).

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Any straight line meeting a circle and the sides of any inscribed quadrilateral is cut in involution.

2. Describe a circle which shall pass through a given point, and cut orthogonally two given circles.

3. Given a circle and the lengths of the three diagonals of a quadrilateral inscribed in it; construct the quadrilateral.

4. Describe eight circles touching three given circles.

5. Given the base and sum of sides of a triangle, the polar of the vertex, with respect to one extremity of the base as origin always touches a fixed circle.

6. Describe a triangle which shall have its vertices on three given right lines, and its sides tangents to a given circle.

7. Given the vertical angle, the perpendicular on the base and the sum of the two sides; construct the triangle.

8. Find the number of combinations of n different things taken r together

9. Find a series of fractions converging to $\sqrt{2}$.

10. The first term of a Geometric series continued to infinity is 1, and any term is equal to the sum of all the succeeding terms; find the series.

11. Find the sum of n terms of the series

$$1 + 6x + 5x^2 + 7x^3 + \&c.$$

12. Expand a^x in a series of powers of x.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

SEPTEMBER 16TH:—2 TO 5 P.M.

CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS ENGLISH, FRENCH, CHEMISTRY.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. The sum of the squares of any two lines exceeds the square of their difference by twice the rectangle under them.

2. The sum of the squares of the sum and difference of any two lines is equal to twice the sum of the squares of the lines.

3. From a given circle cut off a segment which shall contain an angle equal to the angle of an equilateral triangle.

4. From a given right line cut off one-fifth part.

5. Find a mean proportional between two given lines.

6. Construct a regular pentagon equal to a given triangle.

7. Calculate the sines and cosines of 45° and 30° and thence deduce sin 75°.

8. Prove

$$tan\,(A + B) = \frac{tan\,A + tan\,B}{1 + tan\,A\,tan\,B}$$

and thence deduce $tan\,2\,A$ and $tan\,3\,A$.

9. Find the ratio of the two units of angular measure commonly employed.

10. Explain the meaning of the symbol a°, and show the principle on which this meaning is assigned to it.

11. The difference between the hypotenuse and two sides of a right-angled triangle is 3 and 6 respectively; find the sides.

12. Solve the equations

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} &= 1 - \frac{x}{c} \\ \frac{y}{a} + \frac{x}{b} &= 1 + \frac{y}{c} \end{aligned}\right\}$$

$$\frac{3x - y}{x} + \frac{4x - 10}{x + 5} = 3\tfrac{1}{2}$$

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1871.

THIRD YEAR.

SCIENCE.

ANALYTIC GEOMETRY.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Find in trilinear co-ordinates the equation of the conic touching α, β, γ, at their middle points.

2. Find the equation of the reciprocal of a central conic with regard to any point $(x' y')$.

3. Give Newton's method of generating conic sections and M. Chasles' extension of it.

4. If the equation of a conic in trilinear co-ordinates be referred to two tangents and their chord of contact, find the equation of the polar of any point.

5. Interpret the equation $l^2 \alpha^2 + m^2 \beta^2 = n^2 \gamma^2$.

6. The six centres of similitude of three conics, similar and similarly placed lie three by three on right lines.

7. Find the locus of tangents to a parabola which cut at a given angle.

8. Find the locus of the centre of a conic passing through four fixed points.

9. Find the condition that the line $\lambda x + \mu y + \nu z$ may touch the conic represented by the general equation.

10. Find the equation of the circle touching the three sides of the triangle α, β, γ.

11. Given any number of points, if a right line be such that m' times the perpendicular on it from the first point $+ m''$ times that from the second $+$, &c., be constant, the line will always touch a circle.

12. Through the intersection of two circles a right line is drawn: find the locus of the middle point of the portion intercepted between the circles.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS SEPTEMBER, 1871.

THIRD YEAR.

SCIENCE.

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULAR.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Find the equation of the evolute of the ellipse.

2. If ds be the length of a curve, prove

$$\frac{ds}{dx} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{dy^2}{dx^2}}$$

3. Find the length of a quadrant of the ellipse.

4. Eliminate a and b by differentiation from

$$y = a \cos mx + b \sin mx$$

a. Eliminate the arbitrary function from

$$z = f(ax + by)$$

5. Find the development of $u = f(x, y)$ when x and y become $x + h$ and $y + k$.

a. If $u = f(x, y)$ find du, d^2u, d^3u, and thence write down d^nu. When $u = x^y$ find du.

6. Given the surface of a cylinder, find its form that its volume may be a maximum.

7. Investigate the method for determining the value of a vanishing fraction.

8. Find the following integrals:

$$\int_\theta \sin m\theta . \cos n\theta ; \quad \int_\theta \frac{1}{(\tan\theta)^m} ; \quad \int_x e^{ax} \sin kx$$

9. Find the integral $\int_x (a + b \cos x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$

10. Find the area of an ellipse by integration.

11. Find the integrals

$$\int_x \frac{1}{x^4 + 4x + 3} ; \quad \int_x \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^4 - x^4}} ; \quad \int_x x^2 (\log x)^2 .$$

12. Investigate the method for integrating rational fractions.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1871.

THIRD YEAR.

SCIENCE.

HIGHER ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Every skew symmetrical determinant of even degree is a perfect square.

2. If a determinantvanish its minors A_1, A_2, &c are respectively proportional to B_1, B_2, &c.

3. Prove the following relation which connects the arcs joining four points on a sphere:—

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cos ab & \cos ac & \cos ad \\ \cos ba & 1 & \cos bc & \cos bd \\ \cos ca & \cos cb & 1 & \cos cd \\ \cos da & \cos db & \cos dc & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

4. Solve the equations

$$x^3 + 1 = 0$$

$$x^3 + 3x = \tfrac{2}{5}$$

5. Transform the equation

$$x^4 + 1 = 0$$

into another whose roots shall be the squares of the differences of its roots.

6. Show that the equation

$$x^5 - 4x^2 + 3 = 0$$

has at least two imaginary roots.

7. Find the sum of the cubes of the roots of the equation

$$x^4 - x^3 - 19\,x^2 + 49\,x - 30 = 0.$$

8. Apply Newton's method to calculate a root of the equation

$$x^3 + 3x - 5 = 0.$$

9. Find the sum of n terms of the series

$$(\tan \alpha + \cot \alpha) + (\tan 2\,\alpha + \cot 2\,\alpha) + (\tan 3\,\alpha + \cot 3\,\alpha) + \&c.$$

10. In a spherical triangle

$$\sin C \cot A = \cot a \sin b - \cos b \cos C.$$

11. Prove

$$\log_e (y+1) = \log_e y + 2\left\{\frac{1}{2\,y+1} + \tfrac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2\,y+1}\right)^3 + \&c.\right\}$$

12. If α, β, γ, be in arithmetical progression prove that

$$\sin \alpha - \sin \gamma = 2 \sin (\alpha - \beta) \cos \beta.$$

MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

SEPTEMBER 16TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

THIRD YEAR.

SCIENCE.

MATHEMATICS (ORDINARY COURSE.)

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. The line drawn from the centre of an ellipse to any external point bisects the chord of contact of tangents drawn from this point to the ellipse.

2. The rectangle under the lines drawn from the foci of an ellipse to any point on it is equal to the square of the semi-diameter conjugate to the diameter passing through the point.

3. If from a point O a pair of tangents O T and O T′ be drawn to an hyperbola, then the angles which O T and O T′ subtend at the foci will be equal or supplemental according as the points of contact are in the same or opposite branches of the hyperbola.

4. The difference of the squares of two semi-conjugate diameters of an hyperbola is constant.

5. In the parabola the square of the semi-ordinate of any diameter is equal to four times the rectangle under the abscissa and the distance of the vertex of the diameter from the focus.

6. Express 34 705 in the septenary scale.

7. In how many different ways may 7 persons seat themselves at table ?

8. Find the Arith. Geom. and Harmonic means between 2 and $4\frac{1}{2}$.

9. Prove the Binomial theorem for a fractional index.

10. If a solid angle be formed by three plane angles meeting at a point any two are greater the third.

11. The sides of a triangle are 2, 3, 4 ; find the angle opposite the side 4.

12. Calculate sin 15° to three places of decimals.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14TH :—MORNING, 9 TO 1.

EUCLID—ARITHMETIC.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. If one side of a triangle be greater than another it has the greater angle opposite to it.

2. The rectangle under any two lines exceeds the square of the less by the rectangle under the less and the difference of the lines.

3. In any triangle the square of the side subtending an acute angle is less than the sum of the squares of the sides containing it by twice the rectangle under either of them, and the segment contained between the acute angle and the perpendicular let fall from the opposite angle.

a. The sum of the squares of the sides of a triangle is equal to double the square of half the base added to double the square of the bisector of the base.

4. If a right line be drawn at the extremity of the radius of a circle perpendicular to it, prove that it cannot meet the circle in any other point; and that any other line drawn through this point must cut the circle.

a. Give the definition of a tangent used in modern geometry, and deduce from it the property that it must be perpendicular to the radius.

5. The opposite angles of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

a. If a side be produced, the external angle is equal to the internal and opposite angle. Hence deduce the 32nd Prop. Book III.

6. Give Euclid's definition of proportion and the algebraical definition, and prove that magnitudes which are proportional according to the latter are proportional according to the former.

7. Equiangular triangles are similar.

8. Find a fourth proportional to three given lines.

9. On a given finite right line construct a polygon similar to a given one and similarly situated.

N.B. Explain the meaning of "similarly situated."

10. Prove that a right line is infinitely divisible.

11. Add together $2\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{1}{4} + \frac{7}{8} + 4$; subtract from the sum the product of $\frac{7}{8}$ and $4\frac{1}{3}$, and divide one-fifth of the remainder by $\frac{1}{2}$.

12. Find a fourth proportional to $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{7}$, and ·0036.

13. If a reservoir be 100 feet long by 50 wide and 30 deep, find the number of gallons of water in it, a cubic inch weighing 252·5 grains, and a gallon weighing 10 lbs.

14. If a bar of iron a foot long is increased to 1·00156 ft. by an increase of 180° in temperature, find how much 20 miles of rails on a railway are increased in length when the temperature is raised from 32° to 80°.

15. The length of a table is 8 feet 10 inches and its breadth is 4 feet 6 inches, find its area.

16. Find the interest on £256 10s. 6d. for four months, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14TH :—MORNING, 9 to 1.

EUCLID, ALGEBRA, TRIGONOMETRY.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Construct a square equal to a given rectilineal figure.

2. If two chords of a circle intersect, the rectangles under their segments are equal.

a. If two triangles be equiangular, the rectangle under any pair of sides, taken one from each triangle, which are not opposite equal angles will be equal to the rectangle under the pair of corresponding sides determined by the equal angles.

3. Inscribe a regular quindecagon in a circle.

4. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

5. Divide $x^6 - 3x^4 y^2 + 3x^2 y^4 - y^6$ by $x^3 - 3x^2 y + 3xy^2 - y^3$

6. Solve the equations

$$a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 z = d_1$$
$$a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2 z = d_2$$
$$a_3 x + b_3 y + c_3 z = d_3$$

7. Solve the equations.

$$\frac{10x + 17}{18} - \frac{12x + 2}{11x - 8} = \frac{5x - 4}{9};$$

$$\sqrt{1 + x + x^2} + \sqrt{1 - x + x^2} = m x;$$

$$3x - 2y = 8,\ x - 4y = 10;$$

$$x^2 - x - 40 = 170$$

8. Find a number such that 10 times its fifth power shall be equal to 250 times its cube.

9. Define a logarithm, and prove that the logarithm of the quotient of two numbers is equal to the difference of their logarithms.

10. Sin $(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$.

a. Calculate the values of the sines and cosines of 30^0 and 45^0 and thence find sin 75^0, to two places of decimals.

11. Sin A + sin B = $2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(A + B) \cos \frac{1}{2}(A - B)$

12. The area of any triangle is $\sqrt{s(s - a)(s - b)(s - c)}$.

13. To ascertain the position of a buoy, two points A and B are taken on the coast, a mile and a half distant from each other. At A the angle which the buoy makes with B is $54^0\ 32'$; at B the angle which it makes with A is $39^0\ 15'$; find the distance of the buoy from A.

14. Start Point is distant from the Needles 80 nautical miles and bears W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Cape La Hogue on the French coast is distant 60 nautical miles from the Needles, and bears S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. In what course should a ship sail from Cape La Hogue in order to reach Start Point.

15. If h be the height of the eye in feet prove that (approximately) the Dip of the horizon in minutes = $1.06\sqrt{h}$.

16. The three sides of a triangle are 18, 21 and 25, find the angle opposite the first.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 1.

MECHANICS, HYDROSTATICS.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner, ... ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. If two forces, P and Q, act upon the same point of a body, and make with each other an angle ϕ, prove that their resultant R is given by the equation,

$$R^2 = P^2 + Q^2 + 2\,PQ\,\cos\phi.$$

a. The resultant of two equal forces acting at an angle of 60° is 3 lbs,; find the forces.

2. The moment of the resultant of any number of parallel forces with respect to any plane is equal to the sum of the moments of the component forces with respect to that plane.

3. Three equal spheres, whose weights are 1 lb., 2 lbs., and 3 lbs., respectively, are placed at the angles of a triangle; find their common centre of gravity.

4. Two men carry a weight of 300 lbs. suspended from a pole, the ends of which rest on their shoulders: if the pole be 6 feet long, and the weight be hung from a point 6 inches from the middle, how much of the weight does each man support?

5. In the screw, find the ratio of the power to the resistance parallel to the axis.

6. Find the velocity acquired by a body in running down an inclined plane.

7. If the bellows of an organ be worked by a lever of which the fulcrum is 30 inches from one end and 90 from the other; the bellows being attached at two points to the lever, viz., at the end of the short arm and at a point equidistant from the fulcrum at the other side, so that the lever is alternately of the first or second order as the longer arm moves down or up; find the number of units of work done in one minute by the man working at the longer arm, if the bellows always cause him to give a pull of 50 lbs., and the end of the shorter arm move through 6 inches, the number of strokes in a minute being 30.

8. A pound weight placed on a smooth horizontal surface *in vacuo*, is acted on for 10 seconds by a force of one grain; find its velocity at the end of the time.

9. Distinguish between Potential and Actual Energy, and find the energy of a 68-pound cannon ball, moving with a velocity of 1300 feet per second.

10. Find the increase in the number of vibrations of a seconds pendulum in a day, due to a change of length.

11. The base and altitude of a right-angled triangle are 8 and 20 feet respectively; a parallel is drawn to the base at the distance of 5 feet from the vertex; find the segments of bisector of base made by the centre of gravity of the lower part of the triangle.

12. If the section of an embankment of brickwork supporting the pressure of water, have the shape and dimensions of the lower part of the triangle in the last example, find whether the water will overturn the embankment if it rise to the top; a cubic foot of brickwork weighing 112 lbs.

13. Describe the principle and the construction of the hydraulic press. Calculate the pressure produced by the larger piston if the pressure on the smaller be 300 lbs., the ratio of their diameters being 20 : 1; and if the power be applied at the end of a lever worked by hand, show that the whole pressure is caused by the expenditure of muscular energy.

14. Find the volume of 1000 lbs. weight of air at the temperature 50° and the pressure 30·5 in., if the weight of a cubic inch of dry air at temperature 60° and pressure 30 in. be ·310117 grains.

15. Find the shape of the free surface of a uniformly rotating heavy liquid.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 1.

MECHANICS, HYDROSTATICS, OPTICS, ASTRONOMY.

FOURTH YEAR,

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. If three forces meeting at a point equilibrate each other, the sum of their moments with respect to any point in their plane is zero.

2. If a body be kept at rest on an inclined plane by a force in any direction, prove that the power is to the resistance as the sine of the inclination is to the sine of the angle made by the power with the perpendicular to the plane.

3. A horse drawing a waggon at the rate of 2 miles per hour exerts a traction of 154 lbs.; what is the work done per minute?

4. Find the velocity acquired by a railway train in running down an incline of 2,000 feet, the total fall being 30 feet; the resistance from friction and the air being 7 lbs. per ton.

5. A cubical block of oak (sp. gr. 0·743), of which one side is 3 inches long, is attached to a piece of iron (sp. gr. 7·25) having the same sectional area but only $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick, and is immersed in water; determine whether it will sink or rise, and with what initial velocity.

6. Describe Nicholson's hydrometer, and the mode of using it.

7. Explain the action of the pipette.

8. Show how to graduate the scale in the siphon manometer.

9. Find the deviation produced by a prism of fluor spar of 1° 20′ angle, the refractive index of fluor spar being 1·434.

10. The distance of the incident focus from a thin lens is a mean proportional between the distances of the incident focus from the conjugate focus, and from the principal focus of rays coming in the opposite direction.

11. With a convex lens of 12 inches focal length, I desire to have the image of a candle flame which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, magnified on a screen to the length of 3 feet: find the relative positions of the candle, lens, and screen.

12. Describe Cassegrain's telescope, and find its magnifying powers.

13. State the peculiarities of comets in general, and of Encke's comet in particular, and how a resisting medium in space is inferred from the motion of the last.

14. Show how to find the ratio of the mass of the Sun to the mass of Jupiter.

15. Find the greatest apparent magnitude of the disc of the Earth's shadow, formed by a section made at the distance of the moon.

16. Explain what is meant by the precession of the Equinoxes.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14TH :—2½ TO 4½ P.M.

LIGHT.

THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS.

Examiner, ...ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Explain the formation of images in a darkened room by a small aperture.

a. An image of the sun, 3½ inches in diameter, was formed on a screen 31½ feet distant from the aperture ; hence calculate the diameter of the sun if his distance be 91½ millions of miles.

2. Explain the manner in which the velocity of light was first determined.

3. Describe an experiment illustrating the total reflection of light.

4. Draw diagrams (giving reasons for the constructions) to illustrate the following points :—

1st. The course of the rays coming from a distant luminous point and passing through a convex lens to meet on the other side.

2nd. The course of the same when a plane mirror is placed at an angle of 45^0 to the axis of the lens, so as to intercept the rays before they meet at the conjugate focus.

3rd. The formation of the image of a distant object (*e.g.*, an arrow) by means of the lens and mirror on a ground glass screen. Show, at the same time, that, if the object be perpendicular to the axis of the lens, the image will be parallel to it.

5. Investigate what kind of spectacles are necessary for short-sighted persons.

6. Explain the principle of the ophthalmoscope.

7. Find the area in square inches covered on the retina by the image of a circle, a foot in diameter, placed at the distance of 57½ feet from the eye.

8. Explain the principles of the construction of the compound microscope, giving reasons for the relative positions of the object and the lenses.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION IN MATHEMATICS, 1872.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD :—9 TO 11 A.M.

CONIC SECTIONS—SOLID GEOMETRY.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner, ...ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. In the parabola the square of the ordinate is equal to the rectangle under the abscissa and a constant line.

2. Prove the truth of the rule given for finding the area of a segment of a parabola cut off by a double ordinate, viz., "Multiply the base (i.e., the double ordinate) by the altitude, and two-thirds of the product will give the area required."

3. Draw a tangent to a parabola from a point without it.

4. A confocal ellipse and hyperbola intersect one another at right angles.

5. If two right lines be perpendicular to the same plane they are parallel to one another.

6. The plane angles which bound a solid angle must be together less than four right angles.

7. Let fall a perpendicular on a plane from a point outside it.

8. Define a right cone, and state how the different conic sections are obtained from it.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL:

EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

CHEMISTRY.

SECOND YEAR.

SEPTEMBER 19TH:—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

Examiner,.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. State the distinctive tests of Barium and Strontium.

2. State the composition, properties, and sources of NaHO and $CaSO_4$,

3. State the properties and sources of Magnesium and its principal compounds.

4. State the composition and properties of Mn_2O_3 and MnO.

5. Describe one of the principal ores of Copper and the method of reducing it.

6. Explain the mode of production of Iron Sulphate.

7. Describe the principal alloys of Nickel, Aluminium and Antimony.

8. How would you distinguish Lead and Silver in the moist and dry ways?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THIRD YEAR.

SCIENCE.

BOTANY.

SEPTEMBER 19TH :—MORNING, 9 to 12.

Examiner..... J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. State fully the histology of Epidermis, Raphides, Bast.

2. Explain the principal modifications of the Root.

3. Explain the Growth of the Cambium layer.

4. Describe the parts of the Mature Pericarp, with examples.

5. Describe the structure and functions of the Parenchyma and Stomata of a Leaf.

6. Define the terms Placenta, Æestivation, Dehiscence.

7. Describe the processes of Cell Multiplication.

8. Characterize fully the reproduction of Exogens and Anophytes.

9. State the distinctive characters of Filices, Lycopodiaceæ and Equisetaceæ.

10. Describe the specimens exhibited.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THIRD YEAR.

SCIENCE.

CHEMISTRY.

SEPTEMBER 19TH:—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

Examiner, ...J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. How can you most easily prepare Hydrogen and Nitrogen.

2. Explain the laws of the expansion of Gases.

3. Explain the chemical composition and properties of Nitric Acid.

4. State the composition and mode of preparation of Sulphuric Acid, with its uses in the arts.

5. State the chemical changes involved in the preparation of Soda from Sea Salt.

6. Explain the bright and dark lines of the Solar Spectrum, and their use in Analysis.

7. State the properties and uses of C_2H_4, PbO, Fe_2O_3, $HClO_3$.

8. Explain the terms Monad, Dyad, Triad, as applied to substances.

9. State the composition of Starch and Cellulose, and the nature and properties of Gun Cotton.

10. State the composition and properties of the principal compounds of Mercury, and the tests for the metal.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner, ...B. J. HARRINGTON, B.A., Ph. D.

1. What is Ozone, how is it prepared, and what are the best tests for its presence?

2. How is Hydrogen prepared, and what are its properties?

3. State and explain the law of gaseous diffusion.

4. Describe one of the principal constituents of the atmosphere, and give your reasons for considering the atmosphere as a mixture and not a chemical compound.

5. Give Dalton's atomic theory, and show that the laws of combining proportion must follow from it.

6. Should the formula of Nitric Oxide be written N O or $N_2^{\prime} O_2$? Give your reasons.

7. Explain the reactions indicated by the following formulæ:—

$$Ca O + 2 N H \quad H Cl = Ca Cl_2 + 2 N H_3 + H_2 O$$
$$3 Cl_2 + 6 K H O = K Cl O_3 + 5 K Cl + 3 H_2 O.$$

8. How may Carbon Dioxide be prepared, what are its properties, and what its relations to animal and plant life?

9. What are the principal constituents of Coal Gas, and how is it ordinarily manufactured?

10. Give the properties of Chlorine, and write a formula illustrating the reactions which take place when Sodium Chloride is heated with Sulphuric Acid and Manganese Dioxide.

11. Give the symbols and combining weights of Bromine and Iodine, and some of the tests for their presence. State also some general points of resemblance and difference between these elements and Fluorine.

12. Explain three of the following terms:—Element, Analysis, Synthesis, Atom, Molecule, Deliquescence.

13. Give examples of Allotropy.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18TH:—9 A.M. TO 12.

ELEMENTARY BOTANY.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,..... .....J. W. DAWSON, LLD., F.R.S.

1. Describe the cells of the Parenchyma of a leaf, as seen under the microscope.

2. Explain the structure of Spiral Vessels and Dotted Ducts.

3. By what characters would you distinguish the stems of ordinary Exogens and Endogens.

4. Explain the Functions of the Root and the Course of the Sap.

5. Explain the terms Tristichous, Compound, Palmate, Serrate, Cordate, as applied to leaves.

6. What is a Parasite as distinguished from an Epiphyte, and a Corm as distinguished from a Bulb.

7. Describe the Prosenchyma of Pine, and the Scalariform tissue of Ferns, and state their differences.

8. Mention the principal substances contained in the Cell-sap of Plants, and describe fully one of them.

9. Explain generally the relations of the growing plant to the atmosphere and to the soil.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18TH :—2 P.M. TO 5.

ELEMENTARY ZOOLOGY.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner, ... J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe Cellular Tissue, as it occurs in animals, with examples.

2. Describe Bone and Cartilage, and state their relations.

3. State the different types of nervous system, and give examples of the Animals in which they occur.

4. State the essential conditions of Taste and Hearing.

5. Describe the fundamental parts of the skeleton in Vertebrata, with their principal modifications.

6. Explain Digestion, and describe the parts concerned in it.

7. Explain Ciliary Motion.

8. Explain the terms Species, Race, Variety, as used in Zoology.

9. What are the primary divisions of the Animal Kingdom, and their distinctive differences?

10. Give an example of the use of Classes, Orders, Families and Genera, in Zoology.

11. Describe the appearance of Blood.—Cells and Muscular Fibre as seen under the microscope.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18TH:—9 A.M. TO 12.

MINERALOGY AND LITHOLOGY.

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiner.,.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Explain Cleavage, and mention some cases where it is important

2. Describe the Primary Forms of the Trimetric and Hexagonal Systems, and mention some minerals which crystallise in these forms.

3. Mention some minerals which can be readily distinguished by their Hardness or Specific Gravity.

4. Explain the Terms Pseudomorph, Hemihedral, Opalescence, Tarnish, with examples.

5. Describe the several Felspars, with their differences and modes of occurrence.

6. Describe Calcite, Barite, Pyroxene and Mica, with their relations to rocks and mineral veins.

7. By what characters can Magnetite be distinguished from Specular Iron, and Blende from Tinstone.

8. State the Composition of the principal ores of Copper.

9. What are the constituent minerals of Granite, Syenite, Diorite, and Dolerite.

10. Mention the Principal Varieties of Quartz, and describe two of them.

11. Explain the chemical and geological relations of Coal, Bitumen, and Graphite.

12. Give a tabular classification of the more common Rocks, with explanation of the grounds on which it is based.

13. State what you know of the rocks exhibited, as to their origin and their constituent minerals.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

MONDAY, APRIL 8TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK.—XENOPHON.—HELLENICS, BOOK I.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

FIRST YEAR.

1. Translate :—

(A) Ἐν Θάσῳ δὲ κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον στάσεως γενομένης ἐκπίπτουσιν οἱ λακωνισταὶ καὶ ὁ Λάκων ἁρμοστὴς Ἐτεόνικος. καταιτιαθεὶς δὲ ταῦτα πρᾶξαι σὺν Τισσαφέρνει Πασιππίδας ὁ Λάκων ἐφυγεν ἐκ Σπάρτης· ἐπὶ δὲ τὸ ναυτικόν, ὃ ἐκεῖνος ἠθροίκει ἀπὸ τῶν συμμάχων, ἐξεπέμφθη Κρατησιππίδας, καὶ παρέλαβεν ἐν Χίῳ. περὶ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους Θρασύλλου ἐν Ἀθήναις ὄντος Ἀγις ἐκ τῆς Δεκελείας προνομὴν ποιούμενος πρὸς αὐτὰ τὰ τείχη ἦλθε τῶν Ἀθηναίων· Θράσυλλος δὲ ἐξαγαγὼν Ἀθηναίους καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει ὄντας ἅπαντας παρέταξε παρὰ τὸ Λύκειον [γυμνάσιον], ὡς μαχούμενος, ἂν προσίωσιν.

(B) Ἀλκιβιάδης δὲ πρὸς τὴν γῆν ὁρμισθεὶς ἀπέβαινε μὲν οὐκ εὐθέως, φοβούμενος τοὺς ἐχθρούς· ἐπαναστὰς δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ καταστρώματος ἐσκόπει τοὺς αὐτοῦ ἐπιτηδείους, εἰ παρείησαν. κατιδὼν δὲ Εὐρυπτόλεμον τὸν Πεισιάνακτος, αὐτοῦ δὲ ἀνεψιόν, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους οἰκείους καὶ τοὺς φίλους μετ' αὐτῶν, τότε ἀποβὰς ἀναβαίνει εἰς τὴν πόλιν μετὰ τῶν παρεσκευασμένων, εἴ τις ἅπτοιτο, μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν. ἐν δὲ τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ ἀπολογησάμενος ὡς οὐκ ἠσεβήκει, εἰπὼν δὲ ὡς ἠδίκηται, λεχθέντων δὲ καὶ ἄλλων τοιούτων καὶ οὐδενὸς ἀντειπόντος διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀνασχέσθαι ἂν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, ἀναρρηθεὶς ἁπάντων ἡγεμὼν αὐτοκράτωρ, ὡς οἷός τε ὢν σῶσαι τὴν προτέραν τῆς πόλεως δύναμιν, πρότερον μὲν τὰ μυστήρια τῶν Ἀθηναίων κατὰ θάλατταν ἀγόντων διὰ τὸν πόλεμον, κατὰ γῆν ἐποίησεν ἐξαγαγὼν τοὺς στρατιώτας ἅπαντας· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα κατελέξατο στρατιάν, ὁπλίτας μὲν πεντακοσίους καὶ χιλίους, ἱππέας δὲ πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατόν, ναῦς δ' ἑκατόν.

(C) Οὐδενὸς δὲ τολμήσαντος ἄλλο τι εἰπεῖν ἢ τοῖς οἴκοι πείθεσθαι ποιεῖν τε ἐφ' ἃ ἥκει, ἐλθὼν παρὰ Κῦρον ἤτει μισθὸν τοῖς ναύταις· ὁ δὲ αὐτῷ εἶπε δύο ἡμέρας ἐπισχεῖν. Καλλικρατίδας δὲ ἀχθεσθεὶς τῇ ἀναβολῇ καὶ ταῖς ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας φοιτήσεσιν, ὀργισθεὶς καὶ εἰπὼν ἀθλιωτάτους εἶναι τοὺς Ἕλληνας, ὅτι βαρβάρους κολακεύουσιν ἕνεκα ἀργυρίου, φάσκων τε, ἢν σωθῇ οἴκαδε, κατά γε τὸ αὐτοῦ δυνατὸν διαλλάξειν Ἀθηναίους καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους, ἀπέπλευσεν εἰς Μίλητον· κἀκεῖθεν πέμψας τριήρεις εἰς Λακεδαίμονα ἐπὶ χρήματα, ἐκκλησίαν ἀθροίσας τῶν Μιλησίων τάδε εἶπεν.

2. (*a*) Translate :—Ἔρρει τὰ κᾶλα. Μίνδαρος ἀπεσσύα. πεινῶντι τῶνδρες. ἀπορίομες τί χρὴ δρᾶν. (*b*) Parse these forms and name the dialect. (*c*) Turn them into Attic. (*d*) Distinguish between the various readings κᾶλα and καλά.

3. Explain carefully the syntax of the following extt. :—(*a*) Ἡμέραις δὲ τριάκοντα ὕστερον Ἀλκιβιάδης ἐκ Σάρδεων μετὰ Μαντιθέου τοῦ ἁλόντος ἐν Καρίᾳ ἵππων εὐπορήσαντες νυκτὸς ἀπέδρασαν. (*b*) ἅπαντας παρέταξε ὡς μαχούμενος ἂν προςίωσιν. (*c*) δεῖ ὑμᾶς ἐξηγεῖσθαι τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμάχοις. (If it were τῶν ξυμμάχων, what would be the difference in meaning?) (*d*) ἀνήχθη Γυθείου.

4. Explain the meaning of the following :—(*a*) σελήνη ἐξέλιπεν. (*b*) Πιτύα ἐφορεύοντος. (*c*) τριώβολον. (*d*) ἁρμοστής. (*e*) περίοικοι. (*f*) νεοδαμῶδες. (*g*) τὰ μυστήρια.

5. Give the exact derivation and meaning of the following words :—τριήρης, ἀκράτειαν, ἀμηχανίας, ἀκροβολισμοὺς καὶ προςβολάς, πρηστῆρος, ἀτέλειαν, ξυνωρίς, προνομήν, δείλης.

6. Parse the following verbs :—ἔφθη, ἐκλελέχθαι, σωθῇ, παραδοίη, ἐνεπρήσθη, ἀφεῖσαν, ἤνοιξεν, ἀναλώσει, τολμήσαι, τολμῆσαι, εἰςέσθαι, εἰώθεσαν.

7. Decline :—ναῦς, νυκτός, λιμένος, πλοίων, χρήματα, τείχη, μηνός, αὐτῶν

8. (*a*) Give the geographical position of Methymna, Mitylene, Rhodes, Thurii, Gytheum, Phocis, Phocæa, Malea. (*b*) At what period of the Peloponnesian War does the narrative of the Hellenics begin, and of whose history is it a continuation?

9. (*a*) Give the force of ἐπὶ and παρὰ with the several cases they respectively govern. (*b*) State the distinction between the meaning of the negative particles οὐ and μή. Also, between the usage of the Imperfect and the Aorist. (*c*) Explain the construction with verbals in τεος : how are they formed?

10. Contract and accentuate the Present and Imperfect Indicative, Active, of ποιέω.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1872.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK.—ISOCRATES.—THE PANEGYRICUS.

Examiner ....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

Translate:—

(A) Ἐχρῆν μὲν οὖν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐντεῦθεν ἀρχεσθαι καὶ μὴ πρότερον περὶ τῶν ὁμολογουμένων συμβουλεύειν, πρὶν περὶ τῶν ἀμφισβητουμένων ἡμᾶς ἐδίδαξαν· ἐμοὶ δ' οὖν ἀμφοτέρων ἕνεκα προσήκει περὶ ταῦτα ποιήσασθαι τὴν πλείστην διατριβὴν, μάλιστα μὲν ἵνα προὔργου τι γένηται καὶ παυσάμενοι τῆς πρὸς ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς φιλονικίας κοινῇ τοῖς βαρβάροις πολεμήσωμεν, εἰ δὲ τοῦτ' ἐστὶν ἀδύνατον, ἵνα δηλώσω τοῖς ἐμποδὼν ὄντας τῇ τῶν Ἑλλήνων εὐδαιμονίᾳ, καὶ πᾶσι γένηται φανερὸν, ὅτι καὶ πρότερον ἡ πόλις ἡμῶν δικαίως τῆς θαλάττης ἦρξε καὶ νῦν οὐκ ἀδίκως ἀμφισβητεῖ τῆς ἡγεμονίας. τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ εἰ δεῖ τούτους ἐφ' ἑκάστῳ τιμᾶσθαι τῶν ἔργων τοὺς ἐμπειροτάτους ὄντας καὶ μεγίστην δύναμιν ἔχοντας, ἀναμφισβητήτως ἡμῖν προσήκει τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἀπολαβεῖν, ἥνπερ πρότερον ἐτυγχάνομεν ἔχοντες· οὐδεὶς γὰρ ἂν ἑτέραι πόλιν ἐπιδείξειε τοσοῦτον ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τῷ κατὰ γῆν ὑπερέχουσαν, ὅσον τὴν ἡμετέραν ἐν τοῖς κινδύνοις τοῖς κατὰ θάλατταν διαφέρουσαν.

(B) Ἔχω δὲ καὶ περὶ τῶν πολιτῶν τῶν ἡμετέρων τοιαῦτα διελθεῖν. καὶ γὰρ οὗτοι πρὸς μὲν τοὺς ἄλλους, ὅσοις πεπολεμήκασιν, ἅμα διαλλάττονται καὶ τῆς ἐχθρας τῆς γεγενημένης ἐπιλανθάνονται, τοῖς δ' ἠπειρώταις οὐδ' ὅταν εὖ πάσχωσι χάριν ἴσασιν· οὕτως ἀείμνηστον τὴν ὀργὴν πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἔχουσιν. καὶ πολλῶν μὲν οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν μηδισμοῦ θάνατον κατέγνωσαν, ἐν δὲ τοῖς συλλόγοις ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἀρὰς ποιοῦνται, πρὶν ἄλλο τι χρηματίζειν, εἴ τις ἐπικηρυκεύεται Πέρσαις τῶν πολιτῶν· Εὐμολπίδαι δὲ καὶ Κήρυκες ἐν τῇ τελετῇ τῶν μυστηρίων διὰ τὸ τούτων μῖσος καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις βαρβάροις εἴργεσθαι τῶν ἱερῶν, ὥσπερ τοῖς ἀνδροφόνοις προαγορεύουσιν. οὕτω δὲ φύσει πολεμικῶς πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἔχομεν, ὥστε καὶ τῶν μύθων ἥδιστα συνδιατρίβομεν τοῖς Τρωϊκοῖς καὶ Περσικοῖς, δι' ὧν ἐστι πυνθάνεσθαι τὰς ἐκείνων συμφοράς.

(C) Μέχρι μὲν οὖν τούτων οἶδ' ὅτι πάντες ἂν ὁμολογήσειαν πλείστων ἀγαθῶν τὴν πόλιν τὴν ἡμετέραν αἰτίαν γεγεῆσθαι καὶ δικαίως ἂν αὐτῆς τὴν ἡγεμονίαν εἶναι, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' ἤδη τινὲς ἡμῶν κατηγοροῦσιν, ὡς ἐπειδὴ τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς θαλάττης παρελάβομεν, πολλῶν κακῶν αἴτιοι τοῖς Ἕλλησι κατέστημεν, καὶ τόν τε Μηλίων ἀνδραποδισμὸν καὶ τὸν Σκιωναίων ὄλεθρον ἐν τούτοις τοῖς λόγοις ἡμῖν προφέρουσιν. ἐγὼ δ' ἡγοῦμαι πρῶτον μὲν οὐδὲν εἶναι τοῦτο σημεῖον, ὡς κακῶς ἤρχομεν, εἴ τινες τῶν πολεμησάντων ἡμῖν σφόδρα φαίνονται κολασθέντες, ἀλλὰ πολὺ τόδε μεῖζον τεκμήριον, ὡς καλῶς διῳκοῦμεν τὰ τῶν συμμάχων, ὅτι τῶν πόλεων τῶν ὑφ' ἡμῖν οὐδεμία ταύταις ταῖς συμφοραῖς περιέπεσεν.

2. Give an account of the events alluded to in ext. (C).

3. (*a*) Write a sketch of the life of Isocrates. (*b*) Point out the leading characteristics, grammatical and rhetorical, of his style. (*c*) State what you know respecting his other writings. (*d*) State briefly the argument of the Panegyricus, and give its proximate date.

4. Construe from the above extt. :—(*a*) *Λακεδαιμόνιοι δυσπείστως ἔχουσιν.* (*b*) *ἐάσαντες τὸ διακριβοῦσθαι.* (*c*) *πρὶν περὶ τῶν ἀμφισβητουμένων ἡμᾶς ἐδίδαξαν.* (*d*) *καὶ πολλῶν ιηθισμοῦ θάνατον κατέγνωσαν.*

5. Write down the tense and voice of the following participles, and give the Present Infinitive of each :—*μετασχόντες, ἀξιωθέντας, κωλύσοντες, ἡγησάμενος, εἰλημμένων, ὑπολειφθεῖσαι, συλλεγεῖσαι, παροῦσιν.*

6. Parse the following verbs :—*λελήθασιν, δυνηθεῖεν, περιειλῆφθαι, διεφθάρησαν, φθήσονται, ἠπείχθησαν, ἀπήντων, προὐδόθησαν, ἔπηρε.*

7. Derive and explain the meaning of :—*πλῆθος, ἀκέραιος, ὑπερηφανίας, θασίλεια, ἑταιρείας, αὐτοχθόνων, κληρουχίας, ἐπήλυδας, οἰκισταί, ἀργόν, μιγάδες, γνησίως, ὑπογυίου.*

7. Name the case and gender, and decline each of the following :—*χείρους, πεζῆς, Ἄθω, ἀστη, πλήθους, Ἄργος, θεάματα, ἔθος.*

8. What cases do the following prepositions severally govern, and with what differences of meaning—*διά, περί, ὑπό, παρά*? Cite illustrations if you can from this oration.

9. (*a*) Write down the Comparative and Superlative of :—*ταχέως, ἄνω, μάλα, ἐγγύς.* (*b*) What cases are found after the following verbs, severally :—*ἀκούω, ἕπομαι, φείδομαι, ἄρχω, ἥδομαι*? (*c*) When may the Nominative be construed with the Infinitive ?

10. *ἑβδομήκοντ' ἔτη* :—Give the dates of the commencement and termination of this period, and name the leading events.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

MONDAY, APRIL 8TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK.—DEMOSTHENES.—THE OLYNTHIACS.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner ..... REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A) Ἀλλ' ὅτι μὲν δὴ δεῖ βοηθεῖν, εἰποι τις ἂν, πάντες ἐγνώκαμεν, καὶ βοηθήσομεν· τὸ δὲ ὅπως, τοῦτο λέγε. μὴ τοίνυν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, θαυμάσητε, ἂν παράδοξον εἴπω τι τοῖς πολλοῖς. νομοθέτας καθίσατε. ἐν δὲ τούτοις τοῖς νομοθέταις μὴ θῆσθε νόμον μηδένα, (εἰσὶ γὰρ ἱκανοὶ ὑμῖν,) ἀλλὰ τοὺς εἰς τὸ παρὸν βλάπτοντας ὑμᾶς λύσατε. λέγω δὲ τοὺς περὶ τῶν θεωρικῶν, σαφῶς οὑτωσί, καὶ τοὺς περὶ τῶν στρατευομένων ἑνίους· ὧν οἱ μὲν τὰ στρατιωτικὰ τοῖς οἴκοι μένουσι διανέμουσι θεωρικά, οἱ δὲ τοὺς ἀτακτοῦντας ἀθῴους καθιστᾶσιν· εἶτα καὶ τοὺς τὰ δέοντα ποιεῖν βουλομένους ἀθυμοτέρους ποιοῦσιν. ἐπειδὰν δὲ ταῦτα λύσητε καὶ τὴν τοῦ τὰ βέλτιστα λέγειν ὁδὸν παράσχητε ἀσφαλῆ, τηνικαῦτα τὸν γράψοντα, ἃ πάντες ἴστε ὅτι συμφέρει, ζητεῖτε. πρὶν δὲ ταῦτα πρᾶξαι, μὴ σκοπεῖτε, τίς εἰπὼν τὰ βέλτιστα ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν, ὑφ' ὑμῶν ἀπολέσθαι βουλήσεται. οὐ γὰρ εὑρήσετε, ἄλλως τε καὶ τούτου μόνου περιγίγνεσθαι μέλλοντος, παθεῖν ἀδίκως τι κακὸν τὸν ταῦτ' εἰπόντα καὶ γράψαντα, μηδὲν δὲ ὠφελῆσαι τὰ πράγματα, ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς τὸ λοιπὸν μᾶλλον ἔτι ἢ νῦν τὸ τὰ βέλτιστα λέγειν φοβερώτερον ποιῆσαι.

(B) Ὅλως μὲν γὰρ ἡ Μακεδονικὴ δύναμις καὶ ἀρχὴ ἐν μὲν προσθήκης μέρει ἐστί τις οὐ σμικρά, οἷον ὑπῆρξέ ποθ' ὑμῖν ἐπὶ Τιμοθέου πρὸς Ὀλυνθίους· πάλιν αὖ πρὸς Ποτίδαιαν Ὀλυνθίοις ἐφάνη τι τοῦτο συναμφότερον· νυνὶ δὲ Θετταλοῖς στασιάζουσι καὶ τεταραγμένοις ἐπὶ τὴν τυραννικὴν οἰκίαν ἐβοήθησεν· καὶ ὅποι τις ἂν, οἶμαι, προσθῇ κἂν μικρὰν δύναμιν, πάντ' ὠφελεῖ. αὐτὴ δὲ καθ' αὑτὴν ἀσθενὴς καὶ πολλῶν κακῶν ἐστὶ μεστή. καὶ γὰρ οὗτος ἅπασι τούτοις, οἷς ἂν τις μέγαν αὐτὸν ἡγήσαιτο, τοῖς πολέμοις καὶ ταῖς στρατείαις, ἔτ' ἐπισφαλεστέραν αὐτήν, ἢ ὑπῆρχε φύσει, κατεσκεύακεν ἑαυτῷ. μὴ γὰρ οἴεσθε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοῖς αὐτοῖς Φίλιππόν τε χαίρειν καὶ τοὺς ἀρχομένους, ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν δόξης ἐπιθυμεῖ καὶ τοῦτο ἐζήλωκε, καὶ προῄρηται πράττων καὶ κινδυνεύων, ἂν συμβῇ τι, παθεῖν, τὴν τοῦ διαπράξασθαι ταῦτα, ἃ μηδεὶς πώποτε ἄλλος Μακεδόνων βασιλεύς, δόξαν ἀντὶ τοῦ ζῆν ἀσφαλῶς ἡρημένος· τοῖς δὲ τῆς μὲν φιλοτιμίας τῆς ἀπὸ τούτων οὐ μέτεστι, κοπτόμενοι δὲ ἀεὶ ταῖς στρατείαις ταύταις ταῖς ἄνω κάτω λυποῦνται καὶ συνεχῶς ταλαιπωροῦσιν, οὔτ' ἐπὶ τοῖς ἔργοις οὔτ' ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἰδίοις ἐώμενοι διατρίβειν, οὔθ' ὅσ' ἂν πορίσωσιν οὕτως ὅπως ἂν δύνωνται, ταῦτ' ἔχοντες διαθέσθαι, κεκλειμένων τῶν ἐμπορίων τῶν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ διὰ τὸν πόλεμον.

(C) Νυνὶ γὰρ, ὃ πάντες ἐθρύλουν τέως, Ὀλυνθίους ἐκπολεμῆσαι δεῖν Φιλίππῳ, γέγονεν αὐτόματον, καὶ ταῦθ' ὡς, ἂν ὑμῖν μάλιστα συμφέροι. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ὑφ' ὑμῶν πεισθέντες ἀνείλοντο τὸν πόλεμον, σφαλεροὶ σύμμαχοι καὶ μέχρι του ταῦτ' ἂν ἐγνωκότες ἦσαν ἴσως· ἐπειδὴ δ' ἐκ τῶν πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐγκλημάτων μισοῦσι, βεβαίαν εἰκὸς τήν ἔχθραν αὐτοὺς ὑπὲρ ὧν φοβοῦνται καὶ πεπόνθασιν ἔχειν. οὐ δεῖ δὴ τοιοῦτον, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, παραπεπτωκότα καιρὸν ἀφεῖναι, οὐδὲ παθεῖν ταὐτὸ ὅπερ ἤδη πολλάκις πρότερον πεπόνθατε.

2. In ext. (B) construe (*a*) προσθήκης. (*b*) πάντ' ὠφελεῖ. (*c*) πολλῶν κακῶν. (*d*) αὐτῷ. (*e*) τοῖς αὐτοῖς. (*f*) τοῦ διαπράξασθαι. (*g*) τοῖς δὲ τῆς φιλοτιμίας.

3. (*a*) In (C) there are var. lectt. ἐθρυλεῖτε and ἐκπολεμῶσαι :—how do they differ in meaning from those given? (*b*) εἰ ἀνείλοντο * * * ἐγνωκότες ἦσαν :—What is the import of the Indicative here? (*c*) βεβαίαν :—predicative or attributive? and why?

4. (*a*) οὐ βάρβαρος; (Philip) Was Demosthenes right in this imputation? Give your estimate of the public character of Philip and of the policy he pursued in the politics of Greece. What monarch of modern times may be adduced as an approximate "historical parallel" to Philip of Macedon? (*b*) In what respects may the policy of Philip be regarded as differing from that of his son Alexander the Great?

5. Explain the political or other customs alluded to in the following expp. :—(*a*) τὰ θεωρικά. (*b*) νομοθέτας καθίσατε. (*c*) τὰ μυστήρια. (*d*) κατὰ συμμορίας. (*e*) εἰσεφέρετε. (*f*) θεῖναι νόμους. (*g*) λειτουργίαι.

6. Parse :—ἀφιείς, ὑπηργμένων, πεφηνέναι, φήσαι, φῆσαι, πεφενάκικεν, προῄρηται, συμπλακῇ, ἀντήρατε, ἠνώχλει, ἠφιέτε, προώμεθα.

7. (*a*) Derive, and explain the meaning of :—ψήφισμα, προβούλευμα, πεζέταιροι, κομιδῇ, πεφενάκικεν, ἀνεχαίτισε, ἀκρασίαν, προπέποται. (*b*) Distinguish accurately between :—ἐθέλειν and βούλεσθαι : ἆθλα and λήμματα : θεῖναι and θέσθαι νόμους : γράφῃ and γραφῇ : πολέμησαι, πολεμῆσαι, and πολεμήσαι : ἐνι, ἐνί and ἐνί.

8. (*a*) Write down the *Gen. Sing.* and the *Dat. Plu.* of :—μάρτυς, ὄρνις, κύων, κέρας, σάλπιγξ. (*b*) Decline γέλως, χρώς, λαγως. (*c*) Write down the Positive and Superlative of :—ἐλάσσων, ἀμείνων, θᾶττον, μᾶλλον, πρότερον.

9. Give the dates of the accession and death of Philip; the delivery of the Olynthiac Orations; of the capture of Olynthus; Chæroneia; accession of Alexander. What was the end of Demosthenes?

10. Name the chief towns "Thracewards."

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1872.

MONDAY, APRIL 8TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK.—{THUCYDIDES.—BOOK I.
{SOPHOCLES.—THE ELECTRA

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

(A) Μίνως γὰρ παλαίτατος ὧν ἀκοῇ ἴσμεν ναυτικον ἐκτήσατο, καὶ τῆς νῦν Ἑλληνικῆς θαλάσσης ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἐκράτησε, καὶ τῶν Κυκλάδων νήσων ἦρξέ τε καὶ οἰκιστὴς πρῶτος τῶν πλείστων ἐγένετο, Κᾶρας ἐξελάσας καὶ τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ παῖδας ἡγεμόνας ἐγκαταστήσας· τό τε ληστικὸν, ὡς εἰκὸς, καθῄρει ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης, ἐφ' ὅσον ἠδύνατο, τοῦ τὰς προσόδους μᾶλλον ἰέναι αὐτῷ.

Οἱ γὰρ Ἕλληνες τὸ πάλαι, καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων οἵ τε ἐν τῇ ἠπείρῳ παραθαλάσσιοι καὶ ὅσοι νήσους εἶχον, ἐπειδὴ ἤρξαντο μᾶλλον περαιοῦσθαι ναυσὶν ἐπ' ἀλλήλους, ἐτράποντο πρὸς ληστείαν, ἡγουμένων ἀνδρῶν οὐ τῶν ἀδυνατωτάτων κέρδους τοῦ σφετέρου αὐτῶν ἕνεκα καὶ τοῖς ἀσθενέσι τροφῆς· καὶ προσπίπτοντες πόλεσιν ἀτειχίστοις καὶ κατὰ κώμας οἰκουμέναις ἥρπαζον, καὶ τὸν πλεῖστον τοῦ βίου ἐντεῦθεν ἐποιοῦντο, οὐκ ἐχοντός πω αἰσχύνην τούτου τοῦ ἔργου, φέροντος δέ τι καὶ δόξης μᾶλλον. δηλοῦσι δὲ τῶν τε ἠπειρωτῶν τινὲς ἔτι καὶ νῦν, οἷς κόσμος καλῶς τοῦτο δρᾶν, καὶ οἱ παλαιοὶ τῶν ποιητῶν τὰς πύστεις τῶν καταπλεόντων πανταχοῦ ὁμοίως ἐρωτῶντες, εἰ λησταί εἰσιν, ὡς οὔτε ὧν πυνθάνονται ἀπαξιούντων τὸ ἔργον, οἷς τ' ἐπιμελὲς εἴη εἰδέναι, οὐκ ὀνειδιζόντων.

(B) Ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς ἄνδρας ἐς κελήτιον ἐμβιβάσαντας ἄνευ κηρυκείου προσπέμψαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ πεῖραν ποιήσασθαι. πέμψαντές τε ἔλεγον τοιάδε ,,ἀδικεῖτε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, πολέμου ἄρχοντες καὶ σπονδὰς λύοντες· ἡμῖν γὰρ πολεμίους τοὺς ἡμετέρους τιμωρουμένοις ἐμποδὼν ἵστασθε ὅπλα ἀνταιρόμενοι. εἰ δ' ὑμῖν γνώμη ἐστὶ κωλύειν τε ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν ἢ ἄλλοσε εἴ ποι βουλόμεθα, πλεῖν, καὶ τὰς σπονδὰς λύετε, ἡμᾶς τούσδε λαβόντες πρῶτον χρήσασθε ὡς πολεμίοις." οἱ μὲν δὴ τοιαῦτα εἶπον. τῶν δὲ Κερκυραίων τὸ μὲν στρατόπεδον ὅσον ἐπήκουσεν, ἀνεβόησεν εὐθὺς λαβεῖν τε αὐτοὺς καὶ ἀποκτεῖναι, οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τοιάδε ἀπεκρίναντο ,,οὔτε ἄρχομεν πολέμου, ὦ ἄνδρες Πελοποννήσιοι, οὔτε τὰς σπονδὰς λύομεν, Κερκυραίοις δὲ τοῖσδε ξυμμάχοις οὖσι βοηθοὶ ἤλθομεν. εἰ μὲν οὖν ἄλλοσέ ποι βούλεσθε πλεῖν, οὐ κωλύομεν· εἰ δὲ ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν πλευσεῖσθε ἢ ἐς τῶν ἐκείνων τι χωρίων, οὐ περιοψόμεθα κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν."

2. In the above extracts carefully construe:—(1) *τὸ πάλαι.* (2) *τοῦ ἰέναι.* (3) *καὶ οἱ παλαιοὶ * * * οὐκ ὀνειδιζόντων.* (4) *πολέμου.*

3. Write explanatory notes on:—(*a*) *ἄνευ κηρυκείου.* (*b*) *σπονδὰς λύοντες.* (*c*) *τὰς σπονδὰς λύετε.* (*d*) *τὸ ληστικόν.* (*e*) *διέκπλοι.* (*f*) *δι' ἀνακωχῆς.* (*g*) *λογογράφοι.*

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

4. Define the geographical position, giving modern names where you can, of:—Mycenæ, Chersonesus, Samos, Aegina, Corcyra, Epidamnus, Sybota, Pitane, Pallene, Leucimna.

5. Write a short critique on the History of Thucydides, both as an historical and literary production, and point out wherein lie its excellences.

6. Translate:—

(C) ἀλλ' οὐ μὲν δὴ
λίξω θρήνων, στυγερῶν τε γόων,
ἐς τ' ἂν παμφεγγεῖς ἀστρων
ῥιπάς, λεύσσω τε τόδ' ἦμαρ,
μὴ οὐ, τεκνολέτειρ' ὡς τις ἀηδών,
ἐπὶ κωκυτῷ, τῶνδε πατρῴων
πρὸ θυρῶν, ἠχὼ πᾶσι προφωνεῖν.
ὦ δῶμ' Ἀΐδου καὶ Περσεφόνης,
ὦ χθόνι' Ἑρμῆ, καὶ πότνι' Ἀρά,
σεμναί τε θεῶν Ἐρινύες, αἳ τοὺς
ἀδίκως θνήσκοντας ὁρᾶτε,
καὶ τοὺς εὐνὰς ὑποκλεπτομένους,
ἔλθετ', ἀρήξατε, τίσασθε πατρὸς
φόνον ἡμετέρου,
καί μοι τὸν ἐμὸν πέμψατ' ἀδελφόν.
μούνη γὰρ ἄγειν οὐκ ἔτι σωκῶ
λύπης ἀντίῤῥοπον ἄχθος.

(D) λόγῳ γε μὴν εὔκλειαν οὐχ ὁρᾷς ὅσην
σαυτῇ τε κἀμοὶ προςβαλεῖς πεισθεῖσά μοι;
τίς γάρ ποτ' ἀστῶν ἢ ξένων ἡμᾶς ἰδὼν
τοιοῖσδ' ἐπαίνοις οὐχὶ δεξιώσεται;
Ἴδεσθε τώδε τὼ κασιγνήτω, φίλοι,
ὦ τὸν πατρῷον οἶκον ἐξεσωσάτην,
ὦ τοῖσιν ἐχθροῖς εὖ βεβηκόσιν ποτέ,
ψυχῆς ἀφειδήσαντε, προὐστήτην φόνου.
τούτω φιλεῖν χρή, τώδε χρὴ πάντας σέβειν·
τῶδ' ἐν θ' ἑορταῖς, ἔν τε πανδήμῳ πόλει
τιμᾶν ἅπαντας οὕνεκ' ἀνδρείας χρεών.
τοιαῦτά τοι νὼ πᾶς τις ἐξερεῖ βροτῶν,
ζώσαιν θανούσαιν θ' ὥστε μὴ 'κλιπεῖν κλέος
ἀλλ', ὦ φίλη, πείσθητι, συμπόνει πατρί,
σύγκαμν' ἀδελφῷ, παῦσον ἐκ κακῶν ἐμέ,
παῦσον δὲ σαυτήν, τοῦτο γιγνώσκουσ', ὅτι
ζῆν αἰσχρὸν αἰσχρῶς τοῖς καλῶς πεφυκόσιν.

7. (*a*) Write down the name and scale of the metre used in ext. (C) and (D), respectively. (*b*) Scan the first four vss. of each extract.

8. Explain grammatically the following :—(*a*) *μέλαινα ἀστρων εὐφρόνη.* (*b*) *ἀσκευον αὐτὸν ἀσπίδων.* (*c*) *τὰ μητρὸς ἥ μ' ἐγείνατο.* (*d*) *τοὺς ἐκβαλοῦσ' ἔχεις.*

9. Explain the following forms of verbs :—*ἤδη, δρῴη, ἀπονοίατο, ἄραρεν, παρεῖτο, ἐκλάχη, ἔπηλαν, δισταῖεν.*

10. *καὶ ταῦτα τηλικοῦτος* (Electra).—How do you explain this peculiarity of gender? (*b*) ΗΛ. *πεσούμεθ' εἰ χρή, πατρί τιμωρούμενοι.*—State the canon for this usage.

11. (*a*) Decline, with accents :—*χρόνος, θρίξ, γέλως.* (*b*) Write down the *Aor.* and *Fut.*, *Act.*, *Pass.*, and *Mid.* (1st Sing.) of :—*θαυμαζω, βλάπτω λαμβάνω, βοηθέω.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1913.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

FIRST YEAR.

LATIN—CICERO—SELECT LETTERS.

Examiner ..... Rev. George Cochran, M.A.

I. Translate, carefully expanding and translating the superscription:—

Scripta epistola est a. u. c. 698.

M. CICERO S. D. P. LENTULO PROCOS.

(A) A. Trebonio, qui in tua provincia magna negocia et ampla et expedita habet, multos annos utor valde familiariter. Is quum antea semper et suo splendore et nostra conservanda amicorum commendatione gratiosissimus in provincia fuit, tum hoc tempore propter tuam in me amorem nostramque necessitudinem velementer conflbit his meis litteris se apud te gratiosum fore. Quae ne apse eum fallat, vel amoneto rogo te, commendo tibi eius omnis et rogo, liberos, procuratores, familiam, ut proinde, quae T. Annius de eius re decreverit, ea comprobes omnibusque rebus eum in tractes, ut intelligat meam commendationem mea valuisse.

(B) Non enim te puto Graecos aut Oscos iudices desiderare, praesertim quum Oscos iudex vel in amicis vestro spectare possis, Graecos ita non amem, ut me ad eorum quidem unum via Graeca te solear. Nam quid ego te adhibeam putem deesse, qui praesentes contempseris? in quibus ipse Pompeius consistere et operam et oleum perdidisse. Reliquae sunt vena-tiones binae per dies quinque, magnificae — nemo negat —, sed quae potest homini esse polito delectatio, quum aut homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur aut praeclara bestia venabulo transverberatur? Quae tamen si videnda sunt, saepe vidisti, neque nos, qui haec spectamus, quidquam novi videmus. Extremus elephantorum dies fuit, in quo admiratio magna vulgi atque turbae, delectatio nulla exstitit. Quin etiam miserieordia quaedam consecuta est atque opinio eius modi, esse quandam illi belluae cum genere humano societatem.

(C) Quae res mihi non inediocrem consolationem attulit, volo tibi com-memorare, si forte eadem res tibi dolorem minuere possit. Ex Asia redeuns quum ad Aegina Megaram versus navigarem, coepi regiones circumcirca prospicere. Post me erat Aegina, ante me Megara, dextra Piraeus, sinistra Corinthus: quae oppida quondam tempore florentissima fuerunt, nunc pros-trata et diruta ante oculos iacent. Coepi cogitare mecum sic cogitare: 'Hem! nos homunculi indignamur, si quis nostrum interit aut occisus est, quorum vita brevior esse debet, quum uno loco tot oppidum cadavera pro-iecta iacent? Vigne tu te, Servi, cohibere et memintisse hominem te esse natum?' Unde mihi, cogitatione ea non mediocriter aum confirmata,

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

FIRST YEAR.

LATIN.—CICERO.—SELECT LETTERS.

Examiner..... REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1 Translate, carefully expanding and translating the superscription:—

1.

Scripta epistola est a. u. c. 698.

M. CICERO S. D. P. LENTULO PROCOS.

(A) A. Trebonio, qui in tua provincia magna negocia et ampla et expedita habet, multos annos utor valde familiariter. Is quum antea semper et suo splendore et nostra caeterorumque amicorum commendatione gratiosissimus in provincia fuit, tum hoc tempore propter tuum in me amorem nostramque necessitudinem vehementer confidit his meis litteris se apud te gratiosum fore. Quae ne spes eum fallat, vehementer rogo te, commendoque tibi eius omnia negocia, libertos, procuratores, familiam, in primisque ut, quae T. Ampius de eius re decrevit, ea comprobes omnibusque rebus eum ita tractes, ut intelligat meam commendationem non vulgarem fuisse.

(B) Non enim te puto Graecos aut Oscos ludos desiderasse, praesertim quum Oscos ludos vel in senatu vestro spectare possis, Graecos ita non ames, ut ne ad villam quidem tuam via Graeca ire soleas. Nam quid ego te athletas putem desiderare, qui gladiatores contempseris? in quibus ipse Pompeius confitetur se et operam et oleum perdidisse. Reliquae sunt venationes binae per dies quinque, magnificae — nemo negat —, sed quae potest homini esse polito delectatio, quum aut homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur aut praeclara bestia venabulo transverberatur? Quae tamen, si videnda sunt, saepe vidisti, neque nos, qui haec spectamus, quidquam novi vidimus. Extremus elephantorum dies fuit, in quo admiratio magna vulgi atque turbae, delectatio nulla exstitit. Quin etiam misericordia quaedam consecuta est atque opinio eius modi, esse quamdam illi beluae cum genere humano societatem.

(C) Quae res mihi non mediocrem consolationem attulit, volo tibi commemorare, si forte eadem res tibi dolorem minuere possit. Ex Asia rediens quum ab Aegina Megaram versus navigarem, coepi regiones circumcirca prospicere. Post me erat Aegina, ante me Megara, dextra Piraeeus, sinistra Corinthus: quae oppida quodam tempore florentissima fuerunt, nunc prostrata et diruta ante oculos iacent. Coepi egomet mecum sic cogitare: 'Hem! nos homunculi indignamur, si quis nostrum interiit aut occisus est, quorum vita brevior esse debet, quum uno loco tot oppidûm cadavera proiecta iacent? Visne tu te, Servi, cohibere et meminisse hominem te esse natum?' Crede mihi, cogitatione ea non mediocriter sum confirmatus.

Hoc idem, si tibi videtur, fac ante oculos tibi proponas. Modo uno tempore tot viri clarissimi interierunt: de imperio populi Romani tanta deminutio facta est: omnes provinciae conquassatae sunt: in unius mulierculae animula si iactura facta est, tanto opere commoveris? quae si hoc tempore non diem suum obisset, paucis post annis tamen ei moriendum fuit, quoniam homo nata fuerat.

2. To whom, and on what occasions, were extracts (B) and (C) severally addressed?

3. In the above extracts, explain as accurately as you can the syntax of the following:—(1) A. Trebonio. (2) Multos annos. (3) Suo splendore. (4) Tractes. (5) Via Graeca. (6) Illi beluae. (7) Proponas. (8) Homo nata.

4. Give the meaning and etymology of the following words:—Negocia, clausula, sedulo, socerum, cadavera, codicillis, gymnasio, lectiunculis, creterrarum.

5. Parse the following verbs and give their principal parts:—lautus, caveto, verebare, decesse, vererere, perrexi, pareret, fefellerit, adamaris, aspernabere.

6. Give the full forms, construe, and name the dates according to our compatation of:—(1) A. d. III. Kal. Maias. (2) A. d. x. Kal. Jun. (3) A. d. v. Kal. intercalares priores. (4) A. u. c. 699.

7. Decline the following:—tirone, castris, lepŏris, lepŏris, polito, mulĭere, domo, vicem.

8. Write out the Pres., Imperf., and Perf. Subjunct., Act, of *deducta*.

9. (*a*) Give the difference in meaning between:—latus, lătus; dūcis, dŭcis; rēfert, rĕfert; edūcet, edŭcet. (*b*) nosco, cognosco, agnosco; sileo, taceo; fugo, fugio; hic, ille, iste; quotidies, indies; facies, vultus. (*c*) What cases follow, severally, these words:—erga, in; careo, consulo; utilis, indigens.

10. Write down *Perf.* and *Supine* of:—rumpo, tego, parco, lego, cedo, abdo.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1872.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

LATIN.—HORACE.—SATIRES, BOOK I.

Examiner, ...REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate into English:—

(A) Eupolis atque Cratinus Aristophanesque poëtæ,
Atque alii quorum comœdia prisca virorum est,
Si quis erat dignus describi, quod malus ac fur,
Quod mœchus foret, aut sicarius, aut alioqui
Famosus, multa cum libertate notabant.
Hinc omnis pendet Lucilius, hosce secutus,
Mutatis tantum pedibus numerisque; facetus,
Emunctæ naris, durus componere versus.
Nam fuit hoc vitiosus: in hora sæpe ducentos,
Ut magnum, versus dictabat *stans pede in uno*.
Quum flueret lutulentus, erat quod tollere velles;
Garrulus atque piger scribendi ferre laborem,
Scribendi recte: nam ut multum, nil moror. Ecce,
Crispinus *minimo* me *provocat*: "Accipe, si vis,
Accipiam tabulas; detur nobis locus, hora,
Custodes; videamus uter plus scribere possit."

(B) Quattuor hinc rapimur viginti et milia rhedis,
Mansuri oppidulo, quod versu dicere non est,
Signis perfacile est: venit vilissima rerum
Hic aqua; sed panis longe pulcherrimus, ultra
Callidus ut soleat humeris portare viator;
Nam Canusî lapidosus, *aquæ non ditior urna*;
Qui locus a forti Diomede est conditus olim.
Flentibus hinc Varius discedit mæstus amicis.
Inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum
Carpentes iter et factum corruptius imbri.
Postera tempestas melior, via pejor adusque
Bari mœnia piscosi; dein Gnatia, *lymphis*
Iratis exstructa, dedit risusque jocosque,
Dum flamma sine thura liquescere limine sacro
Persuadere cupit. Credat Judæus Apella,
Non ego: namque Deos didici securum agere ævum,
Nec, si quid miri faciat natura, Deos id
Tristes ex alto cœli demittere tecto.
Brundusium longæ finis chartæque viæque est.

(C) Ventum erat *ad Vestæ, quarta jam parte diei*
Præterita; et casu tunc *respondere vadato*
Debebat, quod ni fecisset, perdere litem.

"Si me amas," inquit, "paullum hic ades." "Interea, si
Aut valeo stare aut novi civilia jura;
Et propero quo scis." "Dubius sum, quid faciam," inquit,
"Tene relinquam, an rem." "Me, sodes." "Non faciam," ille,
Et præcedere cœpit. Ego, ut contendere durum est
Cum victore, sequor. "Mæcenas quomodo tecum?"
Hinc repetit, "paucorum hominum et mentis bene sanæ;
Nemo dexterius fortuna est usus. Haberes
Magnum adjutorem, *posset qui ferre secundas*,
Hunc hominem velles si tradere; dispeream, ni
Submosses omnes." "Non isto vivimus illic,
Quo tu rere, modo; domus hac nec purior ulla est
Nec magis his aliena malis; nil mi officit unquam,
Ditior hic aut est quia doctior; est locus uni
"Cuique suus." "Magnum narras, vex credibile!" "Atqui
Sic habet."

2. Explain the syntax of:—(*a*) Atqui licet esse beatis. (*b*) Quid referat intra naturæ fines viventi? (*c*) Quia tanti quantum habeas sis. (*d*) Quum tu argento post omnia ponas. (*e*) "Decies centena dedisses
Huic parco paucis contento quinque diebus
Nil erat in loculis."
(*f*) Paucorum hominum et mentis bene sanae.

3. (*a*) Write explanatory notes on the words and phrases in italics in the above extract. (*b*) Define the situation of the Via Sacra in Rome, and say why it received this name. (*c*) By what gate did the party of Sat. V. leave Rome? Name the principal places they passed through on their journey.

4. Derive and explain the meaning of the following:—Podagra, tussis, vindemiator, hybrida, trigonem, catinum, lasanum, œnophorum, calones, fascibus et sellis, octonis Idibus, pusillo.

5. (*a*) Parse, and write down the full forms, of:—erepsemus, surrexe, nosset, rere, submosses, consueris, sectere, peccaro. (*b*) Write down the *Pres. Inf.* of the following:—mota, victurum, obeundus, questus, prolutus, pastum, potus, inunctis.

6. (*a*) Decline the following:—frons (frondis), vis, vulgus, fulgur, ōs, ŏs. (*b*) Give the Genitive and Dative, sing. and plu., of merces, filia, domus, plus, uterque. (*c*) Write down the Comp. and Superlat. of:—vetus, felix, saepe, diu, nuper. (*d*) Give the Perf. and Sup. of:—metior, mentior, paciscor, fido, findo.

7. (*a*) Illustrate by examples the uses of *quin*, *quominus*, and *ne*. (*b*) Name the changes of Mood that take place when a speech is transferred to the oblique form.

8. (*a*) Write a sketch of the life of Horace, with dates, and name the most celebrated of his contemporaries. (*b*) Give a general account of Roman Satire and of the writers therein. What position does Horace occupy?

"Si me amas," inquit, "paullum hic ades." "Interea, si
Aut vatico alere aut novi civilia jura;
Et propero quo scis." "Dubius sum, quid faciam," inquit,
"Tene relinquam, an rem." "Me, sodes." "Non faciam," ille,
Et precedere cepit. Ego, ut contendere durum est
Cum victore, sequor. "Maecenas quomodo tecum?"
Hinc repetit, "paucorum hominum et mentis bene sanae;
Nemo dextrorsus fortuna est unus. Habores
Magnum adjutorem, possez qui fcrre secundas,
Hunc hominem velles si tradere; dispeream, si
Submosses omnes." "Non isto vivimus illic,
Quo tu rere, modo: domus hic nec purior ulla est
Nec magis his aliena malis; nil mi officit unquam,
Ditior hic aut est quia doctior; est locus uni
"Cuique suus." "Magnum narras, vix credibile." "Atqui
Sic habet."

2. Explain the syntax of:—(a) Atqui licet esse beatis. (b) Quid refert intra natale fines vivunt? (c) Quia tanti quantum habeas sis. (d) Quum te argento post omnia ponas. (e) " Deus centum dedisset
Huic parco paucis contento quinque diebus
Nil erat in loculis."

(*) Paucorum hominum et mentis bene sanae

3. (a) Write explanatory notes on the words and phrases in italics in the above extract. (b) Describe the position of the Via Sacra in Rome, and say why it received this name. (c) By what gate did the party of Sat. V leave Rome? Name the principal places they passed through on their journey.

4. Derive and explain the meaning of the following:—Podagra, tussis, vindemiator, hybrida, legumen, calamus, lacunar, camphorum, calones, fascinus et sella, octonis labris, pusillo.

5. (a) Parse, and write down the Full Form, of:—crepo mus, surrexe, nosset, fers, submosses, conjuravis, scalere, peccare. (b) Write down the Pres. Ind. of the following:—mole, victurum, obnubus, quatis, prolatus, pectum, potus, innubis.

6. (a) Decline the following:—frons (frondis), vis, vulgus, fulgur, ōs, ōra. (b) Give the Genitive and Dative sing. and plu. of merces, bilis, domus, plus, uterque. (c) Write down the Comp. and Superlat. of:—vetus, felix, sanus, dis, super. (d) Give the Pert. and Sup. of:—mentior, mentitor, paciscor, fido, fundo.

7. (a) Illustrate by examples the uses of quia, quominus, and ne. (b) Name the changes of Mood that take place when a speech is transferred to the oblique form.

8. (a) Write a sketch of the life of Horace, with dates, and name the most celebrated of his contemporaries. (b) Give a general account of Roman Satire and of the writers therein. What position does Horace occupy?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

LATIN.—PLAUTUS.—AULULARIA.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate into English:—

(A) EU. Di te ament, Megadore. ME. Quid tu? recten' atque, ut vis vales?

EU. Non temerarium est, ubi dives blande adpellat pauperem:
iam illic homo aurum scit me habere: eo me salutat blandius.

ME. Ain' tu, te valere? EU. Pol ego haud perbene a pecunia.

ME. Pol si est animus aequos, satis habes, qui bene vitam colas.

EU. Anus hercle huic indicium fecit de auro; perspicue palam est;
quoi ego iam linguam praecidam atque oculos effodiam domi.

ME. Quid tu solus tecum loquere? EU. Meam pauperiem conqueror:
virginem habeo grandem, dote cassam atque inlocabilem:
neque eam queo locare quoiquam. ME. Tace; bonum habe animum Euclio:
dabitur: adiuvabere a me. Dic, si quid opust; impera.

EU. Nunc petit, quom pollicetur; inhiat aurum, ut devoret;
altera manu fert lapidem, panem ostentat altera.
Nemini credo, qui large blandust dives pauperi:
ubi manum iniicit benigne, ibi onerat aliquam zamiam.
Ego istos novi polypos, qui, sicubi quid tetigerint, tenent.

(B) Perii! interii! occidi! Quo curram? quo non curram? Tene, tene!—Quem quis?—
Nescio: nil video: coecus eo, atque equidem, quo eam, aut ubi sim, aut qui sim,
nequeo cum animo certum investigare. Obsecro vos ego, mihi auxilio,
oro, obtestor, sitis et hominem demonstretis, qui eam abstulerit.
Quid est? quid ridetis? Novi omnis: scio, fures esse hic compluris,
qui vestitu et creta occultant sese atque sedent, quasi sint frugi.
Quid ais tu? Tibi credere certum est; nam esse bonum, e voltu cognosco.
Hem, nemo habet horum?—Occidisti! Dic igitur, quis eam habet? *Nescis?*
Heu me miserum! misere perii! male perditu', pessume ornatus eo:
tantum gemiti et malae moestitiae hic dies mihi obtulit,
famem et pauperiem. Perditus penissume sum ego omnium
in terra. Nam quid mihi opus est vita, qui tantum auri perdidi,
quod custodivi sedulo? Egomet me defraudavi
animumque meum geniumque meum. Nunc meo alii laetificantur
damno et malo! Pati nequeo.

(C) EU. Tu modo cave quoiquam indicassis, aurum meum esse istic, Fides
non metuo, ne quisquam inveniat: ita probe in latebris situm est
Edepol nae illic pulcram praedam agat, si qui illam invenerit
aulam onustam auri. Verum id te quaeso ut prohibessis, Fides.
Nunc lavabo, ut rem divinam faciam; ne affinem morer,
quin, ubi arcessat, meam extemplo filiam ducat domum.
Vide, Fides, etiam atque etiam nunc, salvam ut aulam abs te auferam!
tuae fidei concredidi aurum; in tuo luco et fano est situm.—

2. Write a short account of Plautus, and of the origin of Dramatic literature among the Romans.

3. Explain the construction of:—(*a*) Cave indicassis. (*b*) Nunc meo alii laetificantur damno et malo. (*c*) Ejus honoris gratia feci. (*d*) Discrucior animi. (*e*) Quid tibi meam tactio.

4. Explain the force of the prepositions in:—(1) Perbene a pecunia. (2) Apud nos. (3) Numos in viros. (4) Quod in rem tuam optumum. (5) Ex proxumo pauperculum. (6) Pro re nitorem. (7) Per vinum. (8) Quod erga ted peccavi.

5. Illustrate by such examples as you can give from this play the unsettled state of the language in respect of:—(1) Orthography. (2) Declension and conjugation; and (3) Grammatical construction.

6. Derive, and give the meaning of:—Pedisequa, edepol, mecastor, sycophantias, congialem, censione, curionem, propolae, ciniflones, temperi, incolae, adcolae.

7. Write explanatory notes on:—(1) Cereris vigiliis. (2) Harpagatum est. (3) De suo tigillo fumus. (8) Cocus nundinalis. (5) Ita me bene Laverna amet. (6) Peculiaris. (7) Putatur ratio, disputata est ratio. (8) Foris crepuit. (9) Qui vestitu creta * * sedent. (10) Pices divitiis * * supero.

8. Parse, and give the ordinary forms of:—Med, sis, reii, tuais, avom, mi, scibas, impetrassere, mutassis, ausim, fuat, faxint, respexis, dixis. What were the original terminations of the Perf. Subj. and the Fut. Perf.?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1872.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

LATIN.—{TACITUS.—GERMANIA AND AGRICOLA.
{JUVENAL.—SATIRES VIII. AND X.

Examiner, ...REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A) Nullas Germanorum populis urbes habitari satis notum est, ne pati quidem inter se iunctas sedes. colunt discreti ac diversi, ut fons, ut campus, ut nemus placuit. vicos locant non in nostrum morem connexis et cohaerentibus ædificiis: suam quisque domum spatio circumdat, sive adversus casus ignis remedium sive inscitia aedificandi. ne caementorum quidem apud illos aut tegularum usus: materia ad omnia utuntur informi et citra speciem aut delectationem. quaedam loca diligentius inlinunt terra ita pura ac splendente, ut picturam ac liniamenta corporum imitetur. solent et supterraneos specus aperire eosque multo insuper fimo onerant, suffugium hiemi et receptaculum frugibus, quia rigorem frigorum eius modi loci molliunt, et si quando hostis advenit, aperta populatur, abdita autem et defossa aut ignorantur aut eo ipso fallunt quod quaerenda sunt.

(B) Prima castrorum rudimenta in Britannia Suetonio Paulino, diligenti ac moderato duci, adprobavit, electus quem contubernio aestimaret. nec Agricola licenter, more invenum qui militiam in lasciviam vertunt, neque segniter ad voluptates et commeatus titulum tribunatus et inscitiam rettulit: sed noscere provinciam, nosci exercitui, discere a peritis, sequi optimos, nihil adpetere in iactationem, nihil ob formidinem recusare simulque et anxius et intentus agere. non sane alias exercitatior magisque in ambiguo Britannia fuit: trucidati veterani, incensae coloniae, intercepti exercitus: tum de salute, mox de victoria certavere.

(C) Quarta aestas obtinendis quae percucurrerat insumpta; ac si virtus exercituum et Romani nominis gloria pateretur, inventus in ipsa Britannia terminus. namque Clota et Bodotria diversi maris aestibus per inmensum revectae, angusto terrarum spatio dirimuntur: quod tum praesidiis firmabatur atque omnis propior sinus tenebatur, summotis velut in aliam insulam hostibus.

Quinto expeditionum anno nave prima transgressus ignotas ad id tempus gentis crebris simul ac prosperis proeliis domuit: eamque partem Britanniae quae Hiberniam aspicit copiis instruxit, in spem magis quam ob formidinem, si quidem Hibernia medio inter Britanniam atque Hispaniam sita et Gallico quoque mari opportuna valentissimam imperii partem magnis in vicem usibus miscuerit. spatium eius, si Britanniae comparetur, angustius, nostri maris insulas superat. solum caelumque et ingenia cultusque hominum haud multum a Britannia differunt: melius aditus portusque per commercia et negotiatores cogniti.

2. Construe in the above extracts:—)1) populis. (2) suffugium. (What other case might be used?) (3) Suetonio Paulino. (4) contubernio. (5) noscere.

3. (*a*) *Colunt discreti* * * * *placuit*:—Illustrate this statement by adducing names of places settled in Germany or England by Teutonic tribes. (*b*) *Incensae coloniae; trucidati veterani*:—explain (*c*) *Nave prima*:—give the different interpretations of this.

4. (*a*) Point out any mistakes made by Tacitus in the geographical description of Britain. (*b*) Write down the modern names of:—Clota Bodotria, Taus, Orcades, Mona (of Tacitus), Mona (of Cæsar.)

5. Translate:—

(D) *Arpinas alius* Volscorum in monte solebat
Poscere mercedes, alieno lassus aratro;
Nodosam post hæc frangebat vertice vitem,
Si lentus pigra muniret castra dolabra:
Hic tamen et *Cimbros* et summa pericula rerum
Excipit, et solus trepidantem protegit urbem;
Atque ideo, postquam ad Cimbros stragemque volabant
Qui nunquam attigerant majora cadavera corvi,
Nobilis ornatar lauro *collega* secunda.
Plebiæ *Deciorum* animæ, plebeia fuerunt
Nomina: pro totis legionibus hi tamen et pro
Omnibus auxiliis atque omni pube Latina
Suffi iunt Dis infernis Terræque parenti:
Pluris enim Decii, quam quæ servantur ab illis.

(E) Perpetuo risu pulmonem agitare solebat
Democritus, quanquam non esset urbibus illis
Prætexta et trabeæ, fasces, lectica, tribunal.
Quid, si vidisset prætorem curribus altis
Exstantem et medio sublimem in pulvere Circi,
In tunica Jovis, et pictæ Sarrana ferentem
Ex humeris aulæa togæ magnæque coronæ
Tantum orbem, quanto cervix non sufficit ulla?
Quippe tenet sudans hanc publicus, et, sibi Consul
Ne placeat, curru servus portatur eodem.

6. Write short notes explanatory of the persons and events alluded to in extracts (D) and (E).

7. State the subject and give an outline of Satire X. By what English writers has it been imitated?

8. Explain the following from Sat. X.:—Dextro pede; fasces; lectica; tribunal; tunica Jovis; Sarrana aulea; sportula; Gabiorum potestas; decies centena.

9. Parse:—Mendicatus, exegit, velificatus, hæsuri, affixa, perit, obstricta, impacta.

10. State the difference in meaning and conjugation of the following verbs:—dĭco, dīco; praedĭco, praedīco; ĕdo, ēdo; edŭco, edūco; lĕgo, lēgo.

2. Construe in the above extract:—(1) popili; (2) sanguinem. (What other case might be used?) (3) Sextonio Paulino. (4) conubernio. (5) nosocro.

3. (a) Colour diarrh * * * plexum:—Illustrate this statement by adducing names of places settled in Germany or England by Teutonic tribes. (b) Accense colonias; tractibus interni:—explain (c) Vinc primus:—give the different interpretations of this.

4. (a) Point out any mistakes made by Tacitus in the geographical description of Britain. (b) Write down the modern names of:—Ulota Bodotria, Taus, Orcades, Mona (of Tacitus), Mona (of Caesar)

5. Translate:—

(D) Aderimus alios Volscorum in monte solebat
Poscere mercedes, alieno lassus arato:
Noctesque peut lupe frangebat vertice vitem,
Si lentus pigra munisset cratis dolatus:
Ille tamen et Cimbros et summa proelia rerum
Exegit, et solus trepidantem protegit urbem;
Atque ideo postquam a Cimbros atrageque volabant
Uni pugnam attigerant majora cadavera cerni,
Nobilis ornatur laero collegi secundo.
Flebile Decimus animo, plebeia fuerunt
Nomina; pro tetis legionibus ut tempus et pro
Omnibus auxilio atque ope ut pube Latina
Sæpe sunt Dis ipsorum Verre pacem:
Plures enim Deos, quam qui servator ab illis.
(E) Pergetne rus pulcherrima agitare solebat
Memorare, quæquam non esset urbibus illis
Prætexta et toga, Cæcas, lectica, tribunal,
Quid, si vidisset pretorem curribus altis
Extantem et medio sublimem in pulvere Circi,
In tunica Iovis et picta Tarpeia Capella,
Ex humeris aulæa toga magnaque corona
Tantum orbem, quanto cervix non sufficit ulla?
Quippe tener sudans hæc puellus, et sibi Consul
Me placet, cum servo portatur sedens.

6. Write short notes explanatory of the persons and events alluded to in extracts (D) and (E).

7. State the subject and give an outline of Satire X. By what English writers has it been imitated?

8. Explain the following from Sat. X.:—Dextro pede; Tarpa; lectica; tribunal; Curtius Iovis; Quirinus altus; aporiula; Gallorum potestas; decies centena.

9. Parse:—Medicinæ, exegit, vellicatus, haurit, adhæc, perit, obstitit, impacta.

10. State the difference in meaning and conjugation of the following verbs:—dico, dico; praedico, praedeo; edo, edo; edico, edeo; ico, icio.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

MONDAY, APRIL 8TH:—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 4.

GREEK AND LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

(A) Translate into Greek :—

1. The soldiers admire the valour and beauty of the king.

2. He used to rejoice when those who managed well the affairs of the state were prosperous.

3. The Spartans of the olden time acquired the possessions of their neighbours.

4. To speak well of one's enemies is a praiseworthy thing.

5. The father and the mother loved the same child ; the one gave him a horse and the other gold.

6. The rest of the soldiers marched forth and ravaged the whole country.

7. If such things were to happen in our time we should not be content to endure them.

8. Let no one deceive his parents, for it is not honorable so to do.

(B) Translate into Latin :—

1. If I shall hear that both you and your friends are miserable it will grieve me much.

2. Cicero, the consul, overcame Catiline and his companions, and on that account was greeted as father of his Country.

3. Capua, the chief city of Campania, was taken by Hannibal, general of the Carthaginians, in the second Punic War.

4. Homer is rightly called the king of poets, and Demosthenes the prince of orators.

5. The envoys came to the general and informed him of their business, but he concealed from them his own opinion.

6. He left his helmet in his tent, and on entering the town he was struck on the head with a large stone and slain.

7. He was accustomed to watch over the interests of the good, but the bad he held in low esteem.

8. When news had come of the defeat of the enemy the consul returned to Rome, and pitched his camp three miles from the city.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1872.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5TH:—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

Translate into Latin :—

(1) Tarquinius gained his power wickedly, and no less wickedly did he exercise it. He kept a guard of armed men about him, and he ruled all things at his own will: many were they whom he spoiled of their goods, many were they whom he banished, and many also whom he slew. He despised the senate, and made no new senators in the place of those whom he slew, or who died in the course of nature, wishing that the senators might become fewer and fewer, till there should be none of them left. And he made friends of the chief men among the Latins, and gave his daughter in marriage to Mamilius of Tusculum; and he became very powerful amongst the Latins, insomuch that when Turnus Herdonius of Aricia had dared to speak against him in the great assembly of the Latins, Tarquinius accused him of plotting his death, and procured false witnesses to confirm his charge; so that the Latins judged him to be guilty, and ordered him to be drowned.

(2) Cæsar sent the news of this signal triumph to Rome, and the senate after reading his despatch, decreed with acclamation a supplicatio, or national thanksgiving to the gods. Cato rose indignantly to deprecate the bestowal of such honours on an occasion so unworthy. He denounced the conduct of Cæsar as perfidious and degrading to the Roman name. He described his treatment of the Germans as a violation of the pledged faith of the republic:—he declared that Cæsar ought to be given up to the Germans in expiation of the national crime. Examples of such a course were not altogether wanting.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1871.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9TH:—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 4.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....Rev. Geoffrey Osborne, M.A.

Translate into Latin:—

When they were ordered to enter the cell, they imagined that the soldiers were joking; and being in high spirits on account of the promise of Nabob to spare their lives, they laughed and jested at the absurdity of the notion. They soon discovered their mistake. They expostulated, they entreated, but in vain. The guards threatened to cut down all who hesitated. The captives were driven into the cell at the point of the sword, and the door was instantly shut and locked upon them. Nothing in history or fiction approaches the horrors which were recounted by the few survivors of that night. They cried for mercy. They strove to burst the door. Holwell, who, even in that extremity retained some presence of mind, offered large bribes to the gaolers. But the answer was, that nothing could be done without the Nabob's orders, that the Nabob was asleep, and that he would be angry if anybody woke him.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9TH:—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 4.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

Translate into Latin:—

When they were ordered to enter the cell, they imagined that the soldiers were joking; and being in high spirits on account of the promise of the Nabob to spare their lives, they laughed and jested at the absurdity of the notion. They soon discovered their mistake. They expostulated, they entreated, but in vain. The guards threatened to cut down all who hesitated. The captives were driven into the cell at the point of the sword, and the door was instantly shut and locked upon them. Nothing in history or fiction approaches the horrors which were recounted by the few survivors of that night. They cried for mercy. They strove to burst the door. Holwell, who, even in that extremity retained some presence of mind, offered large bribes to the gaolers. But the answer was, that nothing could be done without the Nabob's orders, that the Nabob was asleep, and that he would be angry if anybody woke him.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1872.

MONDAY, APRIL 8TH:—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 4.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

Translate into Latin:—

The Senate with a view of conciliating all parties decreed that Cæsar should be honored as a god, and that not the smallest thing should be disturbed which he had settled while he was in power: and they distributed among the partizans of Brutus provinces and suitable honors, so that all people supposed that affairs were quieted and had been settled in the best way. But when Cæsar's will was opened and it was found that he had given to every Roman a handsome present, and they saw the body as it was carried through the Forum, disfigured with wounds, the multitude no longer kept within the bounds of order, but heaping about the corpse benches, lattices, and tables, taken from the Forum, they set fire to it on the spot, and burnt it; then taking the flaming pieces of wood they ran to the houses of the conspirators to fire them, and others ran about the city in all directions seeking for the men to seize and tear them in pieces.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1872.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 4.

GENERAL PAPER.

Examiner,.. .. ..REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Name the leading Grecian Historians prior to the age of Thucydides. In what respects did he differ from them in style and mode of treating his subject?

2. Sketch the condition, social and political, of the Hellenic race in the early period of its history as depicted by Thucydides in the introduction to Book I.

3. Summarize the political history of Athens down to the period of the Peloponnesian War.

4. What was the period of the Athenian supremacy in the affairs of Greece? Name the statesmen and generals that mainly contributed to the maintenance of that supremacy.

5. Compare Athens and Sparta. What were the main causes and results of the Peloponnesian war?

6. (*a*) Name, with dates, the emperors during whose reigns Tacitus lived. (*b*) Mention the internal evidence for fixing the date of the Agricola.

7. Write down the principal Tenses of the verbs εἰμί, εἶμι, φημί.

8. Write down the case-endings in Greek and Latin. Explain such forms as οἶκοι, οἴκοθεν, *domi*, *militiæ*, *ruri*, *ubi*.

9. Distinguish between the meanings of the following words according to the difference of their accentuation :—δῆμος, κᾶλος, πεῖθω, τρόπος, νόσων.

10. Explain the use of the Gerunds and Supines in Latin. How would you supply their place in Greek? Illustrate by examples.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9TH:—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 4.

HISTORY.—HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,..... .....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. (*a*) Name the three peninsulas of Southern Europe, and give a general description of them. (*b*) Give the names of the mountains which form the northern boundary of Greece. (*c*) By what names did the Greeks designate themselves and their country? (*d*) Name the islands on the W. of Greece, and give their modern names.

2. Write a sketch of the Government and popular institutions of the Spartans. Who were the Helots?

3. What political factions existed in Attica prior to the legislation of Solon? Give a summary of the changes and improvements that were effected by his legislation.

4. Name the principal colonies that were founded by the Greeks:—on the west coast of Asia Minor, in Sicily, and in Southern Italy. What famous city did the Phocæans found? Give its modern name.

5. (*a*) What was the origin and chief cause of the Persian Wars? (*b*) Give the dates of the battles of:—Marathon, Thermopylæ, Artemisium, Salamis, Platæa, and Mycale.

6. (*a*) Give the dates of the beginning and end of the Peloponnesian War. (*b*) The principal battles that took place during the same. (*c*) The generals on both sides. (*d*) The most disastrous expedition, to the Athenians, and the name of the decisive battle of the War.

7. (*a*) Give the dates of the establishment and overthrow of the monarchy at Rome. (*b*) Write down the names of the kings in the order of their succession, and mention the important wars and political changes that took place during the reigns of any of them.

8. (*a*) When, and under what circumstances, was the office of the *Tribunus Plebis* instituted? (*b*) Give an account of its functions and powers.

9. Give a short account, with dates, of the following events:—(1) The invasion of Italy by the Gauls; (2) Establishment of the Decemvirate; (3) The war with Pyrrhus.

10. Write a short account, with dates, of the principal events and leaders of the three Punic wars.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATION, 1872.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9TH.—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 4.

HISTORY.—HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,..... Rev. Geo. Cornish, M.A.

1. (a) Name the three peninsulas of Southern Europe, and give a general description of them. (b) Give the names of the mountains which form the northern boundary of Greece. (c) By what names did the Greeks designate themselves and their country? (d) Name the islands on the W. of Greece, and give their modern names.

2. Write a sketch of the Government and popular institutions of the Spartans. Who were the Helots?

3. What political factions existed in Attica prior to the legislation of Solon? Give a summary of the changes and improvements that were effected by his legislation.

4. Name the principal colonies that were founded by the Greeks:—on the west coast of Asia Minor, in Sicily, and in Southern Italy. What famous city did the Phocæans found? Give its modern name.

5. (a) What was the origin and chief cause of the Persian Wars? (b) Give the dates of the battles of:—Marathon, Thermopylæ, Artemisium, Salamis, Platæa, and Mycale.

6. (a) Give the dates of the beginning and end of the Peloponnesian War. (b) The principal battles that took place during the same. (c) The generals on both sides. (d) The most disastrous expedition, to the Athenians, and the name of the decisive battle of the War.

7. (a) Give the dates of the establishment and overthrow of the monarchy at Rome. (b) Write down the names of the kings in the order of their succession, and mention the important wars and political changes that took place during the reigns of any of them.

8. (a) When, and under what circumstances, was the office of the Tribunes instituted? (b) Give an account of its functions and powers.

9. Give a short account, with dates of the following events:—(1) The invasion of Italy by the Gauls; (2) Establishment of the Decemvirate; (3) The war with Pyrrhus.

10. Write a short account, with dates, of the principal events and leaders of the three Punic wars.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1872.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

HISTORY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

HISTORY.—GIBBON AND HUME.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Give an account of the civil and military administration of the Empire under Constantine and his immediate successor.

2. Give an account of the part which was played in the disintegration of the Empire by the Teutonic, Slavonic, and Turanian races respectively.

3. Give a brief account of the reign and character of Julian.

4. Describe briefly the conquests of the Saracens during the first century of the Hegira.

5. Give a brief account of the history of Rienzi.

6. Give a list of the Crusades, specifying in regard to each (1) its date, (2) its leaders, (3) its route, (4) its results.

7. What were the immediate causes and results of the *Magna Charta*.

8. State briefly (1) the origin, (2) the leading events, (3) the results, social and political, of the Wars of the Roses.

9. Give an account of the immediate causes of the Great Civil War.

10. Give a brief account of the trials for treason in the latter part of the reign of Charles I.

11. Discuss briefly the constitutional questions which were involved in the revolution of 1688.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

MONDAY, APRIL 22ND:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK.

THIRD YEAR.

HONOUR EXAMINATION.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—

(A) Thucydides, Book I., chap. 6.
(B) " " chaps. 47–48.
(C) " " chaps. 96–97.

2. (*a*) Write an account of the life and times of Thucydides; the place at which his history was written; and the events that led him thither. (*b*) How many years of the Peloponnesian War are comprehended in the history of Thucydides? (*c*) Name the historian who completed the history of the War, and contrast him with Thucydides as to language, style, and mode of treatment.

3. Explain as carefully as you can the following:—(*a*) 2. *ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ πλεῖστον.* (*b*) 3. *τὰ μὲν πρὸ Ἕλληνος.* (*c*) 6. *ἐν τοῖς πρῶτοι.* (*d*) *λίπα ἠλείψαντο·* (*e*) 64. *τὸ ἐκ τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ τεῖχος,* (*f*) 8. *πλουσιώτεροι ἑαυτῶν γιγνόμενοι.* (*g*) 55. *ἀποπλέοντες ἐπ' οἶκον.*

4. Chap. 53. *σπονδὰς λύοντες* and *τὰς σπονδὰς λύετε* :—What difference does the absence of the article make in the meaning? Explain the usage of the omission of the article with nouns.

5. Translate, explaining the construction and noting any grammatical peculiarities :—(*a*) *ἔπειτα περὶ τῶν μεγίστων κινδυνεύοντας δεξάμενοι ὡς ἂν μάλιστα μετὰ ἀειμνήστου μαρτυρίου τὴν χάριν καταθεῖσθε* (al. *κατάθησθε*). chap. 33. (*b*) *τὴν μὲν οὖν γενομενήν ναυμαχιαν αὐτοὶ κατὰ μόνας ἀπεωσάμεθα Κορινθίους.* c. 32. (*c*) *τῆς τε γὰρ Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικελίας καλῶς παράκλου κεῖται.* c. 36. (*d*) *τὰ δὲ Μηδικὰ καὶ ὅσα αὐτοὶ ξύνιστε, εἰ καὶ δι' ὀχλον μᾶλλον ἐσται ἀεὶ προβαλλομένοις, ἀνάγκη λέγειν.*

6. Translate :—(D) Prometheus Vinctus, vss. 823–41.
(E) " " vss. 1062–78.

7. Name the metre, write down the scheme, and scan the first six vss of ext. (E).

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

MONDAY, APRIL 22ND:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK.

THIRD YEAR.

HONOUR EXAMINATION.

Examiner.....Rev. George Cornish, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A) Thucydides, Book I., chap. 6.

(B) " " chaps. 47–48.

(C) " " chaps. 90–97.

2. (a) Write an account of the life and times of Thucydides; the place at which his history was written; and the events that led him thither. (b) How many years of the Peloponnesian War are comprehended in the history of Thucydides? (c) Name the historian who completed the history of the War, and contrast him with Thucydides as to language, style, and mode of treatment.

3. Explain as carefully as you can the following:—(a) [illegible] κάκιστον. (b) 3. τὰ μὲν πολλὰ [illegible]. (c) 6. ἐν τοῖς πρόσθεν. (d) Δίκην βάλλουσιν. (e) 64. τὸ δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων [illegible]. (f) 8. πλουσιώτατον [illegible]. (g) 55. ἐκεῖνο μόνον [illegible].

4. Chap. 53. ἐτοιμάζ Δαυεν and τὰς παρούσας ξύσεις:—What difference does the absence of the article make in the meaning? Explain the usage of the omission of the article with nouns.

5. Translate, explaining the constructions and noting any grammatical peculiarities:—(a) [illegible]. (b) [illegible]. (c) [illegible]. (d) [illegible]. (e) [illegible].

6. Translate:—(D) Prometheus Vinctus, vss. 233–41.
(E) " " vss. 1082–92.

7. Name the metre, write down the scheme, and scan the first six vss of ext. (E).

8. (a) Give the original meaning of the term Τραγῳδία. What was the state of Tragedy before the time of Aeschylus. (b) Detail the changes and improvements introduced by him in the composition and representation of Dramas. (c) What was the comparative estimate formed by the ancients of the three great Greek tragedians.

9. Accentuate the following passage:—

Ἀλλὰ ταῦτα οὐκέτι ἀκτέον, ἀλλὰ σίγα σαφῶς καὶ ἐγὼ καὶ σύ, ὅτι τὸ μὲν τῶν ἀγαθῶν εὐφυΐαι Θεῶν δῶρα, καὶ σύνεσιν αὖ χρὴ μάλιστ' ἐκτεθῆφθαι αὐτὸν Ἀθήναι μικρὰ Χείρωνος ἄκρου· ἐκεῖθέ γε κἀγὼ καλῶν ἐκέγνωκα τὰ αὐτὰ, ἐπὶ τελευτῇ τὸν βίον Θεσπικλῆς, κἀκεῖθ' αὖτον κατεθήφατο. σύνιθι γε καὶ βιαίως ἐπίφθονα, ὀρθόνοτ ὡς πουθὸν ὄντος.

10. (a) Parse ἐκπλαγῆ, ἔβλεν, κτείνῃ, ἀκούσῃ, ἀπώλετο, ἀπώλεσε. (b) Write down the 1st Sing. Fut. Indic. of:—πάσχω, κήρυσσω, πίπτω, ἐπαινῶ, ὀφείλω.

8. (*a*) Give the original meaning of the term Τραγῳδία. What was the state of Tragedy before the time of Aeschylus. (*b*) Detail the changes and improvements introduced by him in the composition and representation of Dramas. (*c*) What was the comparative estimate formed by the ancients of the three great Greek tragedians.

9. Accentuate the following passage:—

Αλλα ταδε ουκετι ακουω, αλλα οιδα σαφως και εγω και συ, οτι το μεν πρωτον ευδοκιμει Περικλης, και ουδεμιαν αισχραν δικην κατεψηφισαντο αυτου Αθηναιοι ηνικα χειρους ησαν· επειδη δε καλοι καγαθοι εγεγονεσαν υπ αυτου, επι τελευτη του βιου Περικλιους, κλοπην αυτου κατεψηφισαντο· ολιγου δε και θανατου ετιμησαν, δηλονοτι ως πονηρου οντος.

10. (*a*) Parse ἀνωχθι, ἑλῶσι, κιχείω, λελάθοντο, φανοίην. (*b*) Write down the 1st Sing. Fut, Indic. of:—πάσχω, πήγνυμι, πίπτω, ἐπαινέω, θνήσκω.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

LATIN.

THIRD YEAR.

HONOUR EXAMINATION.

Examiner, ... REV. GEORGE CORNISH.

1. Translate:—

(A) Igitur Galba, adprehensa Pisonis manu, in hunc modum locutus fertur: 'si te privatus lege curiata apud pontifices, ut moris est, adoptarem et mihi egregium erat Gnaei Pompei et M. Crassi subolem in penates meos adsciscere, et tibi insigne Sulpiciae ac Lutatiae decora nobilitati tuae adiecisse: nunc me deorum hominumque consensu ad imperium vocatum praeclara indoles tua et amor patriae impulit, ut principatum, de quo maiores nostri armis certabant, bello adeptus quiescenti offeram, exemplo divi Augusti, qui sororis filium Marcellum, dein generum Agrippam, mox nepotes suos, postremo Tiberium Neronem privignum in proximo sibi fastigio conlocavit. sed Augustus in domo successorem quaesivit, ego in re publica, non quia propinquos aut socios belli non habeam, sed neque ipse imperium ambitione accepi, et iudicii mei documentum sit non meae tantem necessitudines, quas tibi postposui, sed et tuae. est tibi frater pari nobilitate, natu maior, dignus hac fortuna, nisi tu potior esses. ea aetas tua, quae cupiditates adulescentiae iam effugerit, ea vita, in qua nihil praeteritum excusandum habeas. fortunam adhuc tantum adversam tulisti: secundae res acrioribus stimulis animos explorant, quia miseriae tolerantur, felicitate corrumpimur. fidem, libertatem, amicitiam, praecipua humani animi bona, tu quidem eadam constantia retinebis, sed alii per obsequium imminuent: inrumpet adulatio, blanditiae, pessimum veri adfectus venenum, sua cuique utilitas. etiam si ego ac tu simplicissime inter nos hodie loquimir, ceteri libentius cum fortuna nostra quam nobiscum; nam suadere principi quod oporteat multi laboris, adsentatio erga quemcumque principem sine adfectu peragitur.

(B) Trepidam urbem ac simul atrocitatem recentis sceleris, simul veteres Othonis mores paventem novus insuper de Vitellio nuntius exterruit, ante caedem Galbae suppressus, ut tantum superioris Germaniae exercitum descivisse crederetur. tum duos omnium mortalium inpudicitia ignavia luxuria deterrimos velut ad perdendum imperium fataliter electos non senatus modo et eques, quis aliqua pars et cura rei publicae, sed volgus quoque palam maerere. nec iam recentia saevae pacis exempla, sed repetita bellorum civilium memoria captam totiens suis exercitibus urbem, vastitatem Italiae, direptiones provinciarum, Pharsaliam Philippos et Perusiam

ac Mutinam, nota publicarum cladium nomina, loquebantur. prope ever sum orbem, etiam cum de principatu inter bonos certaretur, sed mansisse Caesare Augusto victore imperium: mansuram fuisse sub Pompeio Brutoque rem publicam: nunc pro Othone an pro Vitellio in templa ituros? utraque detestanda vota inter duos, quorum bello solum id scires, deteriorem fore qui vicisset. erant qui Vespasianum et arma orientis augurarentur; et ut potior utroque Vespasianus, ita bellum aliud atque alias clades horrebant. et ambigua de Vespasiano fama; solusque omnium ante se principum in melius mutatus est.

(C) Caecina paucos in Helvetiis moratus dies, dum sententiae Vitellii certior fieret, simul transitum Alpium parans, laetum ex Italia nuntium accipit alam Silianam circa Padum agentem sacramento Vitellii accessisse. pro consule Vitellium Siliani in Africa habuerant; mox a Nerone, ut in Aegyptum praemitterentur, exciti et ob bellum Vindicis revocati ac tum in Italia manentes, instinctu decurionum, qui Othonis ignari, Vitellio obstricti robur adventantium legionum et famam Germanici exercitus attollebant, transiere in partes et ut donum aliquod novo principi firmissima transpadanae regionis municipia Mediolanum ac Novariam et Eporediam et Vercellas adiunxere. id Caecinae per ipsos compertum. et quia praesidio alae unius latissima Italiae pars defendi nequibat, praemissis Gallorum Lusitanorumque et Britannorum cohortibus et Germanorum vexillis cum ala Petriana, ipse paulum cunctatus est, num Raeticis iugis in Noricum flecteret adversus Petronium Urbicum procuratorem, qui concitis auxiliis et interruptis fluminum pontibus fidus Othoni putabatur. sed metu ne amitteret praemissasiam cohortes alasque, simul et reputans plus gloriae retenta Italia, et ubicumque certatum foret, Noricos in cetera victoriae praemia cessuros, Poenino itinere subsignanum militem et grave legionum agmen hibernis adhuc Alpibus transduxit.

2. Give an account of the life and times of Tacitus, introducing dates, and name the Roman emperors in whose successive reigns he lived. Point out in what respects the delineations of public and private life at Rome, as found in the writings of Tacitus and Juvenal corroborate each other.

3. Turn ext. (A) from "Igitur Galba locutus fertur" down to "sed et tuae" into *oratio obliqua*.

4. "Pharsaliam, Philippos, et Perusiam ac Mutinam":—explain, with dates.

5. (*a*) "Mediolanum ac Novariam et Eporediam et Vercellas;" "Poenino itinere, Raeticis jugis;" "Lugdunenses Viennensesque; Treviri et Lingones":—define the geographical position and give modern names. (*b*) "Poeninus":—is this the correct orthography? Give the derivation of the word and point out its occurrence in Celtic names (*hodie*) of mountains. Distinguish between *Vienna* and *Vindobona*.

6. Explain the following:—Municipia, decuriones, justum agmen, trecenos singulis sestertios, velamenta et infulas, cohortes alaeque, vacationes, lixas calonesque, tesserarium speculatorum, lege curiata apud pontifices.

7. Chap. 37 :—"Nunc et subjectos nos habuit *tanquam* suos, et viles *ut* alienos":—translate and explain the usage of *tanquam* and *ut*.

8. Translate :—

(D) Festino ad nostros, et regem transeo Ponti,
Et Crœsum, quem vox justi facunda Solonis
Respicere ad longæ jussit spatia ultima vitæ.
Exsilium et carcer, Minturnarumque paludes,
Et mendicatus victa Carthagine panis
Hinc causas habuere. Quid illo cive tulisset
Natura in terris, quid Roma beatius unquam,
Si, circumducto captivorum agmine et omni
Bellorum pompa, animam exhalasset opimam,
Quum de Teutonico vellet descendere curru?
Provida Pompeio dederat Campania febres
Optandas: sed multæ urbes et publica vota
Vicerunt. Igitur Fortuna ipsius et urbis
Servatum victo caput abstulit. Hoc cruciatu
Lentulus, hac pœna caruit ceciditque Cethegus
Integer, et jacuit Catilina cadavere toto.

9. Explain briefly the allusions of ext. (D), and discuss the chronological difficulty of the 2nd and 3rd verses.

10. Explain, giving examples, what is meant by the grammatical terms *idiom*, *attraction*, *cognate accusative*, *accusative of limitation*, *objective genitive*, and *dativus ethicus*.

11. Translate Into Latin April 25th, 1872, according to the eras A. D., A. M., and A. U. C., severally.

12. What changes of letters have the following words undergone :—*Est* (eats), *auris*, *lacrima*, *negligo*, *consul*, *pango*, *lilium*?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

MONDAY, APRIL 22ND:—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

GREEK AND LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

THIRD YEAR.

HONOUR EXAMINATION.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate into Greek:—

Cheirisophus, journeying on in safety by the sea-side, arrives at the harbour of Calpe. But Xenophon's cavalry, as he was proceeding through the interior of the country, in an advanced movement light upon certain old men journeying to some place or other. And when they were brought before Xenophon, he questions them whether they had seen anything of another army—Greek, that is to say—anywhere about. They told him all that had happened, and how that they are now besieged on the top of a hill, and the Thracians all gathered into a circle around them. Thereupon he kept these men under very close guard, that they might serve as guides whithersoever it might be needful to go; but after setting ten sentinels, he collected the soldiers and addressed them thus.

2. Translate into Latin:—

If we regard poverty and wealth as they are apt to produce virtues or vices in the mind of man, one may observe that there is a set of each of these growing out of poverty, quite different from that which rises out of wealth. Humility and patience, industry and temperance, are very often the good qualities of a poor man. Humanity and good nature, magnanimity and a sense of honour, are as often the qualifications of the rich. On the contrary, poverty is apt to betray a man into envy, riches into arrogance. Poverty is too often attended with fraud, vicious compliance, repining, murmur, and discontent; riches expose a man to pride and luxury, a foolish elation of heart, and too great a fondness for the present world. In short, the middle condition is most eligible to the man who would improve himself in virtue: as I have before shewn, it is the most advantageous or the gaining of virtue.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25TH:—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY.

THIRD YEAR.

HONOUR EXAMINATION.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Give an account of the establishment of the various Hellenic communities in Asia Minor. To what extent may the superiority of certain of these communities in literature and civilization generally, over the tribes of the mother-country, be attributed to their intercourse with foreign nations?

2. Enumerate the Western Colonies of Greece. What were the peculiar features of Grecian colonization, and the causes of the general prosperity of the Colonies?

3. What were the causes, according to Grote, that tended to promote union among the Hellenic States? To what extent were they effectual in doing so? On the other hand, what causes were at work to prevent political union?

4. Write a general account of the rise and growth of Epic, Lyric, and Dramatic Poetry among the Greeks.

5. State what were the constitutions of Athens and Sparta in the earliest historical times, and what fundamental changes were, at different times, made down to the period of the Peloponnesian War.

6. Give a succinct account of Xerxes' expedition against Greece; and describe the conduct of the several Hellenic nations at the time.

7. The period of the supremacy of Athens; her policy and relations with other States; the sources of her strength and weakness; and the causes of her downfall.

8. Give the substance of Mommsen's account of the earliest migrations into Italy and the settlements of the Latins.

9. An outline of the *original* constitution as compared with the *reformed* (Servian) constitution of Rome.

10. Trace the most important political events and constitutional changes at Rome, with dates, from the period of the expulsion of the Kings down to the Punic wars.

11. Give a general account of the Religious and Military system of the Romans during the period of the Republic.

12. What reasonable grounds had Hannibal for hoping for a successful issue to his invasion of Italy?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4TH :—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

EUCLID—ARITHMETIC.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. If a line be bisected and also cut unequally, either internally or externally, the sum of the squares of the unequal parts is equal to twice the sum of squares of half the line and of the line between the points of the section.

2. Draw a tangent to a circle from a point without it.

3. The opposite angles of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

a. Every rectangle can be inscribed in a circle.

4. Inscribe a regular hexagon in a circle.

5. Equiangular triangles have the sides about the equal angles proportional, and the sides opposite them are homologous.

a. If three lines meet in a point, any two parallel lines drawn across them will be cut into segments whose ratio is the same.

6. If four right lines be proportional the rectangle under the extremes is equal to the rectangle under the means.

a. If a quadrilateral be inscribed in a circle the sum of the rectangles under the opposite sides is equal to the rectangle under the diagonals.

7. Find a fourth proportional to three given lines.

8. The two sides of a right angled triangle are .007 and .01 respectively. Find the hypotenuse.

9. Add $2\frac{1}{4} + 3\frac{1}{7} - \frac{5}{8}$; multiply the result by $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$, and divide the product by $\frac{1}{2}$.

10. If a gallon of water weigh 10 lbs. and a cubic inch 252.5 grains, find the number of gallons in a tank 6 feet long by 3 broad and 4 deep.

11. Find the interest on £345 6s. 8d. at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for 5 months.

12. Convert $3457.65 into pounds sterling at $4.866' to the £1.

13. Reduce $\frac{2}{7}$ to a decimal, and prove the result by converting it back into a vulgar fraction.

14. If the time of revolution of the Moon in a circular orbit be 27 days, 7hrs. 43m. 11.5s, through what angle does she travel in one day.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

TRIGONOMETRY—ALGEBRA.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Find the ratio of the two units of angular measure commonly employed.

2. Prove

$$\tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A}; \quad \cot A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sec^2 A - 1}};$$

$$\tan A = \frac{\sqrt{2\,\text{versin}\,A - \text{versin}^2 A}}{1 - \text{versin}\,A}$$

3. If A be the circular measure of any angle and A'' the number of seconds in it, prove

$$A'' = \frac{A}{\sin 1''}$$

4. Prove $\cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$.

5. Prove $\cos A - \cos B = -2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(A + B) \sin \frac{1}{2}(A - B)$.

6. In any plane triangle the sum of the sides is to their difference as the tangent of half the sum of the base angles is to the tangent of half their difference.

7. Prove the expression for the area of a triangle in terms of the three sides and apply it to find the area when the sides are 131, 246, and 327 feet respectively.

8. Divide $1-6x^5 + 5x^6$ by $1-2x + x^2$ and $x^{\frac{3}{2}} - y^{\frac{3}{2}}$ by $x^{\frac{1}{2}} - y^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

9. Reduce $\frac{x^3 + x^2 y + x^2 y + y^3}{x^4 - y^4}$ to its lowest terms.

10. Find the value of $\frac{x + 2a}{x - 2a} + \frac{x + 2b}{x - 2b}$ when $x = \frac{4ab}{a + b}$

11. Solve the equations.

$$\frac{4x}{5 - x} - \frac{20 - 4x}{x} = \frac{15}{x};$$

$$\sqrt{1 + x} + \sqrt{x^2} = a - \sqrt{1 - x + x^2};$$

$$\frac{x}{9} + \frac{y}{8} = 43, \quad \frac{x}{8} + \frac{y}{9} = 42;$$

$$\frac{x + 2}{x - 1} - \frac{4 - x}{2x} = 2\tfrac{1}{3}.$$

12. What is the fraction, which, if 1 be added to its numerator becomes $\frac{1}{2}$, but if 1 be added to the denominator becomes $\frac{1}{4}$.

13. A farmer buys m sheep for p dollars and sells n of them at a gain of 5 per cent.; how must he sell the remainder that he may clear 10 per cent. on the whole.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1872.

MONDAY, APRIL 8TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

EUCLID.—ARITHMETIC.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. If a line be divided into any two parts, the sum of the squares of the whole line and one part is equal to twice the rectangle under the whole line and that part together with the square of the other.

2. Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal.

3. Inscribe a circle in a triangle.

a. If there be any three lines not meeting in the same point, four circles can in general be drawn which shall each touch all the three lines. Consider the case where two of the lines are parallel.

4. The bisector of the vertical angle of a triangle divides the base into segments which are proportional to the conterminous sides.

a. Prove this also of the external bisector.

5. Equal triangles which have an angle in each equal have the sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional.

6. If four right lines be proportional the rectangle under the extremes is equal to the rectangle under the means.

a. The rectangle under the sides of any triangle is equal to the rectangle under the perpendicular on the base and the diameter of the circumscribed circle.

7. On a given right line construct a rectilineal figure similar to a given one and similarly posited.

8. The velocity of light is about 185,000 miles a second; if that of a cannon ball be 1,300 ft. per second, find the ratio, expressed decimally, of the latter to the former.

9. Express decimally the result found by adding to $\frac{3}{10}$ one-tenth of itself, and to the sum $\frac{1}{10}$ of that tenth, and so on ad infinitum; and find the exact value of this decimal part of $3.

10. Multiply .002 by 1.034 and divide the product by .041.

11. Reduce $\frac{655}{917}$ to its lowest terms and add to the result the half of $\frac{1}{7}$.

12. If the area of a circle be equal to the rectangle under the radius and a line equal to the semi-circumference, and the volume of a cylinder be the area of the base multiplied by the height, find the weight in lbs. of the mercury in a cylindrical jar whose diameter is 4 inches, and height 8 inches, mercury being $13\frac{1}{2}$ times as heavy as water, and a cubic foot of water weighing 1000 ounces.

13. Find the area of an equilateral triangular field of which one side is 380 feet long.

14. Divide $4\frac{3}{8}$ by $6\frac{3}{4}$.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1872.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

TRIGONOMETRY—ALGEBRA.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. The two sides of a triangle are 250 yards and 320 yards respectively,—the included angle is 34° 20′ 25″; calculate the base.

2. The boundaries of a breakwater, as seen from either A or B, two stations 1250 yards apart, of which A is situated due south of one extremity of the breakwater, and B at an equal distance due east of the other, subtend an angle of 15°; what is the rectilineal distance between the two ends of the breakwater.

3. Standing on an eminence 82 feet high on one side of an arm of the sea, 18½ miles wide, on a calm day, I observe that the top of a rock on the opposite coast, which is known to be 36½ feet above the surface of the water, is just visible on the horizon, calculate hence approximately the diameter of the earth.

4. Find by logarithms a fourth proportional to 231.065, .7645895 and .0564329.

5. Prove $\tan (A + B) = \dfrac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$

a. Hence show $\tan A = \dfrac{\tan (A + 45°) - 1}{\tan (A + 45°) + 1}$

6. Given $\cos A = \frac{1}{2}$ find tan A, cot A, versin A.

7. Prove $\cos A = -\cos (180° - A)$; $\sin A = \sin (180° - A)$

8. Solve the equations:—

$$\frac{6x + 13}{15} - \frac{3x + 5}{5x - 25} = \frac{2x}{5};$$

$$\sqrt{4a + x} = 2\sqrt{b + x} - \sqrt{x};$$

$$125x^2 - 7x = 17\tfrac{1}{5};$$

$$axy = c(bx + ay);\ bxy = c(ax - by);$$

9. Reduce to its lowest terms $\dfrac{ac + by + ay + bc}{af + 2ox + 2ax + bf}$

10. Divide $x^4 - \dfrac{1}{x^4}$ by $x - \dfrac{1}{x}$

11. Find the time after h o'clock at which the hour and minute hands are opposite to one another.

12. The circumference of the fore-wheel of a carriage is a feet, and of the hind-wheel b feet, what is the distance travelled when the fore-wheel has made n revolutions more than the hind-wheel.

13. Prove that $x + \dfrac{1}{x}$ cannot be less than 2 whatever positive number be substituted for x.

14. Multiply $\dfrac{x}{b}\sqrt{\dfrac{a}{b}} + \sqrt{\dfrac{c}{d}}$ by $\dfrac{x}{b}\sqrt{\dfrac{a}{b}} - \sqrt{\dfrac{c}{d}}$

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4TH:—MORNING 9 TO 12.

ASTRONOMY—OPTICS.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner, ...ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Investigate the method for determining the ratio of the mass of the Sun to the mass of the Earth, and calculate it from the following data, where D and T are the distance of the Earth from the Sun and its Periodic Time, d and t the distance of the Moon from the Earth and its Periodic Time, E the equatorial diameter of the Earth:—

$$\frac{D}{E} = 12032 : \frac{d}{E} = 29.982$$

$$T = 365.265 \text{ days} \quad t = 27.321.$$

2. Distinguish between the Periodic and Synodic Times of the Moon, and describe how they may each be approximately observed without the use of instruments.

3. Explain what is meant by the precession of the Equinoxes and, assuming the yearly motion to be 50".2, find how much the first point of Aries has changed its position since the time of Hipparchus, 125 B. C. How will the precession affect the position of stars as given in a catalogue?

4. Calculate the length of the Earth's shadow, assuming the Sun's Horizontal Parallax as 8".95, and the mean angular diameter of the Sun as 1923".

5. Explain the method of finding the latitude of a place by means of a circumpolar Star.

6. Describe the manner in which the Right Ascensions and Declinations of the heavenly bodies are found.

7. State and account for the phenomena of the tides.

8. Given the object speculum of a Gregorian telescope of 3 ft. focal length; and an eye-glass of 1 inch focal length; find the focal length of the secondary concave mirror, which will render the telescope capable of magnifying distinct objects 700 times.

9. A short-sighted person can read a book with ease at the distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; he wishes to hold it at 10 inches from his eyes, determine the focal length of the spectacles he must use, and whether concave or convex.

10. On a screen 8 feet square, I wish to get the largest possible image of an object 3 inches long formed by a lens of 1 foot focal length, find the relative positions of object, lens, and screen.

11. Find the dispersion caused by a diamond lens whose focal length is $\frac{1}{25}$th of an inch, and aperture $\frac{1}{10}$th of an inch, the dispersive power of diamond being .038.

12. Define the centre of a lens, and find it.

13. The flame of a candle a inches high is placed in front of a concave mirror of b feet radius at a distance of c feet, find the magnitude of the image, supposing it to be inverted.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATION, 1872.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

MECHANICS—HYDROSTATICS.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,..... .....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. If three forces P, Q, R, be in equilibrium, prove that

$$P : Q : R :: \sin \hat{QR} : \sin \hat{RP} : \sin \hat{PQ}.$$

2. Find the resultant of two parallel forces acting in opposite directions.

3. Describe Smeaton's Pully, and find the ratio of the Power to the resistance.

a. Compare the efficiency of Smeaton's with a Burton of the second kind with 5 moveable pulleys.

4. Define specific gravity, quantity of matter, and momentum, and calculate what should be the velocity of a leaden bullet containing 0.267 cubic inches in order that its momentum should be the same as that of a ball of copper containing 13.47 cubic inches. moving at the rate of 14 feet per minute, (sp. gr. of lead=11.35 and of copper 8.9.)

5. The spaces described by a body falling in vacuo in successive seconds are proportional to the series of odd numbers

6. The diminution of gravity at any place due to the rotation of the earth varies as the square of the cosine of latitude.

7. Assuming the formula connecting the volume, temperature and pressure of a gas, find one connecting the same for a gaseous mixture.

a. If 100 cubic inches of oxygen combine with 200 cub. inches of hydrogen having the same temperature and pressure so as to produce 200 cubic inches of aqueous vapour of the same temperature and pressure, find the specific gravity of aqueous vapour, (sp. gr. of oxygen=1.106: sp. gr. of hydrogen= .069.)

8. Describe the siphon manometer and the mode of graduating the scale.

9. If the volume of the receiver and leading tube of an air-pump be three times that of the pump, calculate the elastic force of the air in the receiver after the tenth stroke.

*10. If W_1, W_2, W_3 be the apparent weights of a body when weighed in three fluids whose specific gravities are respectively S_1, S_2, S_3, prove that

$$W_1 (S_2 - S_3) + W_2 (S_3 - S_1) + W_3 (S_1 - S_2) = 0$$

*11. A weight P after falling freely through h feet, begins to pull up a heavier body Q, by means of a cord passing over a pulley : find the height through which it will lift it.

*12. Two inclined planes whose lengths are l_1 and l_2, and common height h, are placed back to back, and two weights W_1 and W_2 rest upon them, connected by a string passing over a pulley placed at their common vertex : find the velocity caused in either weight in one second.

*13. A rectangular mass of cast iron rests upon an inclined plane of oak, and is upon the point of slipping down it, and also upon the point of overturning; its base is 2 feet square, what is its height, the coefft of adhesion being 0.62.

*14. Find the distances of the centre of gravity of a trapezium from the parallel sides.

* *Extra.*

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1872.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

ASTRONOMY—OPTICS.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Explain the method of finding the distance of Jupiter from the Sun.

2. Explain generally the manner in which the planet Neptune was discovered.

3. In what manner may the obliquity of the Ecliptic be ascertained?

4. The greatest and least diameters of the Moon at a given time were 16′ 43″.1 and 14′ 45″.2, hence calculate the eccentricity of her orbit then.

5. Define 12 o'clock mid-day, and state how it may be ascertained at a given place.

6. Show when an eclipse of the Sun will be partial, annular, or total. Why can there never be an eclipse of the Sun at Easter, Easter-day being defined as the first Sunday after the full Moon which happens upon, or next after the 21st of March?

7. Investigate the method of determining the distance of the Moon from the earth.

8. Describe the Cassegrainian Telescope and find its magnifying power, if the focal lengths of the speculum and eye-glass be 4 feet and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch respectively, and that of the secondary speculum 3 inches.

9. Find the magnifying power of a pocket lens.

10. A ray of light is incident nearly perpendicularly on a thin prism of rock salt $\mu = 1{\cdot}557$ of 2° angle. Find the dispersion of the ray, the dispersive power of rock salt being .053.

11. Find the curvature of a plano-convex lens of water of 4 inches focal length.

12. Prove for a concave mirror that the focal length is a mean proportional between the distances of the conjugate foci from the principal focus.

13. Find the deviation of a ray incident nearly perpendicularly upon a prism of small angle.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1872.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

MECHANICS—HYDROSTATICS.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. The centre of gravity of the perimeter of a triangle is the centre of the inscribed circle.

2. If three forces, meeting at a point, equilibrate each other, the sum of their moments with respect to any point is equal to zero.

3. Find the ratio of the Power to the Resistance in the case of the bent lever.

4. Apply the principle of constancy of work done to find the ratio of the power to the resistance in the inclined plane.

5. Find the time of oscillation of the simple pendulum for small arcs.

a. Define the *length* of a compound pendulum.

6. If the Moon's distance from the Earth, be 240,000 miles, the periodic time of the Moon being 27d. 7h. 43m. 11s., find the centrifugal force of the Moon in her orbit.

7. Find the space described between the third and eleventh seconds by a falling body.

8. If a homogeneous body float in a liquid, its whole volume will be to that of the part immersed in the inverse ratio of the specific gravities of the body and of the liquid.

9. Explain the method of finding the specific gravity of a body by the specific gravity bottle.

10. Describe the manner of verifying Boyle and Mariotte's law, mentioning the precautions to be observed, and the reasons for them.

11. If a bucket of water revolve round a vertical axis, making 30 turns per minute, what is the length of the subnormal of the parabola given by a section of the surface passing through the axis.

12. From the surface of the well to the bottom of the valve the lift of a pump is 15 feet; the diameter of the piston is 4 inches; and the length of stroke is 3 feet, find the force requisite to work the pump.

13. Calculate the weight of air in a room 21 feet by 18, and 13 feet high when the barometer is at 29½ inches and the thermometer at 65° Fah., the weight of a cubic inch of dry air at temperature 60° and pressure 30 in. being .310117 grains.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5TH:—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 4.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—LIGHT, HEAT.

B.A. AND THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....,ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. State the Wave Theory of Light, and account by it for the refraction of a plane wave, showing that the index of refraction is the ratio of the velocities of light in the two media.

2. State and account for the phenomena of Newton's rings on this theory, and explain the manner in which the lengths of the waves may hence be calculated, the focal length of the lens and its refractive index being given.

3. Give a physical explanation of colour, and account for the invisible rays in the spectrum, pointing out analogies in sound.

4. Distinguish between ordinary light and polarized light experimentally and theoretically, and mention the different ways of polarizing light.

5. I look at a lamp through two plates of tournaline so placed that the light cannot get through to the eye, but on introducing a third plate betweenthem the light becomes visible. Explain this.

6. State the principles of spectrum analysis, and describe the spectroscope. How are the dark lines in the solar spectrum accounted for?

7. Define the unit of heat, latent and specific heat, and describe the method of mixtures for ascertaining the latter.

a. What weight of ice at 0° C. must be mixed with 9 pounds of water at 20° C. in order to cool it to 5°.

8. Give the Mechanical Theory of Heat and Joule's mechanical equivalent, describing how it was ascertained.

9. Describe an experiment showing the different conducting powers of metals.

10. Describe an experiment showing the variation of the boiling point of water with the pressure.

11. Describe an experiment showing the variations in the density of water as it sinks from 60° Fah. to freezing point.

12. Find the increase in the length of a bar of wrought iron 20 feet long when the temperature is raised from 32° Fah. to 80°, the coefft of expansion for 1° being .00000642.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

MONDAY, APRIL 22ND :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GEOMETRY.

HONOUR EXAMINATION.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL D.

1. If a straight line intersect three given circles in a system of points in involution it will pass through the radical centre of the three circles.

2. If on the three diagonals of a complete quadrilateral, as diameters, circles be described, they shall have the same radical axis, and cut orthogonally the circle circumscribing the triangle formed by the three diagonals.

3. If two circles do not meet one another, any system of circles cutting them orthogonally always passes through two fixed points on the line, joining the centres of the two given circles.

4. Reciprocate the theorem that any straight line meeting a circle and the sides of any inscribed quadrilateral is cut in involution.

5. Reciprocate the theorem that the three perpendiculars of a triangle meet in a point.

6. The tangents at the angular points of any triangle inscribed in a circle intersect the opposite lines in three points which are situated in a straight line.

7. Through a given point without any number of given straight lines a transversal is drawn and a point taken on it, such that the reciprocal of its distance from the given point is equal to the sum of the reciprocals of the intercepts between the given point and the given lines. Find the locus of the point of section.

8. In a given circle inscribe a triangle having its base parallel to a given straight line and its sides passing through two given points in this straight line.

9. Describe a circle touching a given circle, and a given straight line at a given point.

10. The circles circumscribing the four triangles formed by four intersecting straight lines all pass through the same point, and this point and the four centres lie in the same circumference.

11. A triangle is given in species: one vertex turns round a fixed point, whilst another vertex moves along the circumference of a given circle find the locus of the third vertex.

12. Inscribe a square in a triangle.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ALGEBRA.

FIRST YEAR.

HONOUR EXAMINATIONS.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Find the sum of the infinite series

$$1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 +, \text{ \&c.}$$

when x is less than 1.

2. The first of a series of n terms in Arithmetical Progression is a, the common difference is b, and the sum is s; find n.

3. Sum the series $\frac{3}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{8} +$, &c, *ad inf.*

4. Find the number of different triangles into which a polygon of n sides may be divided by joining the angular points.

5. Find approximately the cube root of 31 by the Binomial Theorem.

6. Given $x = n - \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{3}n^3 - \frac{1}{4}n^4 +$, &c., find n in a series of powers of x.

7. Resolve into partial fractions

$$\frac{x^2 + px + q}{(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)}$$

8. Find a series of fractions converging to $\frac{184}{247}$.

9. Divide 14332216 by 6541 in the septenary scale.

10. Any number consisting of an even number of digits, in a system whose radix is r, is divisible by $r + 1$, if the digits equidistant from each end are the same.

11. An annuity of £20 for 21 years is sold £220, find the rate of interest allowed to the purchaser.

12. A collection is made of ten letters, taken at random from an alphabet consisting of 20 consonants and 5 vowels: what is the probability that it will contain 3 vowels and no more?

13. From a vessel of wine containing a gallons b gallons are drawn off, and the vessel is filled up with water. Find the quantity of wine remaining in the vessel, when this has been repeated n times.

14. Define logarithms, prove their fundamental properties, and show that for any base

$$\text{Log}\,(1+y) = M\left\{y - \tfrac{1}{2}y^2 + \tfrac{1}{3}y^3 - \text{\&c.}\right\}$$

a. Assuming M=1, find the base.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

MONDAY, APRIL 22ND:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ALGEBRA—TRIGONOMETRY.

HONOUR EXAMINATION.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Prove that the roots of the following equation are all real.

$(x-a)(x-b)(x-c) - l^2(x-a) - m^2(x-b) - n^2(x-c) - 2lmn = 0.$

2. Find the roots of the equation.

$$2x^6 + x^5 - 13x^4 + 13x^2 - x - 2 = 0.$$

3. Calculate by Newton's method the root between 0 and 1 of the equation.

$$x^4 - 8x^3 + 12x^2 + 8x - 4 = 0.$$

4. Show that the equation $x^5 - 4x^2 + 3 = 0$ has at least two imaginary roots.

5. If $f(x)$ be any rational integral function of x and $f'(x)$ the first derived function; prove

$$\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{x-a} + \frac{1}{x-b} + \frac{1}{x-c} + \text{\&c.}$$

where a, b, c, are the roots of the equation $f(x) = 0$.

a. Hence show that $f(x) = 0$ has or has not equal roots according as $f(x)$ and $f'(x)$ have or have not a common measure which involves x.

6. An equation of an odd degree has at least one real root.

7. If each of the constituents in one row or one column is the sum of m terms a determinant can be considered as the sum of m determinants.

8. Prove

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1, & 1, & 1, \\ \sin\alpha, & \sin\beta, & \sin\gamma, \\ \cos\alpha, & \cos\beta, & \cos\gamma, \end{vmatrix} = 4\sin\tfrac{1}{2}(\alpha-\beta)\sin\tfrac{1}{2}(\beta-\gamma)\sin\tfrac{1}{2}(\alpha-\gamma).$$

9. The hypotenuse and side of a spherical triangle are 75° 20′ and 64° 10′ respectively, find the other side.

10. Find the area of a spherical triangle described on a sphere of 15 feet radius, its angles being 75°, 50°, and 85°.

11. In a spherical triangle,

$$\text{Tan}\tfrac{1}{2}(A+B) = \frac{\text{Cos}\tfrac{1}{2}(a-b)}{\text{Cos}\tfrac{1}{2}(a+b)}\,\text{Cot}\tfrac{1}{2}C.$$

12. Find the sum of n terms of the series

$$\tan a + 2\tan 2a + 2^2\tan 2^2 a + \text{\&c.}$$

13. Assuming Euler's formula, prove Gregory's series.

$$a = \tan a - \tfrac{1}{3}\tan^3 a + \tfrac{1}{5}\tan^5 a - \text{\&c.}$$

a. Hence by Machin's series, calculate the value of π.

14. Show that $\frac{a}{\tan a} = 1$ when $a = 0$.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

THURSDAY APRIL 25th:—MORNING, 9 to 1.

ANALYTIC GEOMETRY—CALCULUS.

SECOND YEAR.

HONOUR EXAMINATION.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Taking the general equation of the second degree find the equation of a diameter bisecting chords paralled to $y = m.x$. Hence show that all diameters pass throught a fixed point. Consider the case of the parabola.

a. A diameter parallel to a system of parallel chords will bisect any chord parallel to the diameter bisecting the system.

2. Show that the joints of trisection of a given arc of a circle are given by the intersection of an hyperbola with the circle.

3. Find the locus of the centre of a circle which passes through a given point and makes a given intercept on a given line.

4. The line joining the focus to the intersection of two tangents to a parabola bisects the angle which their points of contact subtend at the focus.

5. Two systems of concentric circles are drawn, the distance of their centres being $2a$; find the locus of the intersection of those circles whose radii differ by a constant length λ.

6. Assuming the equation of a taugent to a conic given by the general equation, find the equation of the polar of any point when the point is (1) outside, (2) inside the curve.

7. Find the polar equation of a circle referred to an origin at a distance d from its centre.

8. Find the condition of that $Ax + By + C = 0$ should touch $(x-\alpha)^2 + (y-\beta)^2 = r^2$.

9. Given the vertical angle and area of a triangle, find the locus of the point where the base is cut in a given ratio.

10. Find in the form of a determinant the equation of a line joining two given points.

11. Divide a number a into two such parts that the product of the *mth* power of the one into the *nth* power may be a maximum.

12. Find the value, when $x = 0$, of $\dfrac{\log \tan x}{\log \tan 2x}$

13. Define a differential coefficient and find it for *sin* x, *cos* x, a^x, $\sin^{-1} x$.

14. Find the following integrals:—

$$\int \frac{x^5}{1+x^2}; \quad \int \frac{x^m}{(1+x^2)^n} \quad \int_x \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+bx+cx^2}}; \quad \int_x \frac{x^m}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

15. Find the following integrals:

$$\int_\theta \sin^6 \theta; \quad \int_x \frac{1}{a+b\cos x}; \quad \int_x \frac{1}{\log x}.$$

16. If the equation of any curve be $y = f(x)$ find a differential expression for the values of the normal, tangent, surnormal, and subtangent.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

MONDAY, APRIL 22ND:—MORNING, 9 TO 1.

MECHANICS, HYDROSTATICS.

THIRD YEAR.

HONOUR EXAMINATION.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. A solid of revolution is generated by the rotation of a plane curve about the axis of x. Prove that for the centre of gravity

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\iint r^3 \sin\theta \cos\theta \, d\theta \, dr}{\iint r^2 \sin\theta \, d\theta \, dr}$$

a. Apply the formula to find the centre of gravity of the segment of a sphere.

2. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a rigid body resting on a smooth plane.

3. Find the position of equilibrium of a uniform beam, one end of which rests against a vertical plane, and the other on the interior surface of a given hemisphere.

4. A string is stretched over a *rough* cylinder, and lies in one plane perpendicular to the axis of the cylinder; find the tension at any point and the pressure on the cylinder in the limiting position of equilibrium.

5. A beam is in equilibrium resting on a post and with one end against a wall, the beam and post being in a vertical plane which is perpendicular to the wall; apply the principle of *virtual velocities* to find the position of equilibrium and the reactions of the post and wall.

6. Supposing the Earth and Venus to describe in the same plane circles about the sun as centre; investigate an expression for the angular velocity of the Earth about Venus in any position, the actual velocities being inversely as the square roots of their distances from the sun.

7. A particle moves in a straight line under the action of a force always directed to a point in that line and varying inversely as the square of the distance from that point; determine the motion.

8. If a heavy particle be projected *in vacuo* at different angles of elevation, find the envelope of all the trajectories.

9. A particle revolves in an orbit which is very nearly circular, and is acted on by a central force varying as any function of the distance, find the apsidal angle.

10. Investigate the method for finding the time of motion of a planet through any portion of its elliptic orbit.

11. A particle acted upon by a constant force in its line of motion, moves in a resisting medium of uniform density, of which the resistance varies as the square of the velocity: determine the motion.

12. A cylinder closed at both ends is just filled with liquid, and its axis is inclined at an angle θ to the vertical, find the whole pressure on the curved surface.

13. A cylindrical vessel standing on a table contains water, and a piece of lead of given size supported by a string is dipped into the water; how will the pressure on the base be affected, (1) when the base is full, (2) when it is not full, and in the second case what is the amount of the change?

14. A hollow cone filled with water is held with its vertex downwards; determine the resultant pressure on either of the portions into which it is divided by a vertical plane through its axis.

15. A square lamina floats with its plane vertical and one angular point below the surface; it is required to find its positions of equilibrium.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27TH :—MORNING, 9 TO 1.

ASTRONOMY—OPTICS.

THIRD YEAR.

HONOUR EXAMINATION.

Examiner, ... ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Prove the following formula for the Parallax in R. A. of an object observed at a distance from the meridian, where Δ is N.P.D., γ' is co-latitude + angle of the vertical, h is the hour angle and $P' = \frac{r}{a} \times$ Hor. Eql. Paral.

$$\text{Parallax} = -P' \frac{\sin \gamma' \sin h}{\sin \Delta}$$

2. If ϕ' be the geocentric latitude of a place, ϕ the astronomical latitude, and $m = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$ prove.

$$\phi' = \phi - \frac{m}{\sin 1''} \sin 2\phi + \frac{m^2}{2 \sin 1''} \sin 4\phi - \&c.$$

3. Investigate a formula for determining the Diurnal Aberration in seconds of space for a given latitude.

4. Find the time of the year for a given latitude when the twilight is shortest.

5. Find the R. A. and Decl. of the Sun when his longitude was 59° 33′ 42″. 5 and the obliquity of the ecliptic was 23° 27′ 29″.06.

6. Form the general differential equation for the refraction of a heavenly body in zenith-distance.

7. If v be the true anomaly and u the excentric anomaly for a planet, prove

$$\tan \tfrac{1}{2} v = \sqrt{\frac{1+e}{1-e}} \tan \tfrac{1}{2} u.$$

8. Explain the method of interpolation by third differences.

9. Investigate the condition for minimum deviation of light passing through a prism.

10. Explain the method of measuring the minimum deviation of a ray corresponding to one of the fixed lines in the spectrum, and of thence determining its index of refraction.

11. Describe Foucault's experiment for determining the velocity of light, and investigate the formula for calculating it.

12. Calculate the position and dimensions of the least circle of aberration after direct refraction at a spherical surface.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12TH :—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Mention the different groups into which the modern languages of Europe are usually divided, and the particular language that the Anglo-Saxon most closely resembles.

2. How is the literature of the Cymric Celts an object of special interest?

3. Whence arose the cultivation of Latin learning during the Dark Ages in Great Britain and Ireland? Mention the names of those by whom it was chiefly cultivated.

4. What causes may be assigned for the absence of the legendary element in Anglo-Saxon literature?

5. By whom chiefly were Anglo-Saxon translations and paraphrases of parts of the Holy Scriptures written?

6. Give the substance of what is said of the Romance of the Seven Sages.

7. Give some account of the origin and character of the Romances of Chivalry.

8. Enumerate the principal inflections of Anglo-Saxon nouns, verbs and pronouns.

9. Show in what parts of speech especially the modern English differs from the mother tongue, and mention those in which the words remain unchanged or nearly so.

10. Give some account of the Metrical Chronicles that were written in the 12th century.

11. Give the substance of the remarks on the Chronicle called "Brut," the production of Layamon.

12. Write a brief biographical account of Geoffrey Chaucer.

13. Mention the names of those most famous for the allegorical method of composition and the principal works of that description.

14. Give some account of the Bruce of Barbour.

15. Translate the following sentences, and give a grammatical analysis of them :—

Tha saedon hi thaet thaes hearperes wif sceolde acwelan and hire sawle mon sceolde laedan to helle.

Weollon wael-benna : Wite-rod gefeol :
Heáh of heofenum : Hand-weorc Godes.

16. Mention the principal features that distinguish Middle English from the Anglo-Saxon.

17. Subject for composition :—"The duty of selection as to the kind of literature to be studied."

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1872.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12TH:—2 TO 5 P M.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner,.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. What are the general causes that have been assigned for dialectic varieties in Anglo-Saxon; and what special points of evidence are adduced for the existence of such differences?

2. Mention the different periods assigned to Anglo-Saxon, Semi-Saxon, Old English, Middle English.

3. Enumerate the principal authors that wrote in Latin during the Anglo-Saxon period, and give a short account of their productions.

4. Mention the principal causes that, in the 13th century, conduced to the cultivation of Literature.

5. Whence originated the use of Latin Rhymes? And to what purposes were the compositions so characterized usually devoted?

6. Mention the principal authors in England that wrote in Latin in the 12th and beginning of the 13th centuries, and give a short account of the productions of the most distinguished of them.

7. Show the principal changes of inflection that distinguish Semi-Saxon from Anglo-Saxon.

8. How does it happen that all the modern Gothic tongues differ less widely from their originals than do the modern Classic tongues from the Latin.

9. Translate and parse the following passages:—

Uton agifan thám esne his wíf, forthám he hi haefth geearnod: and saede: gif he hine underbaec besawe, thaet he sceolde forlaetan thaet wíf. Ac lufe mon maeg swithe uneathe forbeódan. Wei la wei; Hwaet! Tha he forth on thaet leoht com, thá beseah he hine underbaec, with thaes wífes: thá losedo heó him sona.

Woldon here bleathe: Hamas finden:
Ac behindan beleac: Wyrd mid waege:
Streamas stôdon: Storm upgewát:
Weollon wael-benna: Wite-ród gefeal:
Heáh of heofonum: Hand-weorc Godes.

10. Give an account of "The Visions of Piers Plowman."

11. How do you estimate the literary merits of the Bruce of Barbour?

12. Indicate the characteristic changes in Middle English as distinguished from Semi-Saxon.

13. Give the substance of the remarks on Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1872.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner,.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Mention the criteria that Dr. Marsh gives for ascertaining the origin of words.

2. How is it shown that the range of expression in English is great as compared with most other languages?

3. How does it happen that the most *impressive* poetry and prose is generally marked by an archaic diction?

4. Show that *translations* from foreign literatures have introduced many new words into English.

5. Give the substance of the remarks on national peculiarities of Intonation.

6. What are the advantages and disadvantages of highly inflected languages and those comparatively uninflected?

7. In what ways is language affected by the art of printing?

8. What, according to Dr. Marsh, has been the influence of the periodical press upon the purity of our language?—give his views of the function of the English Newspaper of the present day.

9. Mention the very important effects attributable to the universality of literature.

10. State the different opinions as to the proper use of Rhyme in English poetry.

11. What are the means suggested by Dr. Marsh to supply the prosodial defects of our language as to Rhyme?

12. How is the love of alliteration and rhyme in the languages of modern Europe accounted for?

13. Give the substance of the remarks on practical and figurative synonyms.

14. What is the true result to be aimed at in translating from foreign literary productions?

15. How has the English Bible affected the English language, and what influence has it exerted upon the intellectual character of the people of England?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

LOGIC.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner, ... REV. D. H. MACVICAR, LL.D.

1. (*a*) What is a Syllogism?

(*b*) Distinguish between Immediate and Mediate Inference.

2. (*a*) State the law upon which all Mediate Inference depends.

(*b*) Define the Major, the Minor and the Middle term.

3. Give the canons of Categorical Syllogisms.

4. (*a*) What is meant by conditional reasoning? Give an example and show how it may be reduced to categorical form.

(*b*) Explain the nature of the constructive and the destructive conditional syllogism.

5. (*a*) What is meant by the Mode and the Figure of a Syllogism.

(*b*) How many Modes are valid? Indicate the principles upon which all other possible Modes are rejected as inconclusive.

6. (*a*) What is Reduction? How is it effected?

(*b*) State the use of the vowels and consonants in the Mnemonic lines expressive of Figures and Modes. Illustrate by examples.

7. (*a*) Define Applied Logic.

(*b*) Mention and explain the four Criteria of truth.

8. Indicate clearly the nature of Induction and Deduction. How do you test Analysis? Illustrate.

9. (*a*) What is meant by the Modality of a Judgment? Upon what does it depend?

(*b*) State what you know regarding degrees of Modality.

10. (*a*) What is Dr. Thomson's criticism regarding Conversion in relation to the Syllogism to Induction and Deduction?

(*b*) Explain the nature and uses of Analogy.

11. (*a*) How do you classify Fallacies?

(*b*) Give an example of Illicit process of the Major term, and of Undistributed Middle.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....REV. HENRY WILKES, D.D., LL.D.

1. Give Stewart's two-fold definition of Justice, also that of Justinian, and state what the latter implies concerning moral obligation.

2. Show how Resentment, Indignation, and the natural impulse to Gratitude imply a sense of Justice.

3. What place has Veracity in our nature, and how does its existence there affect our faith in testimony and our general well-being?

4. Explain the distinction between "Theory of Moral Sentiments" and "Criterion of Morality," and show how and by whom they have been confounded.

5. Give the three opinions to which those of the Ancients may be reduced in relation to the Supreme Good, and point out their respective defects.

6. What are duties to ourselves, and on what grounds are we to perform them, using all the means we possess to promote our own happiness?

7. Distinguish between Absolute and Relative Right; show what they respectively determine, and what may be affirmed when they coincide. Give illustrations.

8. How may Aristotle's saying that "where there is self-denial there is no virtue," be explained?

9. Show that though there is a connection between happiness and virtue, yet the principle of duty is different from the desire of happiness.

10. Sketch the character of "Scholastic Ethics," and give the names of writers.

11. State briefly the theories in regard to the *Ethical Principle* of Hobbes, Cumberland, Cudworth, Clarke, Shaftesbury, Fenelon, Bossuet, Leibnitz, Malebranche, Jonathan Edwards, and Buffier.

12. Give Butler's analysis of Resentment, with its uses and abuses: and show how the duty of forgiveness of injuries and love to enemies, is compatible therewith.

13. What is Self-love as explained by Butler? How does he show that there is no incompatibility between this principle and that of love to our neighbour?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN ENGLISH, 1872.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3RD:—9 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

LANGUAGE.

Examiner,.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Show that some relation subsists between the history of a language and the history of a people.

2. Give the general rules for the declension of Anglo-Saxon nouns.

3. Give some examples of secondary nouns composed of independent words.

4. Mention the several prefixes that denote negation or privation, and give the termination that is often used in patronymics and diminutives.

5. Give examples of the two forms of declension of adjectives.

6. Decline the definite pronoun "begen" and the interrogative "kwa."

7. Mention the inflections of the regular Anglo-Saxon verb that differ from those of the English verb and those they have in common.

8. Give the indic. indef. and perf. and perf. part. of the verbs, cnáwan fón, gelimpan, scacan scûfan, weallan.

9. Point out in the following phrases any peculiarities you observe different from the English forms—"Ne eart thu thæs casares freond"—"Eadige synd tha the nú wepath"—"Synderlice hine Petrus and Jacobas and Johannes and Andréas acsadon"—"Ealles his mægnes"—"Hwaet dó ic thaet ic ece lif áge"—"Utan faran tó Bethleem."

10. The English language is a composite one. Show the importance and extent of the Anglo-Saxon part relatively to the part or parts derived from other tongues.

11. Explain the signification, and give illustrative examples of Alliteration, line Rhymes, perfect and imperfect Rhymes.

12. Point out the prosodial characteristics in the following lines:—

Cild geong on crybbe
Mid thy ic thé wolde cwealm afyrran,
Hat helle beálu;
Thaet thú moste hálig scinan
Eádig on thám écan life
For-thon ic tha earfothe wan,

13. Translate the following passage:—

Gif hwilc gelaered man thas race oferraede oththe raedan gehyre, thonne bidde ic thaet he thas scyrtinge ne taele: him maeg his agen andgyt secgan fullice he thisum: and eow laewedum mannum is this genoh. theah the ge tha deopan digelnysse waeron ne cunnon. Hit gelámp thus sothlice be Jobe, swa swa hé sylf awrat; ac swa theah seo gastlice getacnung thaere gereccednysse belimpth to Cristes menniscnysse and to his gelathunge, swa swa lareowas trahtnodon.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL,

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN ENGLISH, 1872.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3RD :—1 TO 4 P.M.

LANGUAGE.

Examiner,.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give the general rule for distinguishing between those words in English that have come directly from the Latin and those mediately from it through the French.

2. The two leading dialects of the French in early times both contributed to the English ;—Show how and when.

3. Give some examples of what is called a double adoption of Latin words.

4. Explain in what consists the "felicity" of the language of the authorised version of the English Bible.

5. How was the tendency to Latinise our speech on the revival of learning in England prevented from changing the then language too extensively?

6. Give the substance of Dr. Trench's remarks on the subject of deliberately introducing words to supply felt omissions or deficiencies in a language.

7. Show in what respects the losses or diminutions of a language differ from its *possible* gains or acquisitions.

8. What have you to say as to the question of the possibility of the language now spoken here and in England becoming divided into two languages?

9. State your opinion as to the possibility or expediency of a system of Phonetic writing.

10. What parts of England were occupied by the Danes in the 9th century?

11. What are the circumstances that serve to prove that some considerable number of persons of Roman descent remained in Britain after the retirement of the Romans in the early part of the 5th century?

12. What are the principal conditions or causes that tend to give the language of one people a material influence in producing changes in the language of another?

13. How is it evinced that in the 3rd century the vernacular tongue regained its supremacy?

14. Give the substance of Mr. Craik's remarks on the origin of the modern standard English.

15. Mention the several systems or methods, as given by Mr. Guest, employed at different periods, to mark the quantity of our English vowels.

16. Mention the principal peculiarities that distinguish the English of Chaucer from that of the present.

17. Give the substance of Dr. Trench's remarks on the subject of the changes that take place in the meaning of words, and mention some of the examples given in illustration.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN ENGLISH, 1872.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19TH :—2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner,.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. What reasons may be assigned for the fact that the earliest productions of a literary kind have been generally in a metrical form ?

2. Account for the power or influence that poetry in its various kinds exerts upon the human mind.

3. Which are the several parts into which a tragedy or an epic poem may be conveniently divided for the purpose of criticism ?

4. Give an outline of the subject-matter of the poem of Beowulf, and point out its peculiarities of diction and versification.

5. Give an outline of the story of the prose romance of Apollonius of Tyre.

6. Mention some of the similarities observable in comparing the poem of Cædmon and the Paradise Lost.

7. Give an outline of the legendary history of King Arthur, and mention the work from which the romances relating to him are supposed to be derived.

8. Give some account of the historical works of William of Poictiers, William of Malmsbury and Geoffrey of Monmouth.

9. Mention some of the incidents that serve to show that the French language in the twelfth century was not unfamiliar to the English middle classes, at least in the towns.

10. How does Dr. Craik reconcile the different theories on the subject of the origin of Romantic poetry and Fiction in Europe ?

11. To what causes does Mr. Hallam refer the origin of the Romance languages ?

12. Give some historical account of the Provençal and Norman French poetry. What was generally its subject-matter ?—its style ?

13. What was the state of classical learning in England in the first quarter of the 15th century ?

14. What differences are observable between the chivalrous metrical romances near the times of the Crusades and the prose romances after the middle of the 14th century ?

15. Mention and explain the three subjects—the three columns, as Mr. Hallam says, upon which "repose the fictions, especially the romances, of the middle ages."

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN ENGLISH, 1872.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19TH :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner,.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. What is the subject matter of Spenser's "Fairie Queene?" Mention its peculiarities of diction and versification; and the principal disadvantages inherent in the Allegorical form of composition.

2. Give an outline of the biography of Chaucer and the substance of Tyrwhitt's theory in accounting for the difficulties of his metres.

3. What is the subject-matter of the House of Fame? Mention the peculiarities of its thought and diction.

4. Give an outline of the Knight's Tale of Palamon and Arcite, and state the generally received opinion as to the extent of Chaucer's obligations to Boccaccio in this and some of his other productions.

5. Which were the principal dramatic English writers that preceded Shakespeare? And mention those that were his contemporaries.

6. Give a historical account of the Dramatic Mysteries or Miracle Plays; and mention the principal of those extant in English.

7. Whence came the distinction between the Romantic and Classical Schools of Dramatic Literature? Estimate their relative advantages and disadvantages.

8. Write a short critique on the Tragedy of Macbeth, arranging your remarks in the order of parts conveniently adopted for the purpose of criticism.

9. With which of our early Dramatists probably commenced the practice of writing Plays in blank verse?

10. Who first commenced the practice of *Rhymed* Dramatic Composition, and in what manner was it received?

11. Give the substance of Bacon's remarks in the Essay—"Of the true greatness of Kingdoms and Estates."

12. What may be said to be the greatest fault of the Paradise Lost; and wherein consists the special greatness of the work?

13. Give Dr. Johnson's opinion on Milton's success as a Teacher, and his introducing physical subjects into the curriculum of his school.

14. Show in what respects English Poetry and the English language are indebted to Dryden.

15. State his rules for the composition of Pastoral Poetry, as given in his preface to the translation of Virgil's Bucolics.

16. Give the substance of Dr. Johnson's critique on Pope's Essay on Man.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. EXAMINATIONS IN ENGLISH, 1872.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25TH :—9 A.M. TO 12.

HISTORY.

Examiner,.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give a brief account of the Saxon Heptarchy, of the events that dissolved the several States and rescued the English Monarchy.

2. Explain the following terms, indicating the different ranks of Anglo-Saxon society:—Earls, Ceorls, Theowes, Sithcundmen, Bonde, Gebur, Heorthfastmen, Falghers.

3. What was Weregild?

4. What was a Compurgatory Oath? How was its value estimated?

5. Give some explanation of the terms:—Hundred, (as a territorial division), Hundred Court (how held, and what its functions?) Shire, Shiremot.

6. Give some account of the British Kingdom of Strathclyde.

7. Give an outline of the history of the early part of the life of William the Conqueror, and state the conflicting pretensions of William and Herald to the English Crown.

8. Give some account of the condition of England at the time immediately before the Conquest.

9. Explain the import of the ceremony of Receipt of Homages.

10. Mention the principal Feudal Servitudes that distinguish that system in its maturity.

11. Give some account of the order of the Culdees, and mention what Bede says of them.

12. What is understood to be the origin of popular representation in Parliament?

13. Give an outline of the history of Magna Charta, and mention some of its principal clauses.

14. How does Mr. Hallam account for the tendency of the English Law to bring about equality of civil rights?

15. What was the probable origin of the Battle Trial?

16. Give the substance of Bede's account of the Passion of St. Alban.

17. Mention the matters of contest between William II. and Anselm.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. EXAMINATIONS IN ENGLISH, 1872.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25TH:—2 TO 5 P.M.

HISTORY.

Examiner,.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. By what right or what claim did the following Sovereigns accede to the Crown of England:—Stephen, Henry II., Henry IV., Edward IV., Henry VII., James I., Queen Anne, George I.?

2. The consecration of Kings; its origin, significance and forms?

3. Mention the contested points that led to the enactment of the Statute known by the name of the Constitutions of Clarendon, and the effects of the murder of Becket in regard to their enforcement.

4. Upon what grounds did Edward I. assert his claims upon the Kingdom of Scotland as a fief under the English Crown?

5. Give an outline of the history of Richard I.

6. What does Macaulay say would have been the consequences in regard to England had the Plantagenets succeeded in uniting all France under their Government?

7. Give an account of the rise and extinction of Lallardism in England.

8. Give some account of the Perkin Warbeck, his pretensions and adventures.

9. To what extent was Henry VIII. favourable to the Reformation? What are the opinions contained in the six articles called the Bloody Statute?

10. What was the ground of Mary Stuart's claim to the Crown of England?

11. Mention the principal provisions of the Act of Supremacy and the Act of Conformity passed in the reign of Elizabeth.

12. What were the measures of the English Government that led to the troubles in Scotland in 1638? Trace the course of events consequent upon those measures.

13. Give the history of the book called *Eikon Basiliké*.

14. Mention the events connected with the Declaration of Indulgence in 1687.

15. Mention the principal clauses in the Act of Settlement, 1701.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, &c., 1872.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3RD :—9 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

LOGIC.

Examiner,..... VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. What, according to Aristotle, are demonstrative and dialectic syllogisms?

2. Give his definition of Induction.

3. How does he show that in every syllogism, there must be one term at least that is affirmative and universal?

Give the signification of the terms, *εἰκός*, *σημεῖον*, *παράδειγμα*, *ὅτι*, *διότι*, *ἐνθύμημα*.

5. Explain the difference between Direct and Indirect proof.

6. What is the signification of *ὄνομα ἀόριστον*? and give Aristotle's definition of a syllogism.

7. State the different Modes of the *Petitio principii*.

8. State the dispute as to the limits of definition as given in the Prolegomena.

9. Give the grounds of the objection to the popular system of Notation.

10. What reply may be given to Mill's objection, that proper names (considered logically as universals) do not indicate or imply any attribute as belonging to the individuals that are called by them?

11. Explain what is meant by Necessity as resulting from thought and from the laws under which the external world acts.

12. Admitting the fundamental principles of pure thinking to be identical jndgments, show that it does not, therefore, follow that Logic is false or futile.

13. Give the substance of Mansel's explanation of the principle of Contradiction.

14. Why are a logical summum genus and infima species both inconceivable?

15 Explain what is meant by the process of equipollence of propositions.

16. Give the substance of the remarks on the subject of causality so far as its necessity is concerned.

17. Give the different parts into which Bacon divides his *indicia de interpretatione naturæ*.

18. Explain what Bacon means by the *instantiæ crucis*.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, &c., 1872.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3RD:—1 TO 5 P.M.

LOGIC.

Examiner,..... .....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Explain the relation that subsists between Logic and the other Sciences.

2. Why should the import of words be the earliest subject of the logician's consideration?

3. Do all abstract names belong to the class of general names? How does Mill answer the question?

4. What is meant by the Connotation of names? What are the mischievous effects of uncertainty as to their Connotation? What is the remedy that is proposed?

5. What is a relative name? What essential and non-essential propositions?

6. In regard to Real or Accidental propositions, which are the two different aspects in which Mill says they may be considered? What value do you attach to the distinction?

7. State Mills' doctrine in regard to the Reasoning process universally; —What office does he assign to the syllogism?

8. Give the substance of his argument as to the ground of our belief of axiomatic truths.

9. What is the proper object of Inductive Logic?

10. State the four Methods of experimental inquiry?

11. What are the functions or uses of hypotheses?

12. Give the substance of the remarks on Hume's argument on Miracles.

13. State (with brief explanations) the five propositions that express the fallacies denominated "*a priori*."

14. Give the substance of Bacon's objections to Aristotle as a Cultivator of Natural Philosophy.

15. What are the effects that Bacon ascribes to the intermixture of Superstition and Theology?

16. What, according to Bacon, is the true and legitimate object of the Cultivation of Science?

17. Mention the hopeful signs, indicated by Bacon, for the future of Philosophy?

18. What is the sigification of Bacon's "forma naturæ vera?"

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, 1872.

FRIDAY, 19TH APRIL:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SPECULATIVE PHILOSOPHY (ANCIENT).

Examiner,..... .....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Mention the results generally of the entire philosophy of the three earliest Ionic philosophers.

2. Give a summary of what is said by Schwegler in regard to the Pythagorean principle and its application.

3. Give some account of Heraclitus' principle of Becoming and its relation to that of fire;—of the practical lessons of his philosophy.

4. Why is it said that Empedocles has been justly described as an Eclectic?

5. Describe Socrates' manner of philosophizing.

6. How is the relation between the Socratic method and the ideas of Plato shown?

7. How does Plato endeavour to reconcile the two worlds of the Ideas and Sense?

8. Give some account of the Platonic Physics as given in the Timoeus.

9. Give a brief explanation of Plato's theory of the soul.

10. Give a summary account of the subject-matter of the Theætetus.

11. Describe generally the character of the Platonic State.

12. Show how the Aristotelian philosophy differs in character and method from that of Plato?

13. What is Aristotle's description of Matter?

14. How does Aristotle seek to determine the idea of the absolute spirit or first mover.

15. Show the Pantheistic character of the philosophy of the Stoics?

16. Which are the two events that may be said to conclude the history of Ancient Philosophy?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, 1872.

MONDAY, APRIL 22ND :—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SPECULATIVE PHILOSOPHY (MODERN).

Examiner,.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. State summarily the results of the philosophy of Descartes, mention the defects of his system, and show in what respects his system and that of Malebranche resembles the doctrine of Anselm.

2. Give the substance of Schwegler's remarks on the practical philosophy of Spinoza.

3. Give an historical account of the doctrine of Innate Ideas.

4. In what significations does Locke employ the term Idea? And show wherein lies the great defect of his system.

5. How does Locke account for the origin of Innate principles?

6. Give some of his arguments in refutation of Innate Ideas.

7. Mention the sources that he alleges as the origin of all Knowledge.

8. Give the substance of his explanation of Memory and point out its defects.

9. Mention the chief inferences of Hume from Locke's doctrine, and give the substance of Hamilton's remarks on the subject.

10. What are the only existences, according to Berkeley? How does he account for Sensation? What is his notion of Reality?

11. Which are the great truths that Locke, as Dr. McCosh says, has omitted or controverted.

12. Give the substance of Dr. McCosh's remarks on the method of investigating and interpreting Intuitions.

13. Give the substance of Hamilton's remarks on the doctrine that "the causal judgment is elicited only when we apprehend objects in consecution and in uniform consecution."

14. State Dr. McCosh's opinion as to the mind's necessity ofs eeking for an endless series of causes, and his arguments against the experiential origin of the causal judgment.

15. Mr. Mill says, "To know it (the infinite) as greater than any thing finite, is not to know it as finite." How do you interpret this?

16. Give some account of the different ways in which the Relativity of Knowledge is understood.

17. Which are the three general aspects under which Intuition may be contemplated?

18. How does Dr. McCosh answer the questions:—Do our beliefs ever go beyond our ideas? Can or should we believe in aught of which we have no apprehension?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, 1872.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY (ANCIENT AND MEDIÆVAL).

Examiner,.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give a summary account of what is known concerning the Ethical teaching of Pythagoras.

2. Show on what grounds it is said that Socrates laid the first stone of a Scientific Theory of Morals.

3. With which of the Schools of Philosophy did the real controversy regarding the Theory of Morals originate.

4. Explain the meaning of the καλον of Plato.

5. Point out the difference between Plato's and Aristotle's conception of Virtue and of the object of Ethics.

6. What was there in the teaching of Plato that probably suggested to the Peripatetics the doctrine of all Virtue being placed in the medium between extremes.

7. Mention the peculiarities of the Moral Theory of the Stoics, and give the names of the chief philosophers that belonged to that School.

8. State the points of difference between the Moral Theory of the Stoics and that of Epicurus.

9. Show how it happens that, in the forming of Theory, partial truth is equivalent to falsehood.

10. What makes it difficult to determine in what degree men's opinions exert an influence upon the conduct of their lives?

11. Give some account of the origin of Neo-Platonism.

12. Describe the mystical character of the philosophical attempts of the Neo-Platonists and their theory of emanation.

13. What services were rendered to philosophy by the works of Avicenna and Averroes?

14. Give some account of the doctrine of William of Oakham (Occam) on the subject of the foundation of Morality; what was the general opinion of the Schools on the subject?

15. What were the general character and the prevailing objects of the Scholastic System?

16. State the peculiarities in the teaching of St. Thomas Aquinas.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, 1872.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25TH:—1 TO 5 P.M.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY (MODERN).

Examiner,.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give a summary account of the doctrine of Grotius on the principles of Ethics.

2. Explain Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments, and mention its main defect.

3. In the term "Association of Ideas," as employed by Hartley, what class of mental phenomena is excluded; and what is the rectification thereof proposed by Mackintosh?

4. Show the fundamental errors of Bentham's utilitarian principle.

5. Point out the differenee between the two subjects of Ethics and Jurisprudence.

6. Mention the conditions enunciated by Mackintosh for the construction of a Theory of Ethics, and show how he applies them to the theory he advocates.

7. Show that the emotions arising from the contemplation of what is right and wrong in conduct are different both in degree and kind from those produced by a regard to happiness.

8. Give the substance of Stewart's remarks on the subject of Merit and Demerit, and mention the auxiliary principles that are said to co-operate with the moral powers.

9. In regard to the Malevolent Affections, mention the general determinations given by Stewart.

10. Mention the general characteristics of the Passions as such.

11. Why is it said that "if moral distinctions are not immutable and eternal it is absurd to speak of the justice of God?"

12. Give a summary statement of the evidences of the Moral Government of God.

13. Show how the imagination exerts an influence upon human happiness.

14. State and explain the occasions in which reasoning on the subject is necessary for the regulation of moral action.

15. Give the substance of Mackintosh's remarks on the inherent pleasure that belongs to the benevolent affections, in particular to humility.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

SECOND YEAR.

FRENCH.

SEPTEMBER 19TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

Examiner,..... P. J. DAREY, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Translate 24 lines of the *Misanthrope* of Molière Acte II. sc. 1, commencing by *Non, ce n'est pas madame, etc.*

2. Translate into French:—

See the admirable order of the universe: does it not announce a supreme architect? To finish their affairs, it would be necessary that they should see each other. The sheep quietly feed on the grass under the care of the shepherd and the dogs. Philosophy comprehends logic, ethics, physics, and metaphysics. Homer lived probably about eight hundred and fifty years before the Christian era. He will probably succeed in his undertaking. There would not be so many duels if people were to reflect that one of the first obligations of a christian is to forgive injuries.

3. What are the two principal characters in the comedy of the Misanthrope? What *travers* did Molière wish to turn into ridicule in that comedy?

4. Translate into English:—Dans le temps des étrennes. Afin de profiter des jeûnes. Accommoder de toutes pièces. Les démangeaisons qui nous prennent d'écrire. On vous voit en tous lieux vous déchaîner sur moi.

5. Parse the two last sentences above.

6. What is the gender of the word *personne* when a pronoun? What does it require before the verb with which it is connected? Give an example.

7. When is the word *tout* an adjective? an adverb? a noun? Give an example of *tout* belonging to each of those parts of speech.

8. Write the primitive tenses of *acquérir*, *naître* et *vivre*.

9. When is the word *en* a pronoun, and when a preposition? Give examples.

10. Write the adverbs formed of the adjectifs *impuni*, *heureux*, *éloquent* *naïf* and *lent*.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THIRD YEAR.

FRENCH.

SEPTEMBER 19TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

Examiner,.....P. J. DAREY, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Translate 10 lines of *Britannicus* Acte 11, sc. 111, commencing by *Les dieux ont prononcé ;* 16 lines of *Andromaque*, Acte V sc. 1. commencing by *Où suis-je ?*

2. What is the most interesting character in *Andromaque*, in *Britannicus* and in *Iphigénie ?*

3. Translate into English : L'injuste Agamemnon m'écarte de l'autel. L'Hellespont blanchissant sous nos rames. Tandis qu'à l'envi leur amour se déploie, mettons en liberté ma tristesse et ma joie. Tant de grandeurs dont j'étais prévenue...Son lâche repentir dément le sang des dieux dont on le fait sortir. Si je dois m'en remettre sur d'autres que sur moi. Je le plains : d'autant plus qu'auteur de son ennui, le coup qu'il l'a perdu n'est sorti que de lui. Vous qu'on voyait frémir au seul nom d'Andromaque.

4. When does the word *chacun* take *son, sa ses,* and when *leur, leurs* after the it? Give examples.

5. When do you put *de* or *par* after passive verbs ? Gives examples.

6. When do you use *subjunctive* mood after *qui, que, dont, où,* and when the *Indicative* ? Gives examples.

7. When does the past participle of a transitive verb, proceded by a direct object and followed by an infinitive vary ? and when is it invariable ? Give examples.

8. Translate into French the first 16 lines of Chap. IX of Rasselas ; *i.e.* from *when*—to—*nature.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18TH:—9 A.M. TO 12, NOON.

FRENCH.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....P. J. DAREY, M.A. B.C.L.

1. Translate into English:

.....C'est à vous que je parle, ma sœur, (*a*)
Le moindre solécisme en parlant vous irrite;
Mais vous en (*b*) faites, vous, d'étranges en conduite,
Vos livres éternels ne me contentent pas;
Et hors un gros Plutarque à (*c*) mettre mes rabats,
Vous devriez brûler tout ce meuble inutile,
Et laisser la science aux docteurs de la ville;
M'ôter, pour faire bien, du grenier de céans
Cette longue lunette à (*c*) faire peur aux gens
Et cent brinborions dont l'aspect importune;
Ne point aller chercher ce qu'on fait dans la lune;
Et vous mêler un peu de ce qu'on fait chez vous,
Où nous voyons aller tout sens dessus dessous.

MOLIÈRE, *les Femmes savantes*, *act.* 2 *sc.* 7.

2. Who is speaking in the above extract? To whom? (*a*) why to his sister? (*b*) To what part of speech does *en* belong to what word does it refer? Does the other *en* in the same line belong to that same part of speech? (*c*) What is the full force of those two *à*'s.

3. Point out the regular and defective verbs in the first ten lines.

4. What are the characters of Chrysale, Trissotin, Henriette and Philaminte?

5. Write in full the Future and Imperfect of the Subjunctive of *bouillir*, *courir*, *venir*, *s'asseoir*, *vaincre* and *savoir*.

6. When do you use the auxiliary *avoir* with the verb *convenir* and when *être?* Give examples.

7. What remark do you make about these verbs whose infinitives end in *eler* and *eter?* Give examples, and the 6 exceptions.

8. Where do you generally place the adverbs in French? Give examples. How do you form the adverbs in *ment:* 1st, of the adjectives ending with a vowel? 2nd, of the adjectives which end with a consonnant? Give five exceptions.

9. Translate into English:

Nous étions tous deux de verts galants. Tout le monde parlait de nos fredaines. Je vais là-dessus sonder votre Henriette. La grammaire qui sait régenter jusqu'aux rois. Elle est d'humeur encore à n'en faire aucun cas. En épeluchant ses herbes. C'est lui qui, dans des vers, vous a tympanisées. Vous ne savez pas comment le bruit me pèse. Cela ne tarit pas. Le lourdeau! On se sent, à ces vers, jusques au fond de l'âme, couler je ne sais quoi qui fait que l'on se pâme. Sans la marchander davantage. Borner nos talents à des futilités.

10. Translate into French:

The church was very full on Thanksgiving-day; from the portico down to the pulpit, along the aisles, in the gallery, all was filled with people; however the beadle gave us seats; the anthem was beautiful, and the choristers distinguished themselves. The ancients believed that the swan sang melodeously, when he was about to die. The walls of this ancient castle are built with lime and cement. The seven wonders of the world were, the walls and gardens of Babylon; the pyramids of Egypt; the pharos of Alexandria; the mausoleum which Artemisia erected for Mausolus, her husband; the temple of Diana at Ephesus; the statue of Jupiter Olympius, by Phidias; and the colossus at Rhodes.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1872.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18TH:—9 A.M. TO 12, NOON.

FRENCH.

Examiner,.....P. J. DAREY, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Translate into French:

Here he recollected himself, and smiled at his own useless impetuosity. Then raising his eyes to the mountain, "This," said he, "is the fatal obstacle that hinders at once the enjoyment of pleasure, and the exercise of virtue. How long is it that my hopes and wishes have flown beyond this boundary of my life, which yet I never have attempted to surmount?" Struck with this reflection, he sat down to muse, and remembered that since he first resolved to escape from his confinement the sun had passed twice over him in his annual course. He now felt a degree of regret with which he had never been before acquainted. He considered how much might have been done in the time which had passed, and left nothing real behind it. He compared twenty months with the life of man. "In life," said he, "is not to be counted the ignorance of infancy, or the imbecility of age. We are long before we are able to think, and we soon cease from the power of acting. The true period of human existence may be reasonably estimated at forty years, of which I have mused away the four-and-twentieth part. What I have lost is certain, for I have certainly possessed it; but of twenty months to come, who can assure me? I have lost that which can never be restored." These sorrowful meditations fastened upon his mind; he passed four months in resolving to lose no more time in idle resolves, and was awakened to more vigorous exertions by hearing a maid, who had broken a porcelain cup, remark, "That what cannot be repaired is not to be regretted."—JOHNSON, *Rasselas*.

2. What is the distinctive character of the 17th century in Literature and in Politics? What is the contrast between the 16th and the 17th?

3. Mention four authors of the 16th century and four of the 17th, and say in what kind of writings they have rendered themselves famous.

4. What is the difference of meaning between *en* and *dans; quand* and *quant; avant, devant, au-devant* and *auparavant?* Illustrate your answer by examples.

5. Who was *Britannicus?* When was he born? How old was he when he was poisoned? What were his rights to be the Emperor? Why was he kept from that position, and by whom? What are the characters on the side of honour and virtue, and what are those on that of vice in that tragedy?

6. Translate into English: *Britannicus* Acte IV. scène III., from *Et ne suffit-il pas* to *oubliez dans ses bras.*

7. Translate into English:

Tes yeux m'ont sauvé jusqu'ici de mille écueils couverts. Sache si du péril ses beaux yeux sont remis, et si son entretien m'est encore permis. Absente de la cour je n'ai pas dû penser qu'en l'art de feindre il fallût m'exercer. On peut tarir la source des larmes d'Emilie. Quoi tu ne vois donc pas jusqu'où l'on me ravale. Et qui croira qu'un cœur si grand en apparence trame une perfidie inouïe à la cour? Ma main sous votre nom répandit des largesses. J'ai vu Burrhus aigrissant vos soupçons. Toute autre se serait rendue à vos discours.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18TH:—9 A.M. TO 12, NOON.

FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....P. J. DAREY, M.A., B.C.L.

Toutes les réponses devront être faites en français.

1. A quelle époque remonte le premier monument que nous possédons de la langue française?

2. Qui étaient les *Troubadours* et les *Trouvères?* Lesquels ont écrit le plus longtemps? Nommez deux *Troubadours* et deux *Trouvères.*

3. En combien d'époques divise-t-on ordinairement l'histoire de la littérature française? Nommez trois écrivains de la première époque; trois de la seconde, trois de la troisième. Dites en quel genre littéraire chacun de ces écrivains s'est illustré, et citez quelques-uns de leurs écrits.

4. Traduisez en anglais:

Je l'ai vu cette nuit ce malheureux Sévère,
La vengeance à la main, l'œil ardent de colère:
Il n'était point couvert de ces tristes lambeaux
Qu'une ombre désolée emporte des tombeaux.
Il n'était point percé de ces coups pleins de gloire,
Qui, retranchant sa vie, assurent sa mémoire;
Il semblait triomphant, et tel que sur son char
Victorieux dans Rome entre notre César.
Après un peu d'effroi que m'a donné sa vue,
"Porte à qui tu voudras la faveur qui m'est due,
"Ingrate, m'a-t-il dit, et, ce jour expiré,
"Pleure à loisir l'époux que tu m'as préféré."
A ces mots j'ai frémi, mon âme s'est troublée;
Ensuite des chrétiens une impie assemblée,
Pour avancer l'effet de ce discours fatal
A jeté Polyeucte aux pieds de son rival.

CORNEILLE, *Polyeucte, Ac. I Sc. III.*

5. Qui est-ce qui parle dans le morceau ci-dessus? Donnez un court résumé de cette tragédie. Citez-en les principaux personnages.

6. Traduisez en français:

Our little habitation was situated at the foot of a sloping hill, sheltered with a beautiful underwood behind, and a prattling river before; on one side a meadow, on the other a green. My farm consisted of about twenty acres of excellent land, having given a hundred pounds for my predecessor's good-will. Nothing could exceed the neatness of my little enclosures, the elms and hedge-rows appearing with inexpressible beauty. My house consisted of but one story, and was covered with thatch, which gave it an air of great snugness; the walls on the inside were nicely whitewashed, and my daughters undertook to adorn them with pictures of their own designing. Though the same room served us for parlour and kitchen, that only made it warmer. Besides, as it was kept with the utmost neatness, the dishes, plates and coppers being well scoured, and all disposed in bright rows on the shelves, the eye was agreeably relieved, and did not want rich furniture. There were three other apartments,—one for my wife and me, another for our two daughters within our own, and the third with two beds, for the rest of the children.

GOLDSMITH, *the Vicar of Wakefield.*

MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19TH:—9 A.M. TO 12, NOON.

GERMAN.

ORDINARY COURSE.

Examiner,.....C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.

1. (A.)

Und Gottes Engel stand vor der Finstern da; er sprach zu ihr des heiligen Schicksals Wort: „Weil du das Licht der Sonne beneidet hast, Unglückliche, so wirst du künftig nur von ihrem Lichte glänzen; und wann dort jene Erde vor dich tritt, so stehest du halb oder ganz verfinstert da, wie jetzt.—Doch, Kind des Irrthums, weine nicht. Der Erbarmende hat dir deinen Fehler verziehen und ihn in Wohl verwandelt. „„Geh,““ sprach er, „„sprich der Reuenden zu. Auch sie in ihrem Glanze sei Königinn. Die Thränen ihrer Reue werden ein Balsam sein, der alles Lechzende erquickt, der das vom Sonnenstrahl Ermattete mit neuer Kraft belebet.““

Getröstet wandte sich Luna; und siehe, da umfloß sie jener Glanz, in welchem sie jetzt noch glänzt. Sie trat ihn an, den stillen Gang, den sie jetzt noch geht, die Königinn der Nacht, die Führerinn der Sterne. Beweinend ihre Schuld, mitleidig jeder Thräne, sucht sie, wen sie erquicke; sie sucht, wen sie tröste.

Herder.

(B.)

An den Unsichtbaren.

Du, den wir suchen auf so finstern Wegen,
Mit forschenden Gedanken nicht erfassen,
Du hast dein heilig Dunkel einst verlassen
Und trateſt sichtbar deinem Volk entgegen.

Welch süßes Heil, dein Bild sich einzuprägen,
Die Worte deines Mundes aufzufassen!
O selig, die an deinem Mahle saßen!
O selig, der an deiner Brust gelegen!

D'rum war es auch kein seltsames Gelüste,
Wenn Pilger ohne Zahl vom Lande stießen,
Wenn Heere kämpften an der fernsten Küste,

Nur um an deinem Grabe noch zu beten,
Und um in frommer Inbrunst noch zu küssen
Die heil'ge Erde, die dein Fuß betreten.

Ludwig Uhland.

2. Stand, ſprach, beneidet haſt, hat verziehen, ſprich zu, getröſtet, wandte, trat an (See Extract A).—Parse these verbs, and give their respective infinitives. Show also which of them are *simple*, *derived* or *compound* verbs, and illustrate by examples the differences in the conjugation of *derived* and *compound* verbs.

3. Explain the grammatical form and give the derivation of:—Erbarmende, Reuenden, Lechzende, Ermattete. (See Ext. A.)

4. Die heil'ge Erde, die dein Fuß betreten. (See Ext. B).—Supply the ellipsis after betreten, and give the oblique cases Sing. of die heil'ge Erde. —die dein Fuß..... What part of speech is die? What other word might here be substituted for it? How is die declined, when used in this sense?

5. *a.* Decline in the Sing. and Plural, prefixing the def. article to each noun:—Wiſſenſchaft, Arzt, Dorf, Kaiſer, Macht, Ufer. *b.* Decline in both numbers unſer grüner Wald and friſches, klares Waſſer.

6. Give the 2nd Sing. and 3rd Plural of the Present, Imperfect, Perfect, and 2nd Future, Indicative, of denken and nehmen.

7. Write down the irregular forms of the verbs bringen, ziehen, bleiben, geben, leſen, zerreißen, brechen, mögen, ſitzen.

8. Sie gingen nach der Stadt, als er hierher kam.—Why is kam placed at the end of the sentence? When must the verb of the subject occupy that place, and what are such sentences called? Explain.

9. *a.* Give the Positive and Comparative of am beſten, am meiſten, am liebſten, am eheſten.—*b.* When is '*of*' not expressed in German? When is it expressed by the Genitive, when by a preposition?—When is '*to*' rendered by zu and when by nach?—When is '*at*' rendered by bei, when by in, and when by um? Give short examples.

10. Translate into German:—

The tops of high mountains are covered with snow. The stars rise, when the sun sets. We were not at home, when he departed. The wise friend whose advice was always so useful to me, died (Perf.) suddenly a few days ago. That noble man helps every one who is in distress without *asking* (to ask) who he is. (The) red is the colour of (the) joy. The house in which we have lived *for* many years, was burnt down the other day. All children are friends of amusing stories. Will you wait till I come back? He put on his gloves and his hat, and went away. We continued our walk, although it did not leave off (Imperf.) *raining* (to rain). You *may* (can) read this paper, while I write a letter. *They* (one) told (nennen) me the names of all *the* persons in the company, but I knew not one of (von) them. We saw many remarkable places on our journey through that foreign country.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HEBREW.

(JUNIOR CLASS.)

Examiner,.....REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Write, in all moods and tenses, the verb לסר in the *Kal* form.

2. Give the ordinary terminations of Nouns in the dual, absolute and construct forms, and in the plural, masculine and feminine.

3. Describe ו conversive and consecutive. Give the punctuation required before the future and preterite tenses respectively; and show how the accent is affected by the employment of this ו.

4. Show (*a*) the ordinary punctuation of הַיְהִידִיעָה; (*b*) the changes of Vowels in the definite article caused by the Gutturals; (*c*) how the article is distinguished from ה interrogative.

5. Explain the Segholates, and give one general description of them which will include all the various forms found in Gesenius.

6. Give the rules for adjectives in connection with Nouns, and write אִשָּׁה טוֹבָה with pronominal fragments attached.

7. Write the Noun קוֹל with the definite article preceded by the prepositions ל, כ, ב in their contracted forms.

8. Show how the various forms of masculine Nouns may be included in three classes; and state the principles by which they are so included.

9. Add the pronominal fragments, both singular and plural, to the Noun אוֹר.

10 Translate Gen. I., first twelve verses, and analyze first six verses.

11. Translate into English:

יהי שם ה' מברך מעתה ועד עולם ׃טוב איש חונן ומלוה יכלכל דבריו במשפט. ויאמר אלי מה אתה ראה ואמר ראיתי והנה מנורת זהב כלה וגלה על ראשה ושבעה נרתיה עליה שבעה ושבעה מוצקות לנרות אשר על ראשה׃ הס כל בשר מפני ה' כי נעור ממעון קדשו׃

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19TH:—9 A.M TO 12 NOON.

HEBREW.

(SENIOR CLASS.)

Examiner,.....REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Translate literally the first chapter of Proverbs.

2. Add the pronominal suffixes, both singular and plural, to ארץ in the singular and plural numbers.

3. Give the rules for immutable Vowels, and for Segholates.

4. Give some general rules under which may be included the various changes masculine Nouns undergo in the construct case, singular.

5. Write out the verb למד in all tenses of the קל form.

6. Translate Psalm I., and analyze verses 2, 3 and 4.

7. Write the future tenses of the verb שמר in the *Kal*, *Niphal* and *Piel* forms.

8. What effect has ו conversive on the accent and signification of verbs? Give the rules for its punctuation.

9. Give some examples of Nouns with prepositions, and definite article prefixed to them in their contracted forms.

10. Translate into Hebrew:—My horse and our cattle. His silver and our gold. He, his wife, his sons and daughters, and all that he had, went to another city. His father is a good man; his mother is a pious woman. Will the man go up (ה interrog.) from this city? He is not so rich as that man, but he is better than this one.

11. Translate into English:

מה עז מארי ומה מתוק מדבש טוב אחרית דבר מראשיתו טובה
חכמה מגבורה טוב כלב חי מאריה מת חלק משמן חכה ואחריתה
מרה כלענה מתוק האור וטוב לעינים:

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL,

STEWART PRIZE IN HEBREW, 1872.

APRIL 18TH :—9 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

GRAMMAR.

Examiner,.....REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Conjugate the verb סבב in the *Kal*, *Niphal*, *Hiphil*, *Hophal*, *Poel*, and *Poal* forms.

2. Conjugate the verb ישב in the *Kal*, *Nithal* and *Hiphil* forms; and the verb קום in *Kal*, *Niphal*, *Pilel* and *Pulal* forms.

3. Give an exposition of the Hebrew accents; explain their uses as signs of the tone, and as signs of interpunction. Give a list of the chief distinctives and of the chief conjunctives. Explain מלעיל and מלרע.

4. Describe *Makkaph*, and show how it affects the accents. Describe *Metheg*, and show its influence on syllabication, and give the rules for *Sheva*, *Kamets*, long and short, *Mappik*, *Gnagya*, *Raphe*, *Dagesh*, *Kal* and *Hazak*. (Lene and forte.)

5. Conjugate the verbs מצא and גלה in all forms.

6. What have you to say of changes of Consonants and Doubling of Consonants; Aspiration and its removal; peculiarities of the Gutturals; unchangeable vowels, and of the rise of new vowels and syllables.

7. Write the noun בית in both singular and plural numbers, with pronominal fragments (sing. and pl.) attached.

8. Include in three chief classes, all the masculine Nouns enumerated by Gesenius in his paradigms. Describe *Segholates*, and show how all may be included in one general description, and state the general principles governing the changes of masculine Nouns to form their construct cases in the singular.

9. Write out the Pronouns in their absolute forms, also in their fragmentary forms when added objectively to a Verb, and when joined to the prepositions את, מן, אל and ב.

10. Give the rules for the definite article and ה interrogative; show the changes of punctuation caused in the former by the Gutturals, and write the contracted form of the article when combined with the prepositions ל, כ, ב preceding a noun.

11. Give the rules for Adjectives, and show how the degrees of comparison are expressed.

12. What have you to say of the relation of the subject and predicate in respect to gender and number, the manner of expressing the Copula, and of the construction of passive Verbs.

13. Explain the *constructio prægnans*, construction of Verbs with prepositions, and with the Accusative.

McGILL COLIEGE, MONTREAL.

STEWART PRZE IN HEBREW, 1872.

APRIL 19TH :—9 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

TRANSLATION.

Examiner,.....REV. A. DE SOL, LL.D.

1. Translate the third, fourth aid fifth Psalms.

2. Analyze in Ps. III., verses 5, 6, 7, 8 ; Ps. IV., verses 3, 4, 5. Explain הנחילות in Ps. V., 1, and analyze in Ps. V., verses 7 and 8.

3. Translate Habakuk, chapter 2 and 3.

4. Analyze verses 17 and 18, chap. II., and verses 13, 14, 15 and 16 in chapter III.

5. Translate Genesis, chapters VIII. and IX.

6. Analyze verses 6, 7, 8, 9 in chap. IX.

7. Translate into Hebrew :

The chiefs of the villages who rushed forth like a whirlwind to scatter me, and who [already] exulted inwardly [in the anticipation of] utterly consuming the afflicted nation, did'st thou transfix with their own spears [staves]. Thou did'st open to thy horses a path through the midst of the sea, through the towering waves of the mighty waters. * * Then the fig tree shall no longer blossom nor the vine bear its fruit. The fruit of the olive tree shall fail, and the fields yield no more food. The flocks shall be cut off from the folds, and thee will be no more herds in the stalls.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2ND :—9 A.M. TO 12.

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner, ...B. J. HARRINGTON, B.A., PH.D.

1. Describe the manufacture of commercial Oil of Vitriol, writing formulæ to express the different reactions which take place in the process.

2. How is Hydrogen Sulphide prepared, what its properties, and what its principal use in the laboratory ?

3. Describe Marsh's test for the presence of Arsenic, and state the best antidotes in cases of Arsenic poisoning.

4. What are the properties of the metal Potassium, and of its more important salts ?

5. Describe fully the manufacture of Soda-ash.

6. What is the difference between Caustic and Slaked Lime, and to what is the setting of mortar or cements due ?

7. What are the causes of temporary or permanent hardness of waters, and how may temporarily hard waters be softened ?

8. Give the composition of the principal ores of Iron, and describe the method ordinarily employed for their reduction.

9. What are the differences in the chemical constitution and physical properties of Wrought Iron, Cast Iron, and Steel, and what effect has the presence of Phosphorus and Sulphur upon these bodies ?

10. Explain what is meant by the Basicity of Acids, and give examples of Normal, Double, Acid and Basic Salts.

11. What do you understand by the terms Quantivalence, Compound Radical, Artiad and Perissad ?

12. What is the composition of the following articles of commerce :— Pearl Ash, *Blanc fixe*, Plaster of Paris, Epsom Salts, White Vitriol, Zinc White, Chrome Yellow, Putty Powder, Litharge and Minium ?

13. How can solutions of Ferrous and Ferric Salts be distinguished, and what are the best tests for Sulphuric Acid, Antimony and Lead ?

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1872.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16TH:—9 A.M. TO 12.

BOTANY.

Examiner,.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Name the circles of organs in a perfect flower, and describe fully the structures of the Anther and Pollen.

2. Describe the Ovary and its contained ovules, and state the changes which the latter undergo in fertilization and ripening.

3. Explain Coalescence and Adnation of the parts of the flower, with examples.

4. Describe minutely the Stamen, with the terms applied to its parts and position.

5. What is the peculiarity of the Gynœcium in Gymnosperms?

6. Describe the organs of fructification in Mosses and Ferns.

7. In what do Albuminous and Exalbuminous seeds differ?

8. Explain the terms Raceme, Testa, Pappus, Coma.

9. State the division of the Phaenogamous Series into Classes, and give the characters of the classes.

10. State the distinctive characters of the Acrogens and Anophytes, with examples.

11. In what natural families of plants do we find the Silique, the Cremocarp, or Didynamous Stamens?

12. State the place in the natural system of the genera *Polypodium*, *Ranuneulus*, *Sphagnum* and *Linnœa*.

13. Describe the specimens exhibited, in relation to the forms of their leaves, and their inflorescence; and refer two of them to their series, classes, and orders.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16TH:—2 TO 5 P.M.

ZOOLOGY.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Name the classes of the *Radiata*, and characterise two of them, with examples.

2. Describe the highest class of the *Articulata*, and give an example of each of its orders, with a statement of the points in which these differ.

3. Name the orders of *Cephalopoda*, and describe fully one of them.

4. State the distinctions between *Insecta*, *Arachnida*, *Crustacea*.

5. Give a general outline of the classificatien of *Vertebrata*.

6. Describe the locomotive and masticatory organs of *Echinus*.

7. State the characters of the *Lamellibranchiata*, and describe the structures of a common species.

8. Describe the metamorphosis of one of the *Entozoa*.

9. What are the distinctive characters of the Nervous System in Starfishes, Worms, and Gasteropods.

10. Characterise and refer to its place in the system the following groups:--*Rugosa*, *Spiriferidæ*, *Tubicola*, *Pulmonata*, *Ganoidea*, *Monotremata*.

11. Describe the lancets of the Mosquito, the sting of the Scorpion, and the mandibles of Spiders.

12. Describe and refer to its Province and Class, each of the specimens exhibited.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1872.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16TH:—9 A.M. TO 12 P.M.

GEOLOGY.

Examiner,.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Explain dip, strike, anticlinal and synclinal arrangements, and unconformability.

2. State the data for the determination of the relative ages of stratified rocks, and the manner of applying them.

3. Explain the nature and mode of occurrence of faults, verticality, and contortions of beds.

4. Mention the principal rocks of the Lower Laurentian, and describe its geographical distribution.

5. State in order the Upper Silurian Formations represented in British America, with their general geographical distribution.

6. State the subdivisions of the Carboniferous in Nova Scotia, and their equivalents in Europe.

7. Give in a tabular form the order of succession of the Mesozoic Formations.

8 Describe the Eocene of Western Europe, and state what rocks represent it in Eastern America.

9. Describe the Boulder Clay and associated beds in Canada, and explain the physical changes which they indicate.

10. State the mode of formation and occurrence of Coal, Gypsum or Rock Salt.

11. What are the Geological and Zoological or Botanical relations of *Ammonites*, *Phacops*, *Lepidodendron*, *Dendrerpeton*, *Cephalaspis*, *Columnaria*.

12. State what you know of the specimens exhibited.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY, 1872.

(First Paper.)

ZOOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

Wednesday, April 3rd :—9 a.m. to 1 p.m., *and additional hours for Specimens.*

Examiner,.....J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe the structure of the test of a *Foraminifer*, and give some recent and fossil examples of modifications of structure.

2. Describe the parts of a Crinoid, and illustrate by a diagram.

3. What are the zoological affinities of the genera *Boltenia*, *Pleurotomaria*, *Serpula*, *Eurypterus?*

4. Characterize the *Tunicata* and *Brachiopoda*, and give examples recent and fossil.

5. What are the principal genera of Tetrabranchiate *Cephalopoda* found in the Palæozoic Rocks?

6. Define the class *Crustacea* and its sub-divisions, with examples.

7. Describe the characters of the corallum in *Rugosa* and *Tabulata*, and state their probable relations to living Corals.

8. Describe *Cephalaspis*, *Iguanodon* and *Baphetes*, and state their zoological and geological relations.

9. Describe the animal of a typical Lamellibranchiate, and state the differences between *Mytilidæ*, *Tellinidæ* and *Myacidæ*.

10. Describe fully the difference between *Hydrozoa* and *Anthozoa*, with some Canadian examples of each class.

11. Describe the parts of a *Trilobite*, and name some of the genera with their geological range.

---

12. Describe the specimens exhibited, and refer them to their places in the classification, and to their geological periods.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY, 1872.

(SECOND PAPER.)

LITHOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOLOGY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12TH :—9 A.M.

Examiner,.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. What is the distinction between Volcanic, Plutonic and Metamorphic Rocks.

2. What are the principal Basic Rocks in the Volcanic and Plutonic Series.

3. Explain the terms Amygdaloidal and Schistose, as applied to Rocks.

4. State in tabular form the composition and classification of the following Rocks:—Argillite, Norite, Felsite, Hyperite, Serpentine, Quartzite, Dolerite.

5. What are the principal facts to be observed with respect to Faults?

6. Explain Denudation, and illustrate the effects produced by it on the surface of continents.

7. Explain the causes of the disintegration of Granitic Rocks, and the nature of the sediments derived from them.

8. Give a classification of Mineral veins, and explain the theories of their formation.

9. Describe the mode of occurrence, and principal varieties of Coal, and its distribution in North America.

10. Mention the facts to be observed and noted in examining a natural section or exposure of rocks, and the methods of ascertaining and recording them.

11. State the methods of exploring for mineral veins and extracting their contents, with the differences between these methods and those employed in the case of minerals occurring in beds.

12. State the use and relative value of Superposition, Mineral Character, and Fossil Remains, in determining the relative ages of rock formations.

---

13. Describe fully the specimens exhibited, stating their Geological and Economical Relations.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY, 1872.

(THIRD PAPER.)

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

Examiner,.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe the Huronian Series of Canada, and state the opinions as to its geological equivalents.

2. How is the Cambrian of England represented in Eastern America?

3. Enumerate the characteristic fossils of the Trenton Limestone.

4. Explain the peculiarities of the Quebec group.

5. What are the special palæontological features of the Anticosti Rocks?

6. Of what formations are *Paradoxides*, *Productus*, *Olenus* and *Favosites* characteristic?

7. Explain the character and origin of Coal underclays.

8. State the differences and similarities of the Devonian, as developed in Gaspé and in Ontario.

9. Explain the geological and botanical relations of *Lepidodendron* and *Psilophyton*.

10. Describe the geological formation to which the fossils exhibited belong, and name the fossils.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY, 1872.

MONDAY, APRIL 22ND:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

(FOURTH PAPER.)

GEOLOGY.

Examiner,.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. State the stratigraphical relations of the Carboniferous and Triassic systems in the Acadian Provinces.

2. Explain the special characteristics of the Wealden in Europe.

3. What is the chemical and organic nature, and what the origin of Chalk and Greensand.

4. Explain the order of succession of Tertiary Deposits in Eastern North America.

5. State the reasons for and against the theory of Land and Marine Glaciation, as applied to the Boulder Clay.

6. Explain the laws of distribution of alluvial deposits of Metals.

7. Give in a tabular form a view of the Reptilian and Mammalian life of the Jurassic Period.

8. Enumerate the characteristic fossils of the Canadian Post-pliocene.

9. Describe *Belemnites*, *Archaeopteryx* and *Sivatherium*, and state their geological periods.

10. Name the Mesozoic and Tertiary fossils exhibited, and mention the formations to which they probably belong.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SOCIETY.

MINING COURSE.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19TH :—2 TO 5 P.M.

USE OF THE BLOWPIPE AND ASSAYING.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....B. C. HARRINGTON, B.A., Ph.D.

1. How may the test oxydizing and reducing flames be produced with the blowpipe ?

2. How can you detect the presence of Iron, Chromium and Nickel with Borax beads, and how distinguish Copper from Cobalt with Borax or Microcosmic Salt beads ?

3. Describe a method for the detection of Sulphur in minerals, and distinguishing Sulphides from Sulphates.

4. Describe the coatings produced on Charcoal by the Oxides of Lead, Zinc, Bismuth, and Cadmium, and state how Antimony and Arsenic coatings can be distinguished.

5. Give methods for the detection of the Oxides of Manganese and Zinc, and state how Oxide of Copper may be detected without the use of fluxes.

6. Name the more important substances giving characteristic flame colorations.

7. Describe the sublimate produced when Cinnabar is heated in a closed tube.

8. Describe fully the Silver Assay by Cupellation, stating what charges you would take for an Argentiferous Galena, a highly basic ore, a quartzose ore and an ore rich in copper.

9. What do you understand by the following terms :—"Freezing," "Blicking" and "Sprouting," and how can you account for the last ?

10. Describe the Iron Assay with a standard solution of Hyposulphite of Soda.

11. Determine the minerals exhibited by means of the blowpipe.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

MINING COURSE.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2ND :—9 A.M. TO 12.

USE OF THE BLOWPIPE AND ASSAYING.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner, ...B. J. HARRINGTON, B.A., PH. D.

1. What is the object of heating substances in open and closed tubes?

2. How may Boracic Acid, Phosphoric Acid, Titanic Acid, Chlorine, and Fluorine be detected in minerals?

3. State the blowpipe characters by which you can recognize the following minerals:—Bornite, Hematite, Pyrite, Siderite, Stibnite, Blende, Pyrolusite, Cryolite, and Apatite.

4. By what blowpipe test can Silicates generally be recognized, and how may Sulphur be detected with Nitroprusside of Sodium?

5. Describe the best methods of Gold assay for Sulphuretted and Non-sulphuretted ores.

6. Describe two methods for the assay of Copper ores, and state some of the sources of error in the volumetric assay with Cyanide of Potassium.

7. How would you make an assay of the Copper ore known as Domeykite?

8. How is the assay of a Bituminous Coal made, and what are the different effects of rapid and slow coking?

9. Describe the volumetric assay of Zinc ores with Sulphide of Sodium, and give briefly the principles involved in the assay of Lead and Antimony ores.

Assaying, and determination of minerals with the blowpipe :—2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

ENGINEERING.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16TH:—11 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

DRAWING.

Examiner, ... G. F. ARMSTRONG, M.A., C.E.

1. On a given diagonal A B = 2·5 inches, construct a square geometrically.

2. In the same manner trisect a given angle = 35°.

3. Describe a circle of 2·25 inches radius, and inscribe therein a triangle having its sides as 1 : 1·6 : 2.

4. Exhibit the construction necessary to describe a circle which shall pass through three given points not being in the same right line.

5. Shew how geometrically to find a mean proportional between two straight lines of length, 2 30 inches and 4·60 inches respectively.

6. Print, in either "Roman" or "Block" characters ·5 inch high, "McGill College," and "Christmas" ·25 inch high.

N.B. The whole of the foregoing are to be put in with Indian ink, the construction lines being finely dotted.

Any scale not smaller than the Protractor "forty scale" may be used.

Neatness and accuracy will receive extra marks.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

ENGINEERING.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16TH :—9 TO 11 A.M.

CHAIN SURVEYING.

Examiner,..... G. F. ARMSTRONG, M.A., C.E.

1. Describe Gunter's Chain, and explain why it is particularly applicable in certain kinds of work.

2. What is a "Cross Staff," and how may its use be avoided?

3. How would you reduce "Feet" to "Links," and the converse? Demonstrate the rule.

4. What are the usual methods of obtaining the superficial area of an irregular plot of ground from a plan?

5. Explain the following terms:—"Field Book," "Driver," "Offset," "Station," "Tally," and "Base Line."

6. Plot from the accompanying Notes, to a scale of 1 or 2 chains to the inch, the following Survey, leaving the Chain Lines in fine dots. Entitle your plan "Examination Survey" in "Block" print; add cale, and compute the acreage.

N.B. Neatness and accuracy will receive extra marks.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

ENGINEERING.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16TH :—2 TO 4 P.M.

CONSTRUCTION (Railways).

Examiner,.....G. F. ARMSTRONG, M.A., C.E..

1. What materials do you consider unfit for the formation of an embankment ; and if found on any portion of the line of route, how would you dispose of them ?

2. What precautions would you deem necessary in carrying an embankment, 1st, over peaty or soft ground ; 2nd, over side long ground, and what allowance do you consider necessary to make for shrinkage.

3. At what slope do you consider "wet clay," "gravel" and "compact earth" will stand respectively ; and what proportion of "Getters," "Fillers" and "Wheelers" would you employ in each case for a 50 yard run ?

4. What precautions are necessary when tipping in the neighbourhood of newly built bridges and culverts ; and why ?

5. If, in the progress of the work, any "Springs" or "Soaks" were to make their appearance in the slope of a cutting, what steps should you deem it necessary to take to prevent damage ?

6. What would you specify, 1st, as to the kind of "Brick" admissable on the works ; 2nd, the form of Bond to be used ; 3rd, as to the mode of forming the "backing" in thick walls ; and 4th, as to the dimensions of the work when laid ?

7. Explain and illustrate the following :—"Cop," "Bonder," "Prick post," Side-cutting, "Grout," "Formation-Level," Ballast, "Herring-

FIELD NOTES.

OFFSETS.	CHAINS.	OFFSETS.
	8·00	8·64 on A B ; 90 ± D
	7·00	45
	5·44	17
	4·00	75
—|	3·20	80
From 4·50 on 4·94	1·00	16 + D
	4·94	18
D——	4·86	—— ×
	4·50	△ 5
	3·10	15
|—	1·85	28
From A on A B	0·50	10 + D
	2·76	to 5·87 on 6·90
—|	2·30	35
From 2·34 on 2·55	1·50	30
D——	2·55	—— × —|
	2·34	△ 15 |
|—	1·30	23
From 2·30 on 6·90	0·42	40 + D
	5·80	17 to corner
D——	5·76	—— ×
	5·60	to A on Base Line
	3·50	34
—|	0·90	45
From 6·52 on 6·90	0·52	40 + D
D——	6·90	—— × —|
	6·62	25 |
	6·52	△ 26 + D |
	5·87	△
	2·30	△
	2·22	60
—|	1·20	60
From 10·52 on 10·85	0·00	40 + D
D——	10·85	—— ×
	10·52	to B 20 + D
	9·00	68 + D
From A on Base Line	8·64	△

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

ENGINEERING.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10TH:—2 TO 5 P.M.

SURVEYING.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....G. F. ARMSTRONG, M.A., C.E.

1. Suppose that in chaining a base line, and having no angular instrument at hand, you had to cross a river, how would you ascertain its width and carry on your line?

2. Describe the Circumferenter, state in what particulars it differs from the Prismatic Compass, and to what kind of operations it is particularly adapted.

3. Define "Latitude," "Departure" and "Meridian distance."

4. A line bears N. 22° 45′ W, and is 27 chains 62 links long, find geometrically its *latitude* and *departure*.

a. The magnetic bearing of a line A B is S. 77° 35′ E. What is its true bearing, the variation of the compass being 16° 20′ W?

5. What are Traverse Tables, and how are they used in checking a Survey made by the method of Bearings?

6. Certain omissions can be supplied in a Circumferenter Survey. What are they?

7. Describe the ordinary Theodolite, and explain the advantage which arises, when using it for a Traverse, from always taking the angles from left to right.

8. Describe fully the principle of the Vernier, and that also upon which the graduation of Troughton's Repeating Circle is based,—illustrating your answer by means of diagrams.

NOTE.—In addition to this Paper the Survey of a Farm was plotted from Field Notes supplied.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL GOLLEGE, MONTREAL.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

ENGINEERING.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10TH :—2 TO 5 P.M.

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....G. F. ARMSTRONG, M.A., C.E.

1. Explain the method of supplying the omission of any two sides, not contignous, in a traverse survey by means of a changed Meridian.

2. Demonstrate that it is necessary to divide the index of the Sextant into twice as many degrees as the arc so divided iactually contians; and state what are the permanent adjustments of the instrument.

3. In operations on a large scale it is sometimes necessary to take an angle in a position which is not the true centre of the Station at which the angle is required to be taken. How would you reduce an angle so taken to the true angle when your position of observation lies *without* the true angle?

4. Explain fully the method used in a trigonometrical survey in a hilly country for substituting a new and extended Base for the one originally measured, and the precautions necessary in so doing.

5. It is necessary at times to reduce the Base Line to the sea level. How can this be done?

6. Describe generally the construction of the Transit Theodolite; and, precisely, its temporary and permanent adjustments, and the mode of making them.

7. In using the Dumpy Level it is not absolutely essential to accurate levelling that the crosswires exactly coincide with the axis of the telescope tube. Explain this, and show how the permanent adjustment of the instrument is thereby greatly simplified.

8. Explain as fully as you are able any methods, other than that by means of the Spirit Level, by which the operation of Levelling may be carried on with considerable accuracy in a mountainous country.

NOTE.—In addition to this paper a Railway Survey was plotted from Field Notes supplied.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16TH.—9 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

LINEAR DRAWING.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....G. E. ANDERSON, M.A., C.E.

1. Explain the terms "Chord," "Segment" and "Sector" as applied to the circle; and show how to find the centre of a given circle.

2. It is required to construct about a circle of 1·5 inch radius a triangle similar to a given triangle.

3. Define "Regular" and "Irregular" as applied to Polygons; and upon a straight line construct a regular Hexagon of 1 inch side.

4. In a given circle whose diameter is 2·5 inches inscribe three equal circles touching each other and the given circle.

5. How many different kinds of curves will a Cone give by its section? what are their names, and how must the Cone be cut so as to produce them?

6. Draw, on a ½ inch scale, the outline of a semi-elliptical arch for a span of 10 feet, and having a rise in the centre of 3 feet.

7. What relationship exists between the Involute and the Evolute of curves generally?

8. Describe an Epicycloid, having given the radius of the directing circle equal 2 inches, and that of the generating circle equal ·5 inch.

9. Print in block characters, "Vonassor," "Tamplin," and "1873."

Note.—Geometrical constructions alone to be used.

Pencil may be used in all the questions, but the last.

Lines of construction should be in fine dots.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10TH:—9 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

LINEAR DRAWING.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....G. F. ARMSTRONG, M.A., C.E.

1. Explain the terms "Chord," "Segment," and "Sector" as applied to the circle; and show how to find the centre of a given circle.

2. It is required to construct about a circle of 1·5 inch radius a triangle similar to a given triangle.

3. Define "Regular" and "Irregular" as applied to Polygons; and upon a straight line construct a regular Hexagon of 1 inch side.

4. In a given circle whose diameter is 2·5 inches inscribe three equal circles touching each other and the given circle.

5. How many different kinds of curves will a Cone give by its section; what are their names, and how must the Cone be cut so as to produce each?

6. Draw, on a ¼ inch scale, the outline of a semi-elliptical arch for a span of 16 feet, and having a rise in the centre of 3 feet.

7. What relationship exists between the Involute and the Evolute of curves generally?

a. Describe an Epicyloid, having given the radius of the directing circle, equal 2 inches, and that of the generating circle, equal ·5 inch.

8. Print in block characters, "Voussoir," "Template," and "1872."

NOTE.—Geometrical constructions alone to be used.
Pencil may be used in all the questions, but the last.
Lines of construction should be in fine dots.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10TH:—9 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

LINEAR DRAWING AND PROJECTION.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....G. F. ARMETRONG, M.A., C.E.

1. Draw a circle of ·5 inch radius, which shall touch on the exterior two other circles of radius 1·25 and ·75 inch respectively.

2. Define "Cycloid," "Epicycloid," and "Hypocycloid."
(α) Describe a cycloid, the diameter of the generating circle being given, equal 1·75 inch.

3. Draw in Plan and Elevation, (α) A piece of wire 2·5 inches long, which projects from a vertical wall at an angle of 50° to ts surface, and which is at the same time parallel to the ground. (β lane, of dimensions 2·5 × 3·25 inches, resting on its narrower edge and having its surface perpendicular to both planes.

4. Show the true shape of the section of a square wooden prism, a side of whose base is 2·25 inches and whose height is 4 inches, made by a plane entering at an angle of the top and emerging at the opposite basal angle.

5. A square cylinder of indefinite height, but whose basal edges are each equal to 1·75 inch, is penetrated by a similar cylinder whose basal edges are equal to ·75 inch, and which passes through two sides of the former; the axes of the cylinders being at right angles to each other. Exhibit the projection of this figure when two faces of each of the cylinders are at 60° to the vertical plane.

6. Project the Helix generated by the thread of a screw which winds round a rod whose diameter is 2 inches and height 6 inches, and which reaches the top in six revolutions.

7. What are the peculiar advantages of Isometrical Projection, and from what property is its name derived?
(α) Project isometrically a circular cylinder, the radius of the base being 1 inch and the height 3 inches.

8. Draw on a scale of 1 inch to the foot, the isometrical projection of a box 4 feet square, 2 feet 3 inches high, and made of wood 3 inches thick.

Note.—Pencil may be used in all the questions.
Lines of construction should be in fine dots.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10TH:—9 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

LINEAR DRAWING AND PROJECTION.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....G. F. ARMSTRONG, M.A., C.E.

1. Draw a circle of ·5 inch radius, which shall touch on the exterior two other circles of radius 1·25 and ·75 inch respectively.

2. Define "Cycloid," "Epicycloid," and "Hypocycloid."

(a) Describe a cycloid, the diameter of the generating circle being given, equal 1·75 inch.

3. Draw in Plan and Elevation, (a) A piece of wire 2·5 inches long, which projects from a vertical wall at an angle of 30° to its surface, and which is at the same time parallel to the ground. (β) Iron, of dimensions 2·5 × 3·25 inches, resting on its narrower edge and having its surface perpendicular to both planes.

4. Show the true shape of the section of a square wooden prism, a side of whose base is 2·25 inches and whose height is 4 inches, made by a plane entering at an angle of the top and emerging at the opposite basal angle.

5. A square cylinder of indefinite height, but whose basal edges are each equal to 1·75 inch, is penetrated by a similar cylinder whose basal edges are equal to ·75 inch, and which passes through two sides of the former; the axes of the cylinders being at right angles to each other. Exhibit the projection of this figure when two faces of each of the cylinders are at 60° to the vertical plane.

6. Project the Helix generated by the thread of a screw which winds round a rod whose diameter is 2 inches and height 6 inches, and which reaches the top in six revolutions.

7. What are the peculiar advantages of Isometrical Projection, and from what property is its name derived?

(a) Project isometrically a circular cylinder, the radius of the base being 1 inch and the height 3 inches.

8. Draw on a scale of 1 inch to the foot, the isometrical projection of a box 4 feet square, 2 feet 3 inches high, and made of wood 3 inches thick.

Note.—Pencil may be used in all the questions.

Lines of construction should be in fine dots.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1879.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17TH:—2 TO 5 P.M.

HYDRAULIC CONSTRUCTION.

(HARBOURS AND DOCKYARDS.)

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....G. F. ANDERSON, M.A., C.E.

1. Give some illustrations of the force exerted by Waves in exposed positions; state Smeaton's views on the subject, and describe any instrument by which it is capable of being measured.

2. Distinguish between "Line of Maximum Exposure" and "Line of Maximum effective Exposure"; and state what particulars are deducible from the "law of the ratio of the square roots of the distances from the windward shore."

3. If upon examining a coast for the construction of a Harbour, you were to observe mud reposing within a few fathoms of the surface and in the vicinity of your proposed works, what conclusions would you draw from the fact, and why?

4. Mr. D. Stevenson considers that there are three conditions which are necessary for the production of undulations calculated to endanger the stability of Marine Docks. What are they?

5. What theories are there with reference to the nature of Waves, and what bearing have they upon the question of the most suitable profile for a Breakwater?

6. How may Harbours be classed, and under what conditions is each form suitable?

7. Concrete and Béton have been largely used in Harbour works. Distinguish between them, and give an account of some of the ways in which they are employed.

8. Describe the manufacture of Portland Cement; and state the properties to which the hydraulicity of Limes and Cements is due.

NOTE.—Answers should be illustrated as far as possible by free-hand sketches.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11TH:—2 TO 5 P.M.

HYDRAULIC CONSTRUCTION.

(HARBOURS AND CEMENTS.)

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....G. F. ARMSTRONG, M.A., C.E.

1. Give some illustrations of the force exerted by Waves in exposed positions; state Smeaton's views on the subject, and describe any instrument by which it is capable of being measured.

2. Distinguish between "Line of Maximum Exposure" and "Line of Maximum effective Exposure"; and state what particulars are deducible from the "law of the ratio of the square roots of the distances from the windward shore."

3. If, upon examining a coast for the construction of a Harbour, you were to observe mud reposing within a few fathoms of the surface and in the vicinity of your proposed works, what conclusions would you draw from the fact, and why?

4. Mr. D. Stevenson considers that there are three conditions which are necessary for the production of undulations calculated to endanger the stability of Marine Docks. What are they?

5. What theories are there with reference to the nature of Waves, and what bearing have they upon the question of the most suitable profile for a Breakwater?

6. How may Harbours be classed, and under what conditions is each form suitable?

7. Concrete and Béton have been largely used in Harbour works. Distinguish between them, and give an account of some of the ways in which they are employed.

8. Describe the manufacture of Portland Cement; and state the properties to which the hydraulicity of Limes and Cements is due.

NOTE.—Answers should be illustrated as far as possible by free-hand sketches.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11TH:—9 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

CONSTRUCTION.

(GENERAL.)

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....G. F. ARMSTRONG, M.A., C.E.

1. What general conditions should stone, which is to be employed for structural purposes, fulfil?

2. Explain the terms "Ashlar," "Pier-point," "Block-in-course," and "Rubble," as applied to Masonry.

3. Describe the process of using coal tar for the purpose of forming an impervious coating for arches; and state in what manner you would lay the "metalling" of a Roadway over an arch.

4. What would you specify, (1) as to the material itself, and (2) as to the workmanship, in the case of any cast iron you might employ in a structure?

5. Mention some of the more important points to be attended to in the dressing of stone; and state some of the consequences of defective work manship.

6. There are some serious evils to be guarded against in the laying of brickwork. Indicate some of these, and state one which is specially liable to occur in the construction of the arch.

7. Discuss the importance of securing a good foundation, and enumerate some of the methods, applicable under various circumstances, best adapted to attaining this end.

8. There are certain general rules to be observed in the use of Piles and in the mode of driving them, what are they?

NOTE.—Answers should be illustrated as far as possible by free-hand sketches

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8TH.—4 TO 6 P.M., FOR HONOURS;
6 TO 7 P.M., FOR HONOURS.

LEGAL HISTORY.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....PROF. LAFRENAYE.

1. Quelle était la différence entre les Pays coutumiers, et les Pays de droit écrit sous l'empire de l'ancien droit français?

2. Quelle était la coutume en force, en Bas-Canada, avant le Code, à quelle époque et comment a-t-elle été introduite?

3. Quelles étaient les sources du droit Civil en Bas-Canada, avant le Code?

4. Comment les ordonnances des Rois de France deviennent-elles en force et indiquez-en quelques-unes?

5. Qu'entendez-vous par les Mêlis et Ordonnances en Canada avant la conquête.

6. De quel Parlement suivons-nous la jurisprudence et pour quelle raison?

7. Qu'entendez-vous par un arrêt de réglement?

8. Par quelle loi a été introduit la procès par jury au Civil?

9. Citez quelques parties du droit Romain qui ont été introduites dans la jurisprudence française?

10. Quelles sont les principales parties du droit Anglais qui nous régissent au Civil en cette Province?

11. Quel est l'édit qui a statué en premier lieu sur la rébellion à justice?

12. Quelles sont les ordonnances qui ont été enrégistrées au Conseil Supérieur de Québec?

The first 8 questions are for the Degree; the whole of the questions for Honour course.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6TH.—4 TO 6 P.M., FOR DEGREE;

6 TO 7 P.M., FOR HONOURS.

LEGAL HISTORY.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....PROF. LAFRENAYE.

1. Quelle était la différence entre les Pays coutumiers, et les Pays de droit écrit sous l'empire de l'ancien droit français?

2. Quelle était la coutume en force, en Bas-Canada, avant le Code, à quelle époque et comment a-t-elle été introduite?

3. Quelles étaient les sources du droit Civil en Bas-Canada, avant le Code?

4. Comment les ordonnances des Rois de France devenaient-elles en force et indiquez-en quelques-unes?

5. Qu'entendez-vous par les Edits et Ordonnances en Canada avant la conquête.

6. De quel Parlement suivons-nous la jurisprudence et pour quelle raison?

7. Qu'entendez-vous par un arrêt de règlement?

8. Par quelle loi a été introduit le procès par jury au Civil?

9. Citez quelques parties du droit Romain qui ont été introduites dans la jurisprudence française?

10. Quelles sont les principales parties du droit Anglais qui nous régissent au Civil en cette Province?

11. Quel est l'édit qui a statué en premier lieu sur la rébellion à justice?

12. Quelles sont les ordonnances qui ont été enrégistrées au Conseil Supérieur de Québec?

The first 8 questions are for the Degree; the whole of the questions for Honour course.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6TH:—4 TO 6 P.M., FOR DEGREE;

6 TO 7 P.M. FOR HONOURS.

CIVIL CODE OF LOWER CANADA.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....PROF. LAFRENAYE.

1. Quelles sont les dispositions générales du Code sur le mandat ?

2. Quand et comment le mandataire doit-il rendre compte ?

3. Quelles sont les personnes qui peuvent être mandataires ?

4. Quelles sont les principales opérations du commerce des courtiers et des facteurs ?

5. Quelles sont les dispositions du Code sur le jeu et le pari ?

6. Quelles sont les dispositions du Code sur le gage ?

7. Quelles sont les différences entre la caution simple et la caution solidaire, et entre la caution conventionnelle, légale et judiciaire ?

8. Qu'est-ce que le bénéfice de discussion ?

9. Qu'est-ce que la transaction suivant le Code ?

10. Quelle est la différence entre le dépôt volontaire et le dépôt nécessaire ?

11. Quelle est la différence entre une rente constituée, une rente foncière et une rente viagère ?

12. Expliquez les dispositions du Code sur le prêt à intérêt ?

The first 8 questions are for the Degree; the whole of the questions are for Honour Course.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5TH:—4 TO 6 P.M., FOR DEGREE;

6 TO 7 P.M. FOR HONOURS.

CIVIL CODE OF LOWER CANADA.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....PROF. LAFRENAYE.

1. Quelles sont les dispositions générales du Code sur le mandat ?

2. Quand et comment le mandataire doit-il rendre compte ?

3. Quelles sont les personnes qui peuvent être mandataires ?

4. Quelles sont les principales opérations du commerce des courtiers et des facteurs ?

5. Quelles sont les dispositions du Code sur le jeu et le pari ?

6. Quelles sont les dispositions du Code sur le gage ?

7. Quelles sont les différences entre la caution simple et la caution solidaire, et entre la caution conventionnelle, légale et judiciaire ?

8. Qu'est-ce que le bénéfice de discussion ?

9. Qu'est-ce que la transaction suivant le Code ?

10. Quelle est la différence entre le dépôt volontaire et le dépôt nécessaire ?

11. Quelle est la différence entre une rente constituée, une rente foncière et une rente viagère ?

12. Expliquez les dispositions du Code sur le prêt à intérêt ?

The first 8 questions are for the Degree; the whole of the questions are for Honour Course.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6TH:—4 TO 6 P.M., FOR DEGREE;
6 TO 7 P.M., FOR HONOURS.

CIVIL CODE OF LOWER CANADA.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....Professor LAFRENAYE.

1. Quelles sont les conditions nécessaires pour établir la prescription acquisitive.
2. Expliquez la prescription extinctive ou libératoire ?
3. Les tuteurs peuvent-ils acquérir d'office la prescription ?
4. Quelles sont les causes qui interrompent la prescription ?
5. En quels cas un titre nouveau peut-il être requis ?
6. Quelle est la durée de la garantie des architectes et entrepreneurs ?
7. En quels cas la réunion est-elle absolument éteinte ?
8. Qu'entendez-vous par la contrainte par corps ?
9. Expliquez l'attachment for contempt of Court du droit anglais ?
10. Qu'entendez-vous par le jugement d'interdit contre certains contrevenants par corps ?
11. Expliquez la nature de la contrainte par corps contre le gardien ?
12. Quelles sont les dispositions finales du Droit Civil ?

N.B.—The first 8 questions are for the Degree; the whole of the questions for Honour Course.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6TH:—4 TO 6 P.M., FOR DEGREE;

6 TO 7 P.M., FOR HONOURS.

CIVIL CODE OF LOWER CANADA.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....PROFESSOR LAFRENAYE.

1. Quelles sont les conditions nécessaires pour établir la prescription acquisitive.

2. Expliquez la prescription extinctive ou libératoire?

3. Les tribunaux peuvent-ils suppléer d'office la prescription?

4. Quelles sont les causes qui interrompent la prescription?

5. En quels cas un titre nouveau peut-il être requis?

6. Quelle est la durée de la garantie des architectes et entrepreneurs?

7. En quels cas la créance est-elle absolument éteinte?

8. Qu'entendez-vous par la contrainte par corps?

9. Expliquez l'*attachment for contempt of Court* du droit anglais?

10. Qu'entendez-vous par le jugement *d'iterato* contre certains contraignables par corps?

11. Expliquez la nature de la contrainte par corps contre le gardien?

12. Quelles sont les dispositions finales du Droit Civil?

N.B.—The first 8 questions are for the Degree; the whole of the questions for Honour Course.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR THE ELIZABETH TORRANCE GOLD MEDAL, 1872.

THIRD YEAR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19TH.:—4 TO 6 P.M.

Examiner, ...PROFESSOR LAFRENAYE.

1. What are the rules particular to the lease or hire of *houses*, and how does the contract of the lease of *houses* terminate?

2. What are the provisions of our Civil Code upon the alienation of the thing leased?

3. Explain the right of action by summary proceeding of the lessor against the lessee?

4. What are the provisions of our Civil Code upon the action of dissolution of the sale, by reason of non-payment of the price?

5. State all the distinctions existing between a voluntary deposit, and a necessary deposit.

6. In what cases can the surety, even before paying, proceed against the debtor to be indemnified?

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5TH :—4 TO 6 P.M.;

6 TO 7 P.M., FOR HONOURS

CIVIL CODE.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....PROFESSOR LAFLAMME.

1. Quel est l'effet des lois du domicile d'un individu étranger résidant en Bas-Canada, relativement à sa personne et à ses biens, si les lois sont contraires à celles de ce pays, et quel est l'effet de nos lois sur l'habitant du pays à l'étranger dans le même cas ?

2. Donnez l'étendue des incapacités résultant de la profession religieuse quant à l'exercice des droits civils ?

3. Dans quel cas et comment peut-on suppléer à la preuve de l'état civil d'après les régistres réguliers ?

4. Quels sont les effets de l'envoi en possession, les droits et les obligations de ceux qui l'obtiennent?

5. Quelles sont les formalités requises pour la validité d'un mariage ?

6. Donnez les causes d'excuse et de destitution de la tutelle ?

7. Quels sont les actes qu'un tuteur peut faire seuls et ceux pour lesquels il lui faut l'avis de parents et l'autorisation du juge?

8. Quelle est l'origine des corporations en Canada, comment sont-elles créées et quelles sont leurs incapacités ?

9. Quels sont les devoirs du tuteur pendant et après la tutelle ?

10. Comment et dans quel cas le mineur est-il émancipé ?

11. Pour quelles causes les conjoints peuvent-ils obtenir la séparation de corps et de biens et quelles en sont les conséquences ?

12. Comment s'éteignent les corporations ?

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5TH :—4 TO 6 P.M.; 6 TO 7 P.M., FOR HONOURS.

CIVIL CODE.

SECOND AND THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....PROFESSOR LAFLAMME.

1. Donnez les différentes espèces d'immeubles ou biens réputés tels d'après la loi.

2. Combien d'espèces de fruits, comment s'acquièrent-ils ?

3. Dans quels cas le possesseur est-il de bonne foi et fait-il les fruits siens ?

4. Quels sont les principes généraux en matière d'accession relativement aux choses immobilières ?

5. Quelles sont les obligations de l'usufruitier relativement aux dettes et charges de la succession ?

6. Quelles étaient les règles de la succession des propres d'après le droit antérieur au Code, et dans quels cas les ascendants succédaient-ils à leurs descendants d'après le même droit ?

7. Quelles sont les règles de successions introduites par le Code tant en ligne directe accendante qu'en ligne collatérale ?

8. Comment s'accepte et se répudie une succession ?

9. Quelles sont les formalités essentielles pour une donation entre vifs, tant ordinaire que par contrat de mariage ?

10. Quand et sous quelles conditions les donations entrevifs sont-elles révocables ?

11. Quelles sont les principales dispositions du Code relativement à la capacité de disposer et de recevoir par testament ?

12. Combien d'espèces de testament reconnues par notre droit et quelles sont les formalités essentielles exigées pour la validité de chacune d'elles ?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5TH:—4 TO 6 P.M.; 6 TO 7 P.M., FOR HONOURS.

CIVIL CODE.

SECOND AND THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....Professor Lareau.

1. Donner les différentes espèces d'immeubles ou biens réputés tels d'après la loi.

2. Combien d'espèces de fruits, comment s'acquièrent-ils ?

3. Dans quels cas le possesseur est-il de bonne foi et fait-il les fruits siens ?

4. Quels sont les principes généraux en matière d'accession relativement aux choses immobilières ?

5. Quelles sont les obligations de l'usufruitier relativement aux dettes et charges de la succession ?

6. Quelles étaient les règles de la succession des propres d'après le droit antérieur au Code, et dans quels cas les ascendants succèdent-ils à leurs descendants d'après le même droit ?

7. Quelles sont les règles de successions introduites par le Code tant en ligne directe ascendante qu'en ligne collatérale ?

8. Comment s'accepte et se répudie une succession ?

9. Quelles sont les formalités essentielles pour une donation entre vifs, tant ordinaire que par contrat de mariage ?

10. Quand et sous quelles conditions les donations entre vifs sont-elles révocables ?

11. Quelles sont les principales dispositions du Code relativement à la capacité de disposer et de recevoir par testament ?

12. Combien d'espèces de testament reconnues par notre droit et quelles sont les formalités essentielles exigées pour la validité de chacune d'elle ?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR THE ELIZABETH TORRANCE GOLD MEDAL, 1872.

TUESDAY, 19TH MARCH:—4 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

CIVIL CODE.

Examiner,.....PROFESSOR LAFLAMME.

1. Comment s'acquièrent le douaire coutumier et préfix, en quoi consistent-ils ?

2. En quel cas y a-t-il continuation de communauté et quelles sont les choses qui tombent en la continuation de communauté ?

3. Donnez les différents modes d'acceptation des successions et quand et comment on peut les répudier.

4. Quelles sont les incapacités de disposer et de recevoir par donations entre vifs d'après le Code ?

5. En quoi consistait la légitime d'après le droit antérieur au Code et quelle réclamation en résultait ?

6. Quels sont les droits des créanciers et légataires particuliers contre les héritiers et légataires à titre universel ?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

MONDAY, MARCH 11TH:—4 TO 6; 6 TO 7 P.M., FOR HONOURS.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND COMMERCIAL SALE.

SECOND AND THIRD YEARS.

Examiner,.....WILLIAM H. KERR.

1. What is the meaning of the words "International Law? How and when was International Law created? Who are subject to its rules? Are there any tribunals capable of giving effect to its principles?
2. Who are "Persons" in International Law? What is necessary to constitute a person in International Law?
3. Define the principal rights and duties of States?
4. In what consists the right of legation? What privileges areattached to the person of an ambassador in the country to which he is accredited? What are consuls and what are their duties?
5. What are the characteristics distinguishing a commercial from a non-commercial sale in England, France, and Quebec?
6. Under the law of Lower Canada previous to the Code, what were the effects of the contract of sale? Have any changes been effected therein by the Civil Code, if yea, detail the changes so effected
7. What are the chief distinctions between perfect and imperfect sales under our law? What is the difference between a perfect sale and an executory contract of sale?
8. What species of assent is necessary in order to constitute a valid contract of sale? What difference is there between the French and English Law, when two people bargain face to face for the purchase and sale of an article, *quoad* assent?
9. When a person in Montreal offers by letter to sell to a person in Quebec, say 100 tons of iron, price and terms therein being expressed, when is the contract between them perfect? Has the would-be vendor a right to retract at any time? When does the right to retract—if it exists at all—expire? If the letter be sent by post, when is the assent mutual? If it be sent by special agent of the would-be vendor when is the bargain concluded? If the acceptance be delivered to a servant or agent of the party to whom the offer has been made for delivery to the would-be vendor, when is the contract perfect?
10. Can things not actually in existence form the subject matter of a contract of sale? If a sale of such articles can be made, is such sale perfect or imperfect? Can a person sell a thing which does not belong to him? What changes in the law, as it existed previous to the Civil Code of Lower Canada, have been effected by Art. 1235 of that Code.
11. What is the effect of war *quoad* the subjects of the belligerents? What effect has war upon neutrals?
12. What is the right of blockade? Under what circumstances does it exist? How is it commenced? How is it ended? What is the penalty for violation of blockade?
13. What is the meaning of the words "Contraband of war?" What articles are contraband? What articles may be declared contraband? What is the penalty attaching to a cargo, of which a portion is contraband?
14. What is the right of visitation and search? Under what circumstances can it be exercised?

The first eight questions for the Degree; the last six for Honors.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

MONDAY, MARCH 11TH:—4 TO 6; 6 TO 7 P.M., FOR HONORS.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND COMMERCIAL SALE.

SECOND AND THIRD YEARS.

Examiner,..... WILLIAM H. KERR.

1. What is the meaning of the words "International Law?" How and when was International Law created? Who are subject to its rules? Are there any tribunals capable of giving effect to its principles?

2. Who are "Persons" in International Law? What is necessary to constitute a person in International Law?

3. Define the principal rights and duties of States?

4. In what consists the right of legation? What privileges are attached to the person of an ambassador in the country to which he is accredited? What are consuls and what are their duties?

5. What are the characteristics distinguishing a commercial from a non-commercial sale in England, France, and Quebec?

6. Under the law of Lower Canada previous to the Code, what were the effects of the contract of sale? Have any changes been effected therein by the Civil Code, if yea, detail the changes so effected.

7. What are the chief distinctions between perfect and imperfect sales under our law? What is the difference between a perfect sale and an executory contract of sale?

8. What species of assent is necessary in order to constitute a valid contract of sale? What difference is there between the French and English law, when two people bargain face to face for the purchase and sale of an article, quoad assent?

9. When a person in Montreal offers by letter to sell to a person in Quebec, say 100 tons of iron, price and terms therein being expressed, when is the contract between them perfect? Has the would-be vendor a right to retract at any time? When does the right to retract—if it exists at all—expire? If the letter be sent by post, when is the assent mutual? If it be sent by special agent of the would-be vendor when is the bargain concluded? If the acceptance be delivered to a servant or agent of the party to whom the offer has been made for delivery to the would-be vendor, when is the contract perfect?

10. Can things not actually in existence form the subject matter of a contract of sale? If a sale of such articles can be made, is such sale perfect or imperfect? Can a person sell a thing which does not belong to him? What changes in the law, as it existed previous to the Civil Code of Lower Canada, have been effected by Art. 1233 of that Code.

11. What is the effect of war quoad the subjects of the belligerents? What effect has war upon neutrals?

12. What is the right of blockade? Under what circumstances does it exist? How is it commenced? How is it ended? What is the penalty for violation of blockade?

13. What is the meaning of the words "Contraband of war?" What articles are contraband? What articles may be declared contraband? What is the penalty attaching to a cargo, of which a portion is contraband?

14. What is the right of visitation and search? Under what circumstances can it be exercised?

The first eight questions for the Degree; the last six for Honors.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7TH:—4 TO 6; 4 TO 7 P.M., FOR HONOURS.

ROMAN LAW.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....NORMAN W. TRENHOLME, M.A., B.C.L.

1. What are the chief matters treated of in the history of the Roman Law, and what advantages does that law afford, over other systems, for the historic and philosophical study of jurisprudence?

2. Into what periods would you divide the history of Roman Law; state the grounds for the division you adopt; and some of the chief events in the external history of Rome during your second period that affected Roman Law and Legislation, pointing out how they affected it?

3. What were some of the principal agencies and causes which led to the Roman Law being incorporated into the laws of modern nations?

4. What were some of the great constitutional changes in the government of Rome; describe some one of these changes with its principal causes, and its effect on the character of Roman Legislation?

4. What were *leges* (*curiatæ* and *centuriatæ*,) *plebiscita*, *senatus consulta*, *magistratuum edicta*, *responsa prudentium*, *principum placita*, and during what period or periods of Roman Law were they respectively recognized as sources of law?

5. Define law, and show that in mature jurisprudence it has only one real source, and point out how what are usually called the sources of the Roman Law may all be referred to this one source or fountain?

What difference between the idea or definition of law in primitive and mature jurisprudence?

6. Give some account of the different attempts at codification in Roman Law before the time of Justinian, and of that Emperor's Compilations, with dates, and the causes that called for codification?

6. What works constitute the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, and how are they cited or referred to? Who are the great jurists from whose writings the Pandects are chiefly taken?

7. What is meant by *persona* in Roman Law; what are the different divisions of persons given in the "Institutes" and their respective basis?

8. How might marriage be formed in Roman Law, and what were the effects of the different forms of marriage as regards the wife and her property?

9. What were the different kinds of *tutela* in Roman Law, and how many kinds have we in our law?

10. Distinguish the great agencies in the amelioration of law, and point out the order and manner in which they exercised their beneficial influence on Roman Law?

11. What are the great natural family relations, what their artificial extensions in Roman Law, and which have passed into the laws of modern nations?

12. To what extent do the family relations come within the domain of law?

13. What were the principal sources of the Roman Law that prevailed in the Western Empire at the time of its overthrow, and what were the different Barbarian Codes drawn up shortly after?

The first nine questions are for the Ordinary Examination; the whole for Honours.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7TH :—4 TO 6; 4 TO 7 P.M., FOR HONOURS.

ROMAN LAW.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....NORMAN W. TRENHOLME, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Point out fully the difference between what are called *jura in rem* and *jura in personam*, and the subjects in the "Institutes" comprehended under each.

2. What are the principal modes of acquiring *per universitatem*, and how many kinds of succession were there in the Roman Law?

3. What were the different kinds of Wills known to Roman Law, at what period did each prevail, and what were the requirements essential to the validity of each?

4. What were the different kinds of heirs in Roman Law, and what *beneficia* did they enjoy?

5. What were *Codicilli*, and what *Fideicommina?* When, and for what purpose, were they introduced, and when were they made binding in Roman Law? Have we anything corresponding in our law?

6. What was the *quarta legitima*, and what were the *provisions* of the *Scta Trebellianum* and *Pegasianum?*

7. Into what different periods may the law of abintestate succession be divided in Roman Law, and what was the state of the law and order of succession in each period? What was the famous legislation of Justinian on the subject?

8. *Seius*, who is worth 240,000, dies without descendants, leaving a father, *Primus;* a maternal grandmother, *Secunda;* two brothers and a sister of the full blood, *Tertius*, *Quartus*, and *Quinta;* a brother and two sisters of the half blood, *Sextus*, *Septima*, and *Octavia;* a nephew, son of a brother of the full blood, *Decimus*. How would Seius' estate be divided according to the celebrated system of Justinian, and how according to our Code?

9. Give an historic account of the growth and development of the Law of Contract in Roman Law, pointing out the essentials to a valid contract at different periods.

10. What was the test of an *obligatio civilis?* Had *obligationes naturales* any, and if so, what effect in Roman Law, and in what cases? Have they any effect in our law?

11. What are the *contractus nominati*, and what the *contractus innominati;* and under what four classes may the latter be ranged?

The first eight questions are for the Ordinary Examination; the whole for Honours.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7TH;—4 TO 6; 4 TO 7 P.M., FOR HONORS.

EVIDENCE.

Third Year.

Examiner,.....NORMAN W. TRENHOLME, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Define evidence; what are its different kinds, and some of the leading rules governing its adduction?

2. What were the different kinds of written evidence known to Roman Law and describe each?

3. Give a short historic sketch of the principal limitations put upon parol evidence (1) in Roman Law, (2) in old French Law, (3) in English Law, pointing out the importance the French and English Law possess for us on the subject.

4. What was the law of evidence in this Province at the time of the Cession, and what are the principal changes that have taken place therein since, and by what means and when were they effected?

5. What things may be proved by parol evidence with us, what are the exceptions to the general rule and what are the grounds or reasons for them? By what law is the admissibility of parol to prove foreign contracts determined?

6. What are the exceptions to the general rule as to parol evidence in commercial matters, and whence were those exceptions derived and how and when established in our law?

7. Describe the different kinds of written evidence in our law, and how each may be disproved.

8. What are the qualifications required for witnesses to a notarial instrument?

9. Who are competent witnesses in matters of parol evidence, and what are the exceptions, and how classed?

10. Distinguish the different kinds of presumptions, and indicate the importance of some of the presumptions established by law.

11. In what different ways may a party prove his case by his opponent, and is there any, and if so, what limitation upon the power of proving admissions?

12. What are the different kinds of oaths in our law, and when, and for what purpose, may each be employed? When may a person make proof for himself?

13. What was the origin of the severe provisions of the law against carriers, hotel keepers, and the like?

The first nine questions for the Degree: the whole for Honors.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7TH:—4 TO 6; 4 TO 7 P.M., FOR HONOURS.

EVIDENCE.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....NORMAN W. TRENHOLME, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Define evidence; what are its different kinds, and some of the leading rules governing its adduction?

2. What were the different kinds of written evidence known to Roman Law and describe each?

2. Give a short historic sketch of the principal limitations put upon parol evidence (1) in Roman Law, (2) in old French Law, (3) in English Law, pointing out the importance the French and English Law possess for us on the subject.

4. What was the law of evidence in this Province at the time of the Cession, and what are the principal changes that have taken place therein since, and by what means and when were they effected?

5. What things may be proved by parol evidence with us, what are the exceptions to the general rule and what are the grounds or reasons for them? By what law is the admissibility of parol to prove foreign contracts determined?

6. What are the exceptions to the general rule as to parol evidence in commercial matters, and whence were those exceptions derived and how and when established in our law?

7. Describe the different kinds of written evidence in our law, and how each may be disproved.

8. What are the qualifications required for witnesses to a notarial instrument?

9. Who are competent witnesses in matters of parol evidence, and what are the exceptions, and how classed?

10. Distinguish the different kinds of presumptions, and indicate the importance of some of the presumptions established by law.

11. In what different ways may a party prove his case by his opponent, and is there any, and if so, what limitation upon the power of proving admissions?

12. What are the different kinds of oaths in our law, and when, and for what purpose, may each be employed? When may a person make proof for himself?

13. What was the origin of the severe provisions of the law against carriers, hotel keepers, and the like?

The first nine questions for the Degree; the whole for Honors.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR THE ELIZABETH TORRANCE GOLD MEDAL, 1872.

MONDAY, MARCH 18TH:—4 TO 7 P.M.

Examiner,.....NORMAN W. TRENHOLME, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Give some account of the different epochs in early law and the nature of law in each, pointing out the importance of early Codes, and the effect of codification on the growth and cultivation of law? Also of the principal attemps at codification in the history of Roman Law with dates, causes and results.

2. According to Maine, what is the nature of property in primitive society, what the origin of individual rights of property; discuss some of the theories on this subject particularly the Roman doctrine of occupancy and the important part played by it; also point out some of the means or agencies in the amelioration of the law of property and the manner in which they operated?

3. Give briefly and historically, with reference to periods in Roman Law, the meaning of the following terms: Manus, dominium, potestas, mancipii causa, confarreatio, coemptio, usus, justæ nuptiæ, concubinatus, usurpatio, usucapio, præscriptio, civitas, jus Latii, Latini-Juniani, perigrini, jus Italicum, hæreditas, bonorum possessio, nexum, mancipium, obligatio, obligatio civilis, obligatio naturalis, obligatio prætoria, pactum, agnatio, cognatio, testamentum, codicilli, fideicommissum.

4. Also give in like manner the meaning of: comitia curiata, centuriata, tributa; leges, plebiscita, Scta, principum placita, edictum perpetuum edictum provinciale.

5. What was the jus gentium of early and also of later Roman Law, how was it formed, what causes gave rise to it? and point out some of its influence on Roman jurisprudence, and in modern times.

6. Give the leading rules (with origin and dates) governing the admissibility of paral evidence in this Province since the Cession.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

MONDAY, MARCH 4TH:—4 TO 6; TO 7 P.M. FOR HONOURS.

CRIMINAL LAW.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiners..... { PROFESSOR CARTER, LECTURER ARCHIBALD.

1. By what law are we governed in Criminal matters in the Province of Quebec, mentioning and defining the two great branches of that law?

2. Give the general rule as to responsibility for criminal acts, stating in detail the several exceptions.

3. What is the effect of intoxication as regards responsibility for an act committed under its influence, and can the prisoner, under any circumstances, make it available as a defence.

4. State the different degrees in which a person may be indicted, arising from the part he takes either before, at, or after the commission of any crime; and point out the exact distinction between these several degrees.

5. Give a classification of crimes with a definition of each class, and give the origin and original signification of the word *felony*.

6. State what crimes with relation to the coin, are by the Act of 1869 made felonies; and what misdemeanors; and what punishments are attached.

7. Define the crime of conspiracy, and state what facts would require to be proved in order to secure a conviction.

8. Define the crimes of Murder, Manslaughter, Burglary, and Arson, giving definitions in detail.

9. Give in detail the proceedings necessary to secure the arrest and committal of a person by warrant; and state in what cases an arrest can legally be made witout a warrant.

10. Are all crimes bailable? and if not, state those wherein bail should be refused; likevise state the different modes in which the release of an accused on bail can be obtained.

11. Give the law relating to the challenge of jurors, as well to the array as to the polls, mentioning the different kinds of challenges and the extent to which they are allowed.

*12. Give an account of the early development of criminal jurisprudence.

13. State the manner and give the rules by which the common law harmonizes with the statutory law, in securing the ends of criminal jurisprudence.

14. Give the general tenor and effect of the Peel Acts copied in Canada by the Black Acts.

15. Describe the remedies of appeal and certiorari, distinguishing the difference between them, and point out in a general way the course of procedure on an appeal.

---

* The first eleven questions are for the Ordinary Degree; the whole paper for Honours and Medal.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8TH:—4 TO 6 P.M.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner, ... PROFESSOR WURTELE.

OBLIGATIONS.

1. Define the nature and effect of natural obligations, of civil obligations, and of obligations both natural and civil.

2. How can consent to a contract be given, and how is it manifested?

3. What minors are incapable of contracting; and from what contracts are those having the capacity to contract relievable?

4. What is the effect of a contract, that another shall perform something?

5. What contracts can be avoided at the suit of creditors; and within what time must suits in avoidance be brought?

6. What things and acts may be the object of an obligation?

7. How is the debtor put in default?

8. What are the rules regulating damages claimed for the breach of obligations for the payment of money?

9. When does accrued interest also bear interest?

10. In what does a term differ from a suspensive condition?

11. When in alternative obligations one of the things promised has perished through the fault of the debtor, what can the creditor, who has the option, exact?

12. How is a payment to be imputed, when neither the debtor nor the creditor make an imputation?

13. When a creditor has been paid in part with subrogation and has afterwards assigned the balance, in what position do the subrogated party and the assignee respectively stand with respect to the securities of the debt?

14. In cases of novation, when and how can the privileges and hypothecs of the ancient debt secure the payment of the new one?

15. What is the effect of an express release in favor of one of joint and several debtors; and what difference is there in this respect between the rule of our code and the Code Napoleon?

16. What is confusion; and what is its effect when a suety is the party in whose person it takes place?

MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8TH:—4 TO 6 P.M.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

SECOND AND THIRD YEARS.

Examiner,.....PROFESSOR WUR

PARTNERSHIP.

1. Define the Contract of Partnership, and state what is essential to i

2. What is the effect of an agreement exempting one partner from losses

3. How do partners share the profits and losses?

4. When no special mandate is given, what rules govern the management of the business?

5. How, and to what extent, are partners liable for the debts of the partnership?

6. How many kinds of partnership are there, and what are the subdivisions of commercial partnerships?

7. What is the responsibility of special partners, and how can they forfeit their exemption from personal liability?

8. What effect has the dissolution of the partnership on the powers of the partners; and what difference exists between our law and that of England in this respect?

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

1. What is a Bill of Exchange, and what are its essentials?

2. What is the effect of the words "Value received," in a Bill of Exchange?

3. How are Bills of Exchange transferred; and what difference is there in the title to a bill transferred before or after maturity?

4. What is the liability of indorsers; and what is that of the transferer of a bill payable to bearer.

5. How must acceptance be made; and what is its effect?

6. What are the rights of the holder when acceptance is refused; and when a conditional or qualified acceptance is given?

7. How are the parties on a bill affected by want of protest for non-payment, or of notice thereof?

8. To what are the parties on a bill drawn in Lower Canada liable when it is returned under protest for non-payment?

9. What is a Cheque, and what recourse has the holder upon refusal of payment?

10. What is the effect of not presenting a cheque within a reasonable time, if the bank fail between the delivery of the cheque and its presentment?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR THE ELIZABETH TORRANCE MEDAL, 1872.

MONDAY, MARCH 18th :—4 TO 7 P.M.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Examiner, ... PROFESSOR WURTELE, B.C.L.

OBLIGATIONS.

1. What is the effect of a contract concerning goods of which the importation is prohibited ? Give the reasons.

2. When can the fulfilment of an obligation be demanded ? And what is a natural term ?

PARTNERSHIP.

3. What effect has the omission to make a declaration on the partnership ? To what does such omission subject the partners ? And what effect has the omission to mention a partner in the delaration, with respect to the partners themselves, and with respect to third persons ?

4. When are partners liable for obligations contracted by one of them in his own name ? And what is the liability of dormant partners ?

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

5. What is the effect of a conditional acceptance ? Can the drawee accept for a part ? What course should the holder follow in case of a conditional or partial acceptance ? And what is the effect of an acceptance given by error ?

6. What is the prescription for promissory notes ? From what period is the time required for prescription to be reckoned ? How is the prescription interrupted ? What is the effect of the interruption ? And what is the prescription after judgment ?

INSURANCE.

7. What persons can effect insurance ? What things can be insured ? Against what risks can insurance be made ? What is re-insurance, and who can effect it ? And when the insurance covers the value of the object, what other insurance can the insured lawfully effect ?

8. When the insured effects an insurance on his life in his own favor, to whom does the sum insured devolve on his death ? What would be the effect of the insured having been put in insolvency ? What is the effect of an insurance made for the benefit of a person's wife and children, and how is the sum insured to be divided when the policy contains no apportionment ? And what is the word "children" held to mean when names are not specified ?

MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872

TUESDAY, MARCH 12TH.—4 TO 6 P.M., FOR DEGREE;

6 TO 7 P.M, FOR HONOURS.

JUDICIARY LOGIC.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....PROF. GONZALVE DOJTRE, B. C. L.

1. Donnez une définition de la logique judiciaire.

2. Quels sont les principes des arguments ?

3. Qu'entendez-vous par un syllogisme, un enthymême et un dilemne ? Donnez des exemples.

4. Quel est l'objet de l'argument *à definitione* ?

5. En quoi consiste l'argument *à contrario sensu ?*

6. En quoi l'argument *à simili* diffère-t-il de l'argument *à consiliis vel oppositis ?* Donnez des exemples.

7. L'argument *à fortiori* est-il moins concluant que l'argument *à consiliis vel opposite?* Donnez des exemples à l'appui de votre réponse.

8. Comment appelez-vous l'argument tiré des motifs de la loi et dans quel but avez-vous recours à ces motifs ?

9. Quand devez-vous vous servir de l'argument *ab exceptione ad regulam ?* Donnez un exemple.

10. Qu'est-ce que l'argument *à vulgari usu loquendi ?* Donnez un exemple.

11. Qu'est-ce que l'argument *à cessante ratione ?* et donnez un exemple.

12. Quel est l'argument *ab impossibili ?* et indiquez par des exemples en quoi il diffère de l'argument *ab absurdo.*

N.B. The first 8 questions are for *Degree.* The whole of the questions for *Honour* Course.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12TH:—4 TO 6 P.M., FOR DEGREE;

6 TO 7 P.M., FOR HONOURS.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....PROF. GONZALVE DOUTRE, B.C.L.

1. Donnez une définition de la médecine légale.

2. Citez des cas où, d'après le Code Civil, l'identité de la personne est requise et indiquez comment les principes de la médecine légale peuvent constater et établr cette identité.

3. De quel caractère doit être la blessure pour constituer une félonie? Est-ce plus sa gravité apparente que ses conséquences inévitables qui doivent caractériser la blessure pour être une félonie?

4. Quand doit être faite l'inhumation d'une personne décédée et dans quel cas est-il nécessare d'avoir un permis du coroner pour procéder à telle inhumation?

5. Dans quel cas peut-on demander l'exhumation d'un cadavre? Y a-t-il des exceptions quant à l'époque de l'exhumation?

6. Le Code Civl sur les questions de survie, entend-il que plusieurs personnes appelées respectivement à la succession, qui périssent dans le même *évènement*, doivent aussi périr par la même *cause?* Appuyez votre réponse de motifs.

7. Qu'est-ce quiconstitue le viol et indiquez la preuve requise pour le déterminer?

8. Qu'entendez-vous par *erreur dans la personne* en matière de nullité de mariage? La femme, quoiqu'épousant la personne même qu'elle voulait épouser, peut-elle se prévaloir encore de *l'erreur dans la personne?* Si oui, dites dans quels cas?

9. De quelle naure doivent être les excès ou injures graves donnant lieu à la séparation de corps?

10. La grossesse peut-elle être une cause de réconciliation en matière de séparation de corps? Appuyez votre réponse de motifs.

11. Quand la grossesse est-elle nécessaire pour constituer le crime d'avortement?

12. Lorsque pendant l'accouchement, la mère et l'enfant ont succombé lequel des deux a survécu?

N.B. The first 8 questions are for *Degree*. The whole of the questions for *Honour* Course.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12TH:—4 TO 6 P.M., FOR DEGREE;

6 TO 7 P.M., FOR HONOURS.

CIVIL PROCEDURE.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....PROFESSOR GONZALVE DOUTRE, B. C. L.

1. Quels sont les tribunaux en existence et indiquez leur juridiction respective?

2. Quels sont les moyens que le défendeur peut opposer préliminairement et péremptoirement à l'action dirigée contre lui?

3. Par quel procédé le défendeur démontre-t-il qu'il n'existe aucun lien de droit apparent entre le demandeur et lui?

4. Qu'entendez-vous par contestation liée?

5. Par quel moyen une partie attaque-t-elle l'authenticité ou la vérité d'un acte notarié, soit par action directe ou dans une instance pendante?

6. Comment une partie non en cause peut-elle lier contestation avec les parties en cause?

7. Par quels procédés une partie peut-elle faire examiner, sur les lieux, des témoins résidant en dehors de la Province ou éloignés du tribunal d'au delà de dix lieues.

8. Quelle distinction faites-vous entre une motion pour jugement sur le verdict, une motion pour nouveau procès par jury, une motion ponr jugement *non obstante veredicto* et une motion pour arrêt de jugement, et dites si ces diverses motions peuvent être prises indistinctement par l'une ou l'autre partie?

9. Lorsqu'une partie décéde, par quel procédé les représentants du défunt peuvent-ils obtenir le droit de continuer l'instance et par quel procédé peuvent-ils être forcés de le faire, s'ils s'y refusent?

10. Qu'entendez-vous par serment décisoire, par serment déféré et par serment référé?

11. Si la minute du jugement diffère de la transcription du jugement au registre, est-ce la minute ou la transcription qui fera foi?

12. Combien le Code accorde-t-il de genres de revision et dans quel cas sont-ils employés?

N. B.—The first eight questions are for *Degree*. The whole of the questions for *Honour* course.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16TH:—9 A.M. TO 12.

ELEMENTARY BOTANY.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe the Vegetable Cell, stating its parts, and manner of multiplication.

2. Describe the principal kinds of Vascular Tissue, with their mode of formation and uses.

3. State the composition, mode of occurrence and uses of Chlorophyll and Raphides, as found in the cells of plants.

4. What are Vascular as distinguished from Cellular plants?

5. Explain the normal structure and functions of the Root.

6. Explain the terms Rhizoma, Phyllodium, Cambium, Stipule.

7. Explain the character and arrangement of the tissues in Exogenous and Endogenous stems.

8. State the peculiarities of the stems of Acrogens.

9. Explain fully the anatomy of the Leaf.

10. State the sources of the Carbon of plants and the chemical changes involved in the production of Mucilage and Cellulose.

11. Describe any vegetable tissue as seen under the microscope.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9TH:—9 A.M.

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner, ...J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

1. Name the classes of the *Radiata*, and characterise two of them, with examples.

2. Describe the highest class of the *Mollusca*, and give an example of each of its orders, with a statement of the points in which these differ.

3. Name the principal families of the *Sterelmintha*, and describe fully one of the parasitic species with its metamorphosis.

4. State the distinctions between *Insecta*, *Arachnida*, and *Crustacea*.

5. Give a general outline of the classification of *Vertebrata*.

6. Describe the locomotive and masticatory organs of *Echinus*.

7. State the characters of the *Tunicata* and *Brachiopoda*.

8. Describe the metamorphosis of one of the *Acalephæ*.

9. What are the distinctive characters of the Nervous System in Starfishes, Worms, and Gasteropods

10. Describe and refer to their province and class, the specimens exhibited.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9TH :—9 A.M.

BOTANY.

Examiner,.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

1. Describe minutely the Stamen, with the terms applied to its parts and position.

2. Describe the parts of the Pistil, including the ovules.

3. Explain the terms, Raceme, Corymb, Umbel, Cyme, as applied to the inflorescence.

4. Describe the Structures indicated by the terms Bract, Sporangium, Receptacle.

5. Describe the Corolla, stating its normal structure, and some of its modifications.

6. Describe the Drupe, Achene, Samara, Legume, Silique.

7. Define the Species in Botany, and explain the nature of Genera, Orders and Classes, with examples.

8. Describe the Organs of Fructification in Mosses.

9. State the distinction between Exogens and Endogens, with examples.

10. State the distinction between Angiosperms and Gymnosperms, with examples.

11. State the characters of any Canadian Exogenous order, with examples.

12. Describe the specimens exhibited, in relation to the forms of their leaves and their inflorescence; and refer two of them to their series, classes and orders.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C M., FINAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1871-72.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20TH:—3 TO 4½ P.M.

SURGERY.

Examiner,.....PROFESSOR GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, A.M., M.D.

1. Describe the symptoms of Fracture or Dislocation of the Vertebral Column, the average duration of life in fatal cases, in the cervical, dorsal, and lumbar regions, and the proper treatment for such injuries.

2. Describe the local and constitutional effects of Burns and Scalds, and their treatment.

3. Describe the symptoms and treatment of Morbus Coxarius, the expediency of excision, and the cases in which the operation should be performed.

4. Describe the coverings of oblique and direct Inguinal, and Femoral Hernia. How should the stricture be relieved in each, and in what cases should the operation be completed without opening the sac.

5. Describe the symptoms of Popliteal Aneurism, and the different methods of treatment.

6 Describe the causes, varieties, symptoms, and treatment of Fistula in Ano.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., FINAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1871-2.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20TH :—4½ TO 6 P.M.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND HYGIENE.

Examiner, ...PROFESSOR GEORGE E. FENWICK, M.D.

1. In wounds and stabs that have traversed the body, or a limb, how would you distinguish the point of entrance of the weapon from that of exit?

2. Mention the appearances and symptoms which would be found in stabs of the chest, indicative of wound of the lung, what possible fallacy of this injury might exist, and in what manner is it produced?

3. Mention the appearances which would lead you to distinguish incised or gun shot wounds, inflicted during life, from those produced after death?

4. Mention the appearances which would lead you to suspect recent delivery of a woman at full term?

5. Are there any, and what, diseases whose effects may be mistaken for recent delivery?

6. What are the legal relations (criminal and civil) of idiocy, imbecility and lunacy?

MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., FINAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1871-72.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20TH:—10 TO 11½ A.M.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Examiner,.....R. P. HOWARD, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., ETC.

1. Mention briefly the causes of Typhus, Typhoid, Relapsing and Remittent Fever; state the differential diagnosis between the first two, and give the indications for stimulants in fever.

2. Give briefly the physical signs of Vesicular Emphysema, Pleuritic Effusion, and Hepatization of the Lungs.

3. Describe fully the treatment of Pleurisy and of Croup.

4. Describe an Epileptic fit; state the diagnosis between Epilepsy and Apoplexy and Hysterical Convulsions, and mention the chief remedies for Epilepsy and their doses.

5. Enumerate the conditions which give rise to Icterus, describe the symptoms and terminations of Jaundice from obstruction, and the principles of treatment when the cause is permanent.

6. How would you know an Eudo from a Peri-cardial Murmur? an old from a recent Eudocardial Murmur? What are the dangers of valvular disease?

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., PRIMARY EXAMINATION, SESSION 1871-72.

MONDAY, MARCH 18TH:—3 TO 4½ P.M.

ANATOMY.

Examiner,.....PROF. W. E. SCOTT, M.D.

1. What passes through the various foramina in the sphenoid bone?

2. Where is the Spheno-Palatine Ganglion situated, and what are its branches?

3. What forms the Brachial Plexus? Give its relations. What are its branches and what muscles are supplied by each nerve?

4. Name the Carpal bones. Give the number of articulations of each bone, and state what muscles are attached to the Carpus?

5. What are the relations of the Cœliac Axis? Give its branches, their distribution and inosculations.

6. Enumerate the Muscles of the Thigh, placing each in its proper region, and mention what nerves unite to form the Plexus situated at the lower border of the adductor longus.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., PRIMARY EXAMINATION, SESSION 1871-72.

MONDAY, MARCH 18TH:—3 TO 4½ P.M.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.

Examiner, ...PROF. W. FRASER, M.D.

1. State the boundaries, length and divisions of the Alimentary Canal. Enumerate the various secretions pourred into it by the several gland ducts opening on its surface, and explain their functions.

2. Explain the manner in which the fluid and solid constituents of the urine are excreted by the Kidneys. Give their average daily amount, composition, reaction and specific gravity.

3. Describe the Structural Composition and Function of the Spinal Cord and its Nerves.

4. Explain the mode in which the Embryo is nourished during the early months of pregnancy, the formation of the placenta and its functions.

5. How is Animal Heat produced? Give the pathological significance of an abnormally high and low temperature.

6. Describe the various changes which Inflammatory and Tubercular exudations may undergo.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., PRIMARY EXAMINATION, SESSION 1871-72.

MONDAY, MARCH 18TH:—11½ A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner,.....PROF. R. CRAIK, M.D.

1. Describe the French or Metrical system of weights and measures, and compare the principal units with the corresponding units of the English system.

2. Describe the six classes or systems into which crystals have been divided, and explain how the octohedron, the dodecahedron and the tetrahedron are derived from the cube.

3. Describe the differences between Mechanical Mixtures and true Chemical Compounds, and give familiar examples of each.

4. Describe the different sources of atmospheric carbon dioxide, its average proportion in the air, and the means by which it is prevented from accumulating.

5. How does Copper exist in nature? Describe the process for extracting the metal from its ores, and the tests by which it may be recognized in cases of poisoning.

6. Give the formula for two or more homologous saturated hydrocarbons and also for two or more which are isologous; and show how organic radicles of different degrees of equivalency are derived from the former.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., PRIMARY EXAMINATION, SESSION 1871-72.

MONDAY, MARCH 18TH:—10 TO 11.30 A.M.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner,.....PROF. WM. WRIGHT, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

1. What is the influence upon the system of moderate quantities of Alcohol. How is it that the action from them, which may be a gain in Fever, is rather a risk in health?

2. Explain the formation of Sulphuric Ether. Mention its characters and uses, and state the comparative value of it and Chloroform as Anæsthetics.

3. Distinguish between Morphia, Sulphate of Morphia, Para-Morphia, Pseudo-Morphia, and Apo-Morphia, and relate their actions.

4. Describe the various sorts of Jalap, and show the contrast between its peculiarities as a purgative, and those of Aloes, Castor Oil, Croton Oil, Epsom Salts, Gamboge, Gregory's Mixture, and Podophyllin.

5. Under what forms or compounds can Metallic Iron be exhibited. Write a prescription for a pill containing Pulv. Ferri.

6. In over-doses of what medicines would the following substances be of use to counteract the effects, viz.:—alum, atropia, iodine, lime, lime-juice, milk, oil, salt, starch, strychnia, sugar, tea, and water.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., PRIMARY EXAMINATION, SESSION 1871-2.

MONDAY, MARCH 18TH:—10 TO 11.30 A.M.

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Examiner,.....PROFESSOR MCCALLUM.

1. Define tedious labour, and give the description of a labour rendered tedious by inefficient uterine action, with the treatment required in its management.

2. Mention the different kinds of Tumour that may obstruct delivery; their diagnostic points, and the treatment demanded by each.

3. Give the characters of the Obliquely Ovate Pelvis, and the methods of determining its presence.

4. Under what conditions is Rupture of the Uterus likely to occur: describe the symptoms and treatment of this complication of labour.

5. Describe the minute structure and the functions of the placenta.

6. Give the causes, symptoms and treatment of that form of hemorrhage, occurring before the birth of the child, called Accidental Hemorrhage.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

THIRD YEAR.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner,.....REV. HENRY WILKES, D.D.,LL.D.

1. Define "Action," and distinguish between the Appetites and Desires.

2. State the chief Desires, and show that they are each a part of our nature.

3. What are our Benevolent affections? Show how some of them may be resolved into simpler elements.

4. Prove that the Moral Faculty is an original principle of our nature, and indicate how Butler illustrates the supremacy of conscience.

5. What has been said, and what is the fact, concerning our perceptions of Right and Wrong?
The student may further explain our perception of Merit and Demerit in the agent.

6. What have some systems made the basis of Moral Obligation, and what is the only rational view of the matter?

7. Give and explain the several principles which co-operate with our Moral power in their influence on the conduct.

8. State and explain the two great arguments which have been employed to prove the existence of the Deity.

9, Show that we are entitled to reason from Final Causes, and state the evidences of Design exhibited in the universe.

10. How do we form ideas of the moral attributes of the Deity, and what are the evidences of Benevolent design in the universe?

11. Give the argument for a Future State derived from the nature of mind.

12. Give that which arises from the Human Constitution and from the circumstances in which man is placed.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

McGill University Libraries
3100785275E